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(Signed) ROMILLY.

13th June 1867.

CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
FOREIGN SERIES,
OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,
1569-71.

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1569-71.

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EDITED BY  
ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Oxon.,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF  
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

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P R E F A C E.

THE period covered by the documents herein calendared, is of the same length as that contained in the last volume, and consists of the years 1569, 1570, and 1571. The documents have been brought together from numerous different collections contained in the Public Record Office, for the purpose of their arrangement in one chronological series.

In accordance with the system determined on, many of Borders. the documents contained in the volumes entitled "Border
"Correspondence," are treated as foreign, on account of their intimate relation with the affairs of the neighbouring kingdom of Scotland. They consist principally of letters and despatches from the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Lieutenant of the North, Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick and Lord Warden of East Marches, and Sir William Drury, Marshal and Deputy-Governor of Berwick. They give some account of the great northern rebellion under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and the subsequent revolt of Leonard Dacres; but are chiefly interesting as throwing light on the intrigues of the English council with the conflicting parties in Scotland. That the information relating to these events is not more copious, is owing to the fact that a great number of the more important documents relating to the Northern Rebellion have been removed to the Domestic Series. Beyond the accounts of the ordinary border business, there is little worthy of note in the correspondence till towards the end of the year 1569, when in

the month of October 200 trained men were despatched from the garrison of Berwick¹ at the Queen's command to assist the Regent of Scotland in the suppression of "evil doers," being the first armed intervention by England in the affairs of that country since the operations against Leith in the time of Mary of Lorraine.

This was followed by the breaking out of the Great Northern Rebellion, of which a full account will be found in the Domestic Calendars. Valuable aid was rendered by Murray in its suppression,² who having in his hands many and good hostages of the Border clans taken by him in his late expedition into Liddesdale, was able to entirely . paralyse the action of those amongst them who would otherwise have assisted the rebel Earls, and who had actually promised to send to their aid 4,000 horsemen.³ The Regent still further heightened the obligations under which the English Government lay towards him by his energetic proclamations against the rebel Earls, and the efforts which he personally made for their apprehension after their flight into Scotland.⁴ It was whilst he was on his way from Stirling to meet Sir Henry Gates and Drury, upon Her Majesty's affairs, more especially for the surrender of the Earl of Northumberland, and for the suppression of those Border clans who sided with the Queen of Scots, that the Regent met with his death in the streets of Linlithgow. On the night of the death of Murray, Scott of Buccleugh and Kerr of Ferniehurst, together with Westmorland and other English fugitives accompanied by the raiders of Tivydale to the number of 2,000, made a furious foray into England,⁵ carrying off great spoil of cattle and prisoners, and destroying

¹ Nos. 454, 479.

² No. 526.

³ No. 557.

⁴ Nos. 553, 601.

⁵ No. 686.

and burning and behaving with great cruelty wherever they came. It was observed that the English fugitives were the most vindictive in this raid, their passions being stirred up by the sanguinary military execution of their friends and relatives after the late insurrection.

This great inroad was followed by several minor but destructive forays, the Scots invading nightly, and in a systematic manner pushing on as far as Morpeth,¹ and even threatening Newcastle, whilst the few English Borderers who remained loyal, despairing of effective protection, took up arms on their own account and considered that they might lawfully ride upon and spoil the rebels and their abettors. In the meanwhile Leonard Dacres, of Naworth, suspecting that steps would be taken for his arrest on account of his complicity with the late rebellion, assembled all his friends and retainers in arms under the pretence of resisting these inroads; but before he could form a junction with his Scottish sympathisers, Hunsdon with the Berwick garrison attacked him, and after a short but sanguinary engagement totally defeated him and compelled him to take refuge across the border. This trifling and obscure skirmish from its results deserves to rank with many more famous battles, as from the condition of the country Hunsdon's defeat would inevitably have been followed by the uprising of the whole of the Catholics throughout the north of England, who would have been assisted from Spain and France, and the Crown would have been lost to Elizabeth, and the reformed doctrines stamped out throughout the whole island. Under these circumstances Hunsdon, seeing how important it was to follow up his success, desired that a sufficient force might be levied

¹ No. 727.

in the south of England, as he could not depend on the inhabitants under his charge, whom he describes as being all traitors. That the peril of the position was not underestimated by the English Government, is shown by the despatch of Sussex towards the frontier with a force of 3,000 foot and 1,000 horse, with instructions to do his best for the apprehension of the rebels who had fled into Scotland, and the punishment of those who had succoured them. As the main object of these forays had been to embroil England in a formal war with Scotland, and thus furnish a pretext for the interference of France and Spain, the English Government did not fail to make use of the opportunity for crushing those of the Borderers who upheld the cause of the Scottish Queen.¹ The manner in which Sussex carried out his instructions is graphically described in his despatches to the Queen and Cecil,² "not " a castle, town, or tower left unburnt " in Tivydale until they came to Jedburgh. Ferniehurst, which they could not blow up, they so tore with labourers that " it were " as good lay flat." Branxholme they found as cruelly burnt by Buccleugh as they could have done themselves, so they had to content themselves with blowing up the ruins. " It was a very strong house and well set, and " very pleasant gardens and orchards about it, but all " destroyed." The whole of this mischief was effected with very slight resistance on the part of the Scotch, the chief damage on the English side which is mentioned being a very severe cold in the head, which the Lord Lieutenant took with " lying on the cold ground and " hard rocks in Home and Tivydale." In a paper entitled " Raids into Scotland,"³ the total destruction is given as ninety castles or strong houses and 300 villages

¹ No. 800.

² Nos. 841, 844.

³ No. 972.

and towns blown up or burnt. There were also other incursions by Hunsdon, Drury, and the Wardens of the Marches, which were attended with similar results to the partisans of Mary. In that which was conducted by Drury the whole country of the Hamiltons, in Clydesdale, was laid waste with fire and sword, and the expedition reached as far as the walls of Dumbarton, where the leader nearly lost his life during a parley through the treachery of the governor, Lord Fleming, or the revengeful passion of the Hamiltons, who garrisoned that fortress.¹ By these energetic measures the power of the French and Catholic party in Scotland was so curtailed as no longer to offer any serious danger² by active co-operation with the discontented party in England; and the Protestants who governed the country in the name of the young King James VI., who were threatened with total extinction on the death of Murray, so strengthened as to be able, with the aid of a little pecuniary assistance from England, to keep their adversaries well in check. The letters from Drury chiefly concern events passing in the struggle between the King's and Queen's parties in Scotland, and contain earnest requests for assistance from the former. Drury, an old experienced officer in the northern wars, recommends that this should take the form of troops rather than money or munitions,³ lest the Scotch should acquire experience in war and habits of discipline, which might become dangerous in the future. Hunsdon, entertaining similar opinions,⁴ recommended that a large force should be at once sent to the assistance of the King's party, who, notwithstanding all the countenance and aid which had been furnished to them, were in imminent danger of being completely overthrown⁵ at the period

¹ No. 923.² No. 1212.³ No. 1930.⁴ No. 2135.⁵ No. 2182.

at which this volume closes, Dec. 1571. The despatches of the Earl of Sussex contain enclosures and copies of a voluminous correspondence with Grange, Maitland of Lethington, and other Scottish noblemen, which throw a very clear light on the political situation in Scotland, and are well worth a careful perusal.

Amongst minor matters worth noticing in this series is the name of Sir Thomas Lucy,¹ the original of Shakespeare's Justice Shallow, which occurs as receiving communications from Scotland.

The prevalence of epidemic disease over the north of England in 1569-70 is frequently alluded to by Hunsdon,² who terms it the "hyves," and describes it as being "akin
" to the small-pox and a younger son to the plague."

Hunsdon (15 August 1569)³ also notices the existence of a nest of coiners at Berwick, but as they confined their ingenuity to imitating the Scottish currency⁴ he does not regard their offence with much severity, and subsequently alluding to them as the "poor men," desires their release as they were good soldiers and had families. This method of turning their leisure time to profitable account seems to have been popular with the Berwick garrison, as there are frequent allusions to this practice in former volumes, in which officers of as high rank as the Master of the Ordnance and the Captain of Wark were implicated. The condition of the Borders at the end of the year 1571 is described by Hunsdon as being very bad⁵; notwithstanding the sharp lessons which had been given to the Scottish borderers, they made daily and nightly excursions across the Borders, and joining with the disaffected English, carried their depredations as far as Bishops Auckland with impunity, as the strong

¹ No. 2039.

² Nos. 116, 1137, 1153, 1175, 1183.

³ No. 383.

⁴ No. 263.

⁵ No. 2114.

houses which were formerly kept by the Earl of Westmorland and other gentlemen, with their retainers, were now empty, and that part of the country "clean waste," whilst, as for the Bishop of Durham, they made but small account of him.

The period comprised by the documents relating to Scotland. Scotland, though not of such dramatic interest as that contained in the last volume, is still very important, being that in which the great Catholic reaction took place, and the struggle on the part of the papacy to recover its lost supremacy in Britain began to assume formidable proportions. It is impossible to avoid being impressed with the apparently slender chance of success that the reformed doctrines had in Scotland through the treacherous and factious conduct of the nobility. Whilst the ministrations of Knox and other earnest preachers had been very successful amongst the trading and industrial population, it is but too evident that the adherence of many of the nobility to the cause of the Reformation was in exact ratio with their expected shares in the spoils of the ancient church and the confiscated estates of its supporters. On the other hand, many were kept on the side of the Queen of Scots through fear of the English supremacy, and hatred of their ancient enemies, joined with the receipt of pensions from France. Both parties were, however, unanimous in the endeavour to assemble parliaments or conventions of the nobility of their own side, for the purpose of declaring their adversaries traitors and confiscating and sharing their estates; and it is to these unceasing efforts to plunder one another that the increased bitterness and exasperation of the struggle may be attributed.

Murray, who was the leader of the reformed party, was so greatly suspected of schemes of personal ambition that

it was considered necessary that Elizabeth should pledge her word as a prince as to his good faith and integrity in a letter¹ addressed to the Earl and Countess of Marr, the guardians of the young King of Scots.

After his return from England, where he had come to a good understanding with the Queen and her advisers² and obtained a loan of 5,000*l.* in order to carry out his plans, he issued a proclamation declaring that he and his party, having been charged with treason, had proved to the Queen of England their entire innocence, but that in so doing they had been compelled to make manifest the complicity of the Queen of Scots in the murder of her husband. The attempts at reconciliation between the conflicting parties were not simplified by the interference of Elizabeth, even if the issues on which they differed had not been too broad to admit of compromise. On page 74,³ will be found a plan for the compounding of differences and for the government of Scotland; and on page 161,⁴ the copy of a bond signed by Murray and eight other noblemen requesting that Mary may be allowed to return to Scotland, and promising to provide for her estate as a Queen, and disclaiming any sinister meaning of shortening her life. These negotiations were cut short by the death of the Regent. Although this event is usually ascribed to the wild revenge of Bothwellhaugh and a very romantic legend told on the subject, there is no doubt that the murder was decided on long previously by the opposite party, and it was only the want of an opportunity and a fit agent that caused its delay. As far back as February 1569 it had been determined to kill him by the way on his return from the conference at York. A letter from Norris, the

¹ No. 88.

² Nos. 68, 139.

³ No. 261.

⁴ No. 580.

English Ambassador in France,¹ mentions the current report that the Cardinal of Lorraine was the instigator of the murder. In a letter from Kirkecaldy of Grange,² allusion is made to a woman who is charged with being cognizant of the crime. This was probably Christeane Schaw, the relict of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who was “delaited arte and pairt” of the murder (*see Pitcairn’s State Trials*). Randolph accuses Mary of connivance with this crime, and warns Cecil that the Queen of England had as much need to look unto herself as the Regent had, as he found in Scotland more evil intended against them than France and Spain could do, provided they were “quit of the cumber that “that unhappy generation brought them.”³

This suggestion had been already made more explicitly in a letter from Knox to Cecil, in January 1570,⁴ telling him that if he “struck not at the root the branches that appeared to be broken would bud again with greater force.” This curious letter is signed by the venerable reformer, “John Knox with his one foot in the grave,” and was written immediately after the failure of the Great Northern Rebellion, whilst the inferior agents were being executed by the score with the most merciless rigour. From this period the suggestions as to the advisability of the destruction of Mary became common. Besides numerous applications for her freedom, made by the French Ambassador in the name of his master, there are several notices of plots for her deliverance, some of which are rather curious.⁵ One mentioned by Norris was to be carried out under the superintendence of Chapin Vitelli, Marquis of Cetona, who was to embark with 30 or 40 swift horses in

¹ No. 712.

² No. 1526.

³ No. 809.

⁴ No. 594.

⁵ Nos. 740, 1388, 1656, 1821, 1834, 1885.

two ships, and landing as near as they could to where she was, were to carry her off whilst she was out hunting or hawking. All these plans appear to have been thoroughly well known to the English Government, and there is no account of any attempt to put any of them in execution. The notices contained in this Volume about Mary are not very full, as the papers relating to her captivity have been separately calendared by Mr. Thorpe. A copy of the declaration of the Earls of Huntley and Argyle as to what passed at the Conference at Craigmillar, charging Murray and Lethington with being the authors of Darnley's murder is given on page 16; and a copy of the examination of Nicholas Hubert, *alias* French Paris, will be found on page 109. It was taken in the presence of George Buchanan, Mr. John Wood, and Robert Murray, and if authentic, and not the production of terror or torture, would be conclusive of Mary's guilt.

Randolph, in a letter to Cecil, 15th October 1570,¹ mentions the discovery of a bond subscribed by Murray and three or four other persons, promising to concur and assist one another in Darnley's death. This Randolph unhesitatingly pronounces to be a forgery, and declares his conviction in Murray's guiltlessness, mentioning another occasion when his signature had most undoubtedly been counterfeited.

On page 70 will be found a long letter to Cecil from one Peter Adrian, of Rye,² who was serving in the King of Denmark's navy, and who had contrived to insinuate himself into the confidence of Bothwell, detailing a very curious conversation between him and that nobleman. Thomas Buchanan, who had been sent into Denmark with commission to desire the delivery of Bothwell up

¹ No. 1334.

² No. 256.

to justice, also informed Cecil in January 1571¹ that Bothwell had daily practices with the Queen of Scots, who had sent certain writings to him, desiring him to be of good comfort, and also that a page had been sent into England with certain writings for Mary, whose tenor he describes in these remarkable words, “which
“ if they come to her hands may be prejudicial and
“ hurtful to both our countries and to the discontent-
“ ment of the Queen’s Majesty of England.”

After the death of Murray and the accession of Lennox to the troublesome office of Regent, the affairs of Scotland fell into a worse state of confusion than ever, and the history of that period resolves itself into a tedious series of plots, confiscations and desultory attacks of one party on the other, varied by attempts at reconciliation, which their mutual distrust rendered unavailing. Lethington, “ the flower of the wits of Scotland,”² who had for some time been growing cold towards the English alliance, and had even gone so far as to say that he would make the Queen of England “ sit on her tail and whine,”³ turned completely over to that of France and persuaded Kirkcaldy of Grange, the Governor of Edinburgh Castle, to do the same. This he had the less trouble in doing as Grange’s patriotism was deeply hurt by the proceedings of Sussex and his lieutenants on the Borders, and by the fact of Lennox being suspected with good reason of being little else than Elizabeth’s nominee. The letters of Grange and Lethington⁴ to Sussex contain their reasons for their change of policy, and also their plainly expressed opinions of the characters of their late associates. Grange in a letter to Randolph,⁵ whilst he protested his determination to avenge the death of Murray, pathetically laments that his gray

¹ No. 1512.² No. 1166.³ No. 933.⁴ No. 1668.⁵ No. 854.

hairs have let him understand what truth and conscience there is in the Scottish nobility, and that since the Regent's death he was minded not to subject himself over far to any that were left behind. This low estimate of the characters of his adversaries is corroborated by frequent passages in the confidential despatches of the English agents to their Government. The defection of Grange who held possession of the important fortress of Edinburgh seemed destined to prolong indefinitely the struggle between the two parties which was waged with increasing bitterness on both sides, quarter being rarely given to any prisoners, Lennox setting the evil example by hanging two officers and thirty-two unfortunate soldiers who fell into his hands by the surrender of Brechin House.¹ The hopes of the Queen of Scots' party were further kept alive by the receipt of large sums of money and munitions,² and by the promises of speedy assistance from France and the Low Countries, officers being sent by Alva to sound the coasts and havens in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen³ to prepare for the arrival of the promised succours.

The prospects of the Queen were, however, much injured in April 1571 by the unexpected capture of Dumbarton Castle by Captain Crawford, of Jordanhill, a full account of which gallant enterprise will be found in a letter from Drury to the Privy Council.⁴ James Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, who was taken in the castle, was executed in the course of a few days after a hurried trial.⁵ In the following September occurred another dashing enterprise, known as the "Raid of Stirling," of which a graphic account was sent by Grange and Lethington to Drury.⁶ In this letter

¹ No. 1189.

² No. 1698.

³ Nos. 1248, 1261.

⁴ No. 1644.

⁵ No. 1647.

⁶ No. 1997.

the blame of Lennox's death is imputed to his own party, who are accused of using the opportunity given by the tumult for obtaining that which they had long sought after, and with having made overtures to the writers to concur in his destruction. Drury as early as the preceding January¹ had informed Cecil that there was some intention to have some sacrifice shortly for the sins of the people, but whether this remark refers to Lennox or to some other is not quite plain. Captains George Bell and James Calder,² who had been taken prisoners on the retreat from Stirling were, by torture, compelled to confess that they had special instructions from the Hamiltons to slay the Regent. Calder's confession is significantly signed "James Calder with my hand laid on the pen because I cannot write." The historian George Buchanan, was one of those who assisted at these examinations, and his name occurs as being present on another similar occasion where a good deal of "persuasion"³ seems to have been necessary to induce the culprit to make the desired admissions; his name also appears appended to the copy of Nicholas Hubert *alias* French Paris' confession on page 109.⁴

After the election of Marr to the Regency the Scotch papers contain little of interest down to the end of the Volume, relating chiefly to efforts on the part of the Queen of England's agents to compound the differences of the two conflicting factions.⁵ The constant expectation of assistance from the continent⁶ entertained by the Queen of Scots' party, and the greedy avarice of her opponents,⁷ who could not be induced to forego the

¹ No. 1525.² Nos. 1227, 1228.³ No. 1328.⁴ No. 375.⁵ No. 1827.⁶ No. 2139.⁷ No. 2110.

possession of the estates of their adversaries¹ which they had seized upon, rendered all these negotiations futile. That portion of the Queen of Scots' party which was in arms was well fortified in the town and castle of Edinburgh, with a sufficiency of ordnance and munitions and a force of armed men estimated at 700, in good spirits and determined not to treat with the opposite party, whom they declared they could not trust,² and merely desired non-intervention on the part of England to secure a successful issue to their resistance.

The other party had a slightly more numerous body of soldiers in their pay, but their want of necessary munitions rendered any attempt on their part to reduce the castle perfectly hopeless.³ They had but seven pieces of artillery with from 40 to 60 shot for each gun and a very scanty allowance of powder. In the North the Gordons who had embraced the Queen's side to the opportunity of attacking their hereditary enemies the Forbes,⁴ whom they nearly exterminated, besides overthrowing a force of 200 harquebussiers, with the loss of their officers who had been sent to their assistance by the Regent. Such was the deplorable condition of Scotland at the end of 1571, which was most aptly described by Hunsdon in a letter to Lothington and Grange as "A pleasant and profitable time for murderers, " thieves, and such as live only by the spoils of true " men."⁵ At the same time he exhorted them in the name of his mistress to put an end to this deplorable state of affairs by conforming themselves to the King of Scots obedience, assuring them in case of their refusal of the Queen's intention to intervene and bring them to it by force.

¹ No. 2213.

² Nos. 2030, 2144.

³ No. 2081.

⁴ No. 2144.

⁵ No. 2115.

Amongst the minor matters noticed in this volume is the execution by burning of Sir William Stewart, Lion King-at-arms,¹ on the charge of conspiring the death of Murray by sorcery and witchcraft; a very pathetic letter from this unfortunate gentleman will be found in the British Museum amongst the Cotton MSS., Calig. IX., p. 272. The "Earl of Cassilis' handling of the Abbot of "Crosraguel," mentioned in a letter from the Laird of Bargany to Lennox is given at length by Bannatyne, and consists of the Earl's twice nearly roasting him to death before a fire, in order to extort from him the title deeds of his abbacy.² This proceeding of the Earl is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott as suggesting to him the idea of the scene between Front de Bœuf and Isaac of York, in the novel of *Ivanhoe*. On page 373 there is a complaint that the Regent Lennox's soldiers have destroyed John Fleming's deer in his forest of Cummernauld,³ and also the "white kye and bulls of the said forest to the great hinder of the commonweal for that kind of kye and bulls has been kept there many years in the said forest, and the like was not maintained in any other part of this isle of Albion, as is well known." On page 348, there is a curious letter from Randolph to Cecil,⁴ in which he evidently alludes to a golden symbol mentioned by M. de la Motte Fénélon (25 Oct. 1570), representing the Scottish lion overcoming the English leopard, and which purported to be a present from the Lady Fleming to the Queen of Scots. This emblem fell into the hands of Randolph by means of Archibald Stewart,⁵ and being forwarded to Leicester was by him shown to Elizabeth, and had the effect of greatly irritating her against the Queen

¹ No. 416.² No. 1252.³ No. 1418.⁴ No. 1304.⁵ No. 1292.

of Scots at the very time when the negotiations at Chatsworth for her release were progressing favourably. A curious collection of black letter ballads printed at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekpreuik, are bound up with the Scotch correspondence.¹ They are of a political character, and are extremely quaint in their metre, language, and ideas. In No. 665, which was written on the occasion of the murder of Murray, the peacock and the popinjay are exhorted to put on the plumage of crows in token of mourning; and the pelican to prepare its beak and grind it sharp and long, in order to avenge the death of the Regent. There is another ballad in MS., ridiculing the reformed party, and especially John Knox, which is too indecent to print, and of which the modern meaning of the adjective in its endorsement, "A lewd ballet," most aptly describes the contents.

France.

In France the third civil war for religion was at its height. The Huguenot party under Condé and the Admiral held possession of the south and western provinces of France, whilst in the east the Duke of Zweybruck at the head of a formidable army of German reiters was advancing to their assistance. They were further encouraged by supplies of artillery, munitions, and money from England, which were brought to them by way of Rochelle through which port also came many English volunteers to aid the cause of the reformed religion.² The opposite party were commanded by the Duke of Anjou and the young Duke Henry of Guise, who had besides the native French levies, a strong force of Swiss, and Italians who had been furnished by the Pope. Although in many of the minor operations the Huguenots were successful, yet in all the important actions they were as

¹ Nos. 663, 664, 665, 864, 865, 866, 923.

² No. 71.

usual unfortunate; the battle of Jarnac, fought on 15 March 1569, in which the Prince of Condé was slain, being followed in the autumn of the same year by a sanguinary engagement at Moncontour, in which they were completely defeated.¹ They were not more fortunate in their siege operations than they were in the open field, for whilst the Admiral was compelled to raise the siege of Poitiers which was gallantly defended by Henri of Guise, the town of St. Jean D'Angeli was after a stubborn resistance yielded up to the Duke of Anjou. Notwithstanding these defeats the war was carried on with equal fury on both sides beyond the Loire, till the month of August in the following year when a peace was concluded at St. Germain, which was on the whole favourable to the Huguenots. The despatches of Sir Henry Norris, the English Ambassador at the French Court, are full of accounts of skirmishes waged with varying success on both sides, and of the miserable condition into which the country was brought by these intestine struggles.² So angry were the Catholics with the concessions granted to the Huguenots by the treaty, that Norris informed Leicester³ of the apprehensions which were entertained, that they would resort to poison or other treason for the purpose of removing the King, in order that they might set up his brother Anjou, who was more earnest in their cause. The conclusion of peace in France put the position of affairs in England in great peril; the arrival of Spaniards to aid the Queen of Scots' party, with, of course ulterior views against England, was daily expected in Scotland; at the same time that jealousy of the purposed aggrandisement of Spain caused Charles IX. to make most strenuous endeavours in Mary's behalf

¹ No. 455.² No. 543.³ No. 1158.

through his ambassador De la Motte Fénelon, threatening an armed intervention in case of her further detention. The number of German, Swiss, and Italian mercenaries who had been thrown out of employment by the peace, joined to the numerous French whom the war had ruined and unfitted for any other than a military career, made this a formidable menace.¹ Matters were made still more serious by the Cardinal of Lorraine, who having more leisure to attend to the designs which he had formed in favour of his niece procured some sharp and threatening letters from the King to Elizabeth in her behalf;² though Charles remarked very significantly after the Cardinal's departure, that if he himself had the Queen of Scots prisoner, or was in the place of the Queen of England, he well knew what he would do. In addition to this, De la Roche, an officer at the devotion of the House of Guise was, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the English Ambassador, suffered to arrange an expedition in Brittany, with which he sailed for Ireland, for the purpose of assisting James Fitzmaurice, who was in arms against the Queen.³

Although the Catholics were indignant at the concessions made to the Huguenots by the Treaty of Pacification at St. Germain,⁴ these latter were no better satisfied with their position, knowing by past experience the extreme improbability that any terms would be kept with them. It was under these circumstances that the idea occurred to the Huguenot leaders of again proposing a match between the Queen of England and the Duke of Anjou, which, if carried out, would remove one of their most formidable enemies, and even if abortive would spread

¹ No. 1545.

² No. 1372.

³ Nos. 1345, 1494, 1545.

⁴ Nos. 1357, 1359.

confusion and mistrust in the councils of their adversaries. This plan appears to have been first broached through the Marshal Montmorency to Sir H. Norris,¹ and was by him communicated to Cecil in the end of November 1570, but it was not till the following March that any definite negotiations between the two Courts were opened.² Notwithstanding the caution which had been used to keep the matter secret, Walsingham, who had succeeded Norris as ambassador at the French Court, was informed by a personage of very high rank, whose name he does not disclose (23 February 1571),³ that the Cardinal of Lorraine had become aware of the scheme, and was using every endeavour to thwart it by bringing about a match between the Duke of Anjou and his niece, for whose escape preparations had been made. Charles IX., who had for some time regarded his brother with jealous suspicion on account of his great popularity with the Catholics, embraced this opportunity of getting rid of him with eagerness, and indulged in the most furious menaces against all who offered the slightest opposition to its success.⁴ Elizabeth, to whom the prospect of marriage was always distasteful, was so alarmed at the gloomy appearance of the political horizon, and by the representations of her councillors, that she was forced to yield a reluctant assent though availing herself of every circumstance which would delay the match. To Burghley and Walsingham the marriage seemed to offer a tolerably safe issue out of impending evils if sufficient guarantees were provided for the security of the reformed religion in England,⁵ as they considered that it would put a stop to all future interference on the part of France in behalf of the Queen of Scots.

¹ No. 1413.² No. 1614.³ No. 1571.⁴ No. 1886.⁵ No. 1813.

Anjou who had at first been rather favourable to the proposal, was so worked upon by the representations and offers of the Cardinal of Lorraine¹ that after a very stormy interview with the King his brother, and a tearful one with his mother,² he wrote a polite but firm letter to Elizabeth, respectfully declining the honour of her alliance, 31 July 1571.³ Whatever may have been the feelings of the principals in this negociation their agents were thoroughly in earnest in desiring its success,⁴ and the letters both of Burghley and Walsingham contain gloomy apprehensions of what would happen in the event of its failure. In a despatch dated 8 October 1571, Walsingham encloses an extract from a letter written by Cardinal Pelleve in the preceding March declaring the Duke's aversion to the proposed match with Elizabeth; but saying that he was well disposed to one with the Queen of Scots,⁵ which would be of great advantage to the Catholics of England, and would not be difficult of accomplishment if the Kings of France and Spain would accord. In this despatch Walsingham states that Catherine de Medicis is much better affected towards the Queen of Scots than she formerly was, and recommends great caution to Burghley as Mary had so many friends that nothing was kept secret from her. The increased influence of the Huguenot party at Court,⁶ and the great jealousy felt towards Spain having diminished⁷ the chances of a coalition against England, joined with the flat refusal of Anjou, the marriage project was suffered to fall through under the pretext of inability to agree on the point of religion, and the alliance between the two sovereigns took the form of a proposed

¹ No. 1883.² No. 1886.³ No. 1889.⁴ No. 1832.⁵ No. 2068.⁶ No. 1921.⁷ No. 2157.

enterprise, having for its object the invasion and partition of the dominions of their good brother the King Catholic in the Netherlands. During the progress of these negotiations Walsingham recommended that a present should be given to the Duchess of Uzès, a lady who was high in the favour of Catherine de Medicis,¹ because she had stood earnestly in defence of the Queen of England's honour,² to whom she had considered herself much bound because she had once written to her. As the Catholic party had not hesitated to bring the grossest charges against the private character of Elizabeth in order to hinder the Anjou marriage, so their opponents did not scruple to retaliate by using the same weapons for the purpose of preventing any interference on the part of the French Court on behalf of the Queen of Scots. On page 570 there is a letter from Robert Beale, Walsingham's brother-in-law and secretary, recommending the dissemination of "some of Buchanan's little Latin books" in the French Court, as they would serve to good effect in disgracing Mary,³ against whom he however disclaims all malice, merely describing her as a pernicious and viperous enemy to the Queen of England,⁴ who for her own safety was bound to disgrace her as much as she justly might. The chief obstacle to a firm league between England and France is given by Henry Killegrew⁵ in an account of conversation with the Huguenot leaders, MM. Cavagnies and Teligny, who very plainly told him that the life of the Scottish Queen was the greatest impediment to the weal of the three realms by reason of the House of Lorraine standing in expectation of her greatness and succession to the Crown; they further marvelled that she

¹ No. 2038.² No. 2163.³ No. 2159.⁴ No. 2160.⁵ No. 2196.

was suffered to live, considering the danger into which she had lately brought the Queen of England, and offered to Killegrew a discourse to prove her worthy of death on condition that the Queen of England would put it into execution, as otherwise they knew the Court too well to send such matter thither. The despatches of Norris and Walsingham contain frequent notices of Spanish intrigues and "Romish practices,"¹ having for their object the invasion of Ireland at the instigation of the Earl of Thomond; those from Norris contain enclosures from Robert Hogan, an English agent in Spain, giving an account of the proceedings of Stuckley and the Bishop of Cashel,² and the preparations in the north of Spain for a descent upon Ireland.

Lord Buckhurst, who was sent over in February 1571, about the Anjou marriage, sends news of the proceedings of the French Court,³ which he describes as very gay and joyous, and where he was received with great honour and courtesy by the King.

On the 1st March they had a day's sporting at Vincennes, where, after coursing hares and hawking for partridges, Buckhurst,⁴ who had brought over a leash of greyhounds; at the King's request put them on some deer, who, however, "ran better for their lives than the dogs did for pastime." After this His Majesty and his courtiers entertained his lordship with a new manner of hunting, chasing the whole herd of deer into a thicket, where being entangled, they fell upon them with their drawn swords indiscriminately. It is probable that it was whilst he was enjoying this pastime that Charles met with the accident mentioned in Cavalcanti's letter of 8th June

¹ Nos. 1590, 1591.

² No. 1515.

³ No. 1373.

⁴ No. 1589.

1571, by striking his head against the branch of a tree.¹ Walsingham mentions the jealousy of Spain felt in the Court of France, and assigns as one of the chief reasons of their dislike the strong belief of the Queen-Mother and the King, that their daughter and sister Isabella had been poisoned,² in which they were confirmed by her physician who had come into France.

Under the date of 21st June 1571 will be found a passage of interest, as throwing some light on the subject of alleged offers for reconciliation from the see of Rome to the English Court. It occurs in a despatch from Walsingham to Burghley, informing him of a conversation held with the Queen-Mother Catherine de Medicis for the purpose of removing all scruples as to the use of the Anglican liturgy by the Duke of Anjou in the event of his going to England,³ in the course of which he told her that he had delivered to M. de Foix an English prayer book, "which form the Pope would have by Council confirmed if the Queen would have acknowledged the same" as received from him." The authority is given by a note in the margin, "An offer made by the Cardinal of Lorraine" as Sir N. Throgmorton showed me." It is possible that this may refer to a conversation "with a learned" Papist of great reputation in France," in which the question of tolerating the Anglican liturgy was favourably discussed, though no mention is made of any direct offer from Rome (Throckmorton to Cecil, 28 December 1561). It must be borne in mind that the Cardinal was the Papal Legate in France, and was therefore in close communication with the Bishop of Viterbo, the Papal ambassador.

Amongst the names incidentally occurring in these papers is that of Daniel Rogers,⁴ who was tutor to

¹ No. 1777.

² Nos. 1921, 7215.

³ No. 1813.

⁴ No. 107.

Sir Henry Norris' sons, "very well learned in the Greek " and Latin," whose father was burnt for the religion. There are also two touching letters from Petrus Ramus, or La Ramee the scholar,¹ to the Cardinal of Lorraine, in which he reminds him of their ancient friendship as fellow students, and fruitlessly begs his intercession to prevent his expulsion from the College of Presles.² Under 11th August 1569 is a letter from Norris, sent with a presentation copy of the Scriptures to Elizabeth from Robert Etienne the printer, "who for his " religion is forced to abandon his country."³ At the end of the year 1569 is an undated document, giving a most singular account by a French gentleman of his courtship with Mary Windebank, in which the young lady is accused of having robbed him of jewels and other valuables with the connivance of Lady Sidney and her husband, Sir Henry.

In January 1571, is a notice of a project of marriage between the Queen of Scots and Don John of Austria,⁴ which was offered by the Cardinal of Lorraine to the Duke of Alva, in order to induce him to break off with the English court and assist the Irish rebels.

Flanders.

The papers in the Flemish series relate chiefly to the stay of goods belonging to the English merchants in the Low Countries, in retaliation for the seizure of the Spanish treasure ships in the west of England, and the negotiations which followed for mutual restitution. On page 133 there is a list of the train of Chapin Vitelli, Marquis of Cetona, who was sent over by the Duke of Alva⁵ under the pretext of completing these negotiations, but most probably for the purpose of assisting in the insurrection which was shortly expected to break

¹ No. 1324.

² No. 1359.

³ No. 377.

⁴ Nos. 1484, 1495.

⁵ No. 475.

out in England. He was accompanied by a suite of nearly 50 persons, trained captains and engineer officers, who were intended to organise the new levies of the rebels, and instruct them in the art of fortification and warfare. This design was frustrated by peremptory orders which were sent to Dover to detain them all with the exception of eight at that town.

Vitelli's name occurs again in the following spring in connexion with a plot for delivering the Queen of Scots by carrying her off whilst hunting¹ to the nearest sea-coast, where two ships would be in readiness to receive her. It also mentions that a similar enterprise had been once already attempted but had failed without being discovered.

On page 331 there is a letter from Mr. Henry Cobham, who had been sent to the Emperor Maximilian giving an account of the proceedings of the English Catholic refugees at Bruges and Louvain,² in which he regrets that the manner of Dr. Story's kidnapping had been divulged, as otherwise it might have been possible to have obtained possession of their leader, John Prestall, by similar means. On 12th August 1571, Walsingham wrote to Burghley a very long despatch informing him that he had had an interview with Prince Louis of Nassau,³ who told him that he had several secret conferences with the French King and his mother and certain of his council, at which he had exposed a most treasonable practice of the Cardinal of Lorraine, which had for its object the establishment of the Inquisition in France, and after showing them the great disaffection caused by the establishment of that tribunal in the Low Countries, and by the tyrannical measures of

¹ No. 740.

² No. 1232.

³ No. 1920.

the Duke of Alva, declared that the subjects of both religions were ready to avail themselves of any foreign aid to help them to shake off the intolerable Spanish yoke. He declared to Walsingham that he found the French Court quite ready to undertake this enterprise provided the Queen of England would join, to whom he was prepared to offer the sovereignty of Zealand and the neighbouring islands as the price of her assistance. The Princes of Germany were also willing to assist if the French King would be contented with Flanders and Artois as his share of the spoil, and that Brabant, Gueldres, and Luxembourg should be re-united to the Empire. At the end of the Volume will be found a collection of Flemish papers which, unfortunately, escaped notice until after the preceding Volume had gone to press. They belong to the year 1568 and describe the harsh proceedings of Alva and the increasing disaffection in the Low Countries.¹ On the 25th April mention is made of the condemnation to death of more than 600 persons, and on 2nd May, of a plot to assassinate Alva and his son,² by a M. Chiarlot and a gentleman of the Count Egmont's. In the early part of June there were great executions of gentlemen, both Catholic and Protestant, at Brussels and elsewhere, amongst whom perished the Counts of Egmont and Horne.³ The extreme rigour of Alva's rule is further shown by two proclamations on page 593,⁴ imposing extraordinarily severe penalties on all rebels, and by another on page 598, calling on all fugitives to appear before the Council of Troubles within 30 days on pain of forfeiting all hope of pardon for the future.⁵ On page 591 is an

¹ No. 2230.² No. 2234.³ Nos. 2236, 2238.⁴ No. 2242.⁵ No. 2262.

amusing account of a brawl which took place between one Master John Smith and a certain Captain Maria, at the table of Count Ladron, Governor of Antwerp.¹ It arose out of a discussion on the merits of the character for "valiancy" of the English nation which was carried on with great heat and violence on the part of the Englishman and most provoking coolness mingled with a certain sly humour by the captain. On page 599 there is a long account of the movements of the Prince of Orange, in the campaign in which he was completely out-manceuvred by Alva, so that his army fell to pieces from its very numbers, in which is described the absence of discipline and the terrible destitution of the soldiers, and the consequent destruction and ravages wrought by them. The writer, whose name is not given, amongst other curious matters, says that he saw at the passage over the Meuse two Spaniards whom no shot of harquebuss could hurt, though they had no armour, but as soon as they were struck by a sword they yielded, and confessed that by a writing of sorcery which they carried were they saved, they were however, hanged by their captors. In a subsequent skirmish 200 prisoners, who had been taken by the Duke, were put into a house and burnt to death in the presence of both armies. Many of the Prince's reiters who on this occasion fled, were slain without mercy by the enraged peasantry in revenge for the mischief that they had done. In addition to their other troubles the writer complains that the waters were poisoned and "meal infected with sorcery and witchcraft." All this season they burnt town and village, church and chapel, and left nothing standing which might be overthrown, because the country people fled

¹ No. 2239.

away with all provisions. So great was the want that the soldiers deserted, refusing any longer to serve in such misery and wretchedness, and such was the terror spread by their numbers and the devastation they committed, that the French inhabitants of a district twenty-four leagues in length, deserted their habitations, pulling down all the bridges on the high roads leading towards Paris. In this collection there are two passing notices of Don Carlos contained in Italian news-letters from Antwerp, but they in no way help to clear up the mystery which shrouds his fate.

Spain.

The relations between England and Spain were at this time in a most unsatisfactory condition; the seizure of the Spanish treasure ships and the retention of their cargoes in December 1568 being followed by an embargo which was laid by Alva on all English property in the Low Countries, and this in return led to similar measures being taken with the goods of Spanish subjects in England, and the consequent stoppage of all commercial transactions between the two countries. Don Guerau D'Espes,¹ the Spanish Ambassador resident in England, immediately published a manifesto in London, 10th January 1569, which gave great offence to the Privy Council, as it threw the blame of all the inconvenience caused by this state of affairs on the proceedings of the Queen of England and her advisers. Means were accordingly taken for its suppression and for the punishment of those who had been instrumental in its distribution. Amongst the names of the witnesses examined on this occasion before the Lord Mayor occurs that of John Stowe, merchant, "a collector of chronicles."²

The suppression of legitimate traffic by these procla-

¹ No. 26.

² No. 122.

mations, and the civil commotions in France and Flanders, had the result of filling the narrow seas with English, Flemish, and French privateers, or rather pirates, for they seem by the frequent complaints made against them to have preyed on the commerce of friends and foes indiscriminately. A proclamation was issued by the Duke of Alva that no vessels should sail unless they were sufficiently manned and armed to resist the pirates,¹ and in order to render the masters and mariners more circumspect, all insurances were forbidden; and although another formal proclamation against piracy was issued by Elizabeth, 27th April 1569; its provisions were disregarded, as the officers whose duty it was to enforce them were amongst the number of offenders. Neither these precautions nor the remonstrances with the English Court were of any avail in lessening this evil, and the Spanish correspondence throughout the Volume is full of complaints of the depredations committed by pirates and of the difficulty of procuring redress, which was often avoided by the plea that the captors were regular commissioned cruisers sailing under the flags of the Prince of Orange or Condé. On page 58² there is a commission, dated at Westminster, and signed by the Cardinal of Chatillon, authorising an English sea captain to cruise against the enemies of the religion, which, though it would hardly save his neck if he fell into the hands of any of the other side, would give a sufficient colour of legality to entitle him to reasonable succour in England, and enable him to dispose of his plunder.

The inhabitants of Dover were particularly active in these proceedings,³ sailing over to the opposite coasts of France and Flanders and capturing vessels, the cargoes

¹ No. 199.

² No. 215.

³ Nos. 167, 938.

of which they afterwards openly disposed of in their own town, carrying their insolence so far as to fire on a fleet bearing the King of Spain's flag, which had been fitted out by Alva for the suppression of piracy. In some palliation of these outrageous proceedings, it must be remembered that both Alva and the resident Ambassador in England were doing all they could to encourage the numerous and powerful malcontents in England to insurrection, and that, though this fact was perfectly well known to the English government, it was for many obvious reasons very difficult to take any open action on the information that it possessed. It is true that the first overt act of hostility was commenced by England by the unwarrantable seizure of the Spanish treasure, but it was well known by the Queen's advisers that it was intended for the pay of Alva's troops, and to enable him to carry on offensive operations with such vigour as would almost inevitably have resulted in the annihilation of all armed resistance throughout the Netherlands, and so have given Alva the opportunity of turning his undivided attention and resources to the affairs of England and Scotland.

The proceedings of Don Guerau D'Espes, the Spanish Ambassador who was sent over in June 1568, did not tend to increase the harmony between the two Courts. The action taken by him in writing to the Duke of Alva recommending him to retaliate for the seizure of the treasure ships gave great umbrage to the Privy Council, who took him sharply to task (14th January 1569), reproving him for having written a "letter composed of "fantasies" ¹ taken from *Amadis de Gaul*, in which he likens the Queen to the fairy Oriana, for which they

¹ No. 49.

intended to treat him as a person unfit to come into their presence; also that he had sent false information to the Duke of Alva by telling him that the nobility and commonalty of England were ill-affected to the Government; and wound up by expressing their regret that such an unworthy person, with so little discretion, should have been appointed Ambassador.

To this rebuke Don Guerau cleverly replied¹ that he was surprised at their answering letters that were not addressed to them, without first understanding them, and that as from their ignorance of Spanish they had entirely misunderstood his meaning, offered to send a person to explain it to them. Cecil, after this passage of arms, seems to have thought it best to leave him alone till the end of the year 1571, having obtained conclusive evidence connecting him with the designs of Ridolphi for the marriage of Norfolk with the Queen of Scots, and the invasion of England by Alva, he obtained his dismissal from the Queen; at the same time writing a letter of complaint to Philip,² and making a formal declaration to Don Guerau of all his misdeeds,³ who is accused with being the instigator of rebellion and foreign invasion, and with having procured and divulged certain bulls from Rome.

The letters of Oliver King,⁴ an English officer, who had been in the French King's army, and on the conclusion of peace had passed into Spain to seek fresh service, contain an account of the proceedings of the adventurer Stuckley, and of the preparations in the north of Spain for the invasion of Ireland. Stuckley, who had dubbed himself Duke of Ireland, was living in great bravery on King Philip's allowance; but his levies

¹ No. 55.

² No. 2175.

³ No. 2167.

⁴ Nos. 1560, 1675. 8

are described as "but rascals, the most part beggarly" and ill armed, like Bezonians." Their captains, however, were old beaten men of war, under the command of Julian Romero. King declares that on his refusing to serve against his Sovereign, Stuckley sought his life first by means of the inquisition and afterwards by assassination, and compelled him to fly the country. Information of events passing in Spain was also furnished by Robert Huggins or Hogan, an English merchant, whose letters were forwarded through the English Ambassador in France to Cecil. They contain notices of Stuckley, the Bishop of Cashel, and other refugees, and also of designs against Ireland, together with accounts of the war with the Moriscos in Grenada.¹ A curious letter from Mahomet Aben to Don John of Austria, will be found on page 102.² Huggins communications were brought to an abrupt termination by his being found out, when he was thrown into prison, from which, however, he was fortunate enough to escape with his life.

Italian.

A summary of the provisions of the Holy League between the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Venetians,³ is contained in this collection; as is also a long account of the battle of Lepanto, written in Italian.

On page 276 is the formal protestation of Maximilian II. to Pius V. against the coronation of Cosmo Duke of Florence at Rome, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, as being against the rights and privileges of the Holy Roman Empire, and therefore null and void.⁴ In answer the Pope complained that this representation was made at a very inopportune time,⁵ when by reason of the threatened

¹ Nos. 310, 779.

² No. 352.

³ No. 1836.

⁴ No. 1030.

⁵ No. 1031.

attacks of the Turks union was so necessary to Christendom, and affirmed that a saving clause respecting the rights of the empire had been inserted in his letters apostolical.

In the present Volume we have further signs of the ^{Russia.} increasing communications between England and Russia. Sir Thomas Randolph, on his return from his embassy to Ivan Basilovitz, bringing with him a Muscovite nobleman, duly accredited from the Czar to the Queen of England. From certain expressions¹ which he uses he appears to have regarded the Ambassador as little better than a savage, and not to have been more favourably impressed with the country from which he was sent. Though Ivan had treated her subjects with great favour and had granted them valuable and exclusive privileges of trade,² the Queen received his advances with such coldness³ as to call from the irritable monarch a very angry letter, complaining of the discourteous reception of his Ambassador, and the bad behaviour of such of her subjects as had come to his country.⁴ Anthony Jenkinson, who had been sent over as envoy to the Czar, describes the calamities with which Muscovy was afflicted at this period, 1571, by famine, pestilence, and the sword, besides the great cruelty exercised by Ivan,⁵ who, by sundry torments had put to death a great number of his subjects, nevertheless winding up his letter with the remark that it was a just punishment for such a wicked nation. He corroborates the Czar's bad opinion of his fellow countrymen, whom he terms "abjects and runagates," and attributes the withdrawal of the privileges which he had granted mainly to their "spiteful practises," joined to the bad report brought over

¹ No. 384.

² No. 309.

³ No. 935.

⁴ No. 1896.

⁵ No. 1911.

by the Muscovite ambassador of his entertainment in England.

The letters of Thomas Bannister, who had been sent over to enquire into alleged malpractices of the agents of the Muscovy company, afford valuable testimony of early English enterprise and travel, and are full of accounts of dangers manfully and skilfully overcome.¹

Bannister and his company started from Vologda, and passed down the Volga to Astracan, sustaining on their way a furious attack from a tribe called the "Nogays," whom they defeated with great slaughter, but had thirty-six out of forty-one men killed or wounded on their own side. They arrived at Astracan in time to take part in its successful defence against a vast multitude of Tartars and Turks, and after narrowly missing shipwreck on the Caspian sea, and having passed through parts of Asia, where never any English had travelled before, encountering innumerable perils and privations on the road, they arrived at Casbin, in the province of Irak and afterwards at Shamaki (Samarcand), from whence Bannister's last letter is dated. Though regarded as interlopers by the merchants already trading to these countries, and being occasionally attacked by marauders, they were well received by the Prince who is termed Emperor, who took them into his protection, and granted all their requests, except permission to pass on to India. The Emperor treated Bannister very courteously, admitting him to an interview, and conversing with him on the condition of the different countries of Europe. Anthony Jenkinson, who was accredited as ambassador to the Czar of Russia in July 1571, had also some years previously made exten-

¹ Nos. 309, 813, 1684.

sive travels into Tartary and Bochara in his endeavours to find an overland passage to Cathay.

The preceding remarks have been reduced into as brief a compass as possible, the object being not to write history or evolve theories, or correct the errors of others, but merely to point out the contents of the volume, as by the chronological arrangement of the documents the reader will easily be able to trace the intimate connexion of events passing in different countries, and understand the political significance of many transactions which it has been usual to ascribe to individual caprice or accident.

A. J. CROSBY.

Rolls House,

30th June 1874.

DATES OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Seizure of the Spanish treasure ships -	-	-	-	Dec.	1568
Embargo in the Low Countries -	-	-	-	3 Jan.	1569
„ in England -	-	-	-	5 „	„
Return of the Regent Murray to Scotland -	-	-	-	- „	„
Inquisition established in the Low Countries -	-	-	-	26 Feb.	„
Battle of Jarnac -	-	-	-	13 March	„
Henry Middlemore sent into Scotland -	-	-	-	- „	„
Henry Killegrew sent into Germany -	-	-	-	April	„
Letters from Queen of Scots seized on the Borders -	-	-	-	22 May	„
Ambassador sent from Ivan the Terrible -	-	-	-	June	„
Forces from the Pope enter France -	-	-	-	4 „	„
The Highlands reduced to obedience by Murray -	-	-	-	- „	„
Convention at St. Johnstone's [Perth] -	-	-	-	July	„
Examination of French Paris -	-	-	-	10 Aug.	„
Execution of French Paris -	-	-	-	16 „	„
Maitland of Lethington and James Balfour arrested -	-	-	-	Sept.	„
Siege of Poitiers -	-	-	-	„	„
Arrival of English volunteers at Rochelle -	-	-	-	„	„
Battle of Moncontour -	-	-	-	3 Oct.	„
The Commendator of Dunfermline sent to Queen Elizabeth -	-	-	-	5 „	„
The Regent Murray takes order on the Borders -	-	-	-	10, 11, Oct.	„
Chapin Vitelli at Dover -	-	-	-	16 Oct.	„
Mr. Carey sent to Murray -	-	-	-	- „	„
The French Ambassador requires that the Queen of Scots shall not be delivered up to her enemies -	-	-	-	- „	„
Outbreak of the Great Northern Rebellion -	-	-	-	15 Nov.	„
Northumberland and Westmoreland fly into Scotland -	-	-	-	20 Dec.	„
Northumberland betrayed to Murray -	-	-	-	24 „	„
Sir Henry Gates and Drury sent to Murray -	-	-	-	13 Jan.	1570.
Assassination of Murray -	-	-	-	23 „	„
Great raids into England -	-	-	-	Jan. & Feb.	„
Randolph sent into Scotland -	-	-	-	7 Feb.	„
Leonard Dacres' Rebellion -	-	-	-	17 „	„
Mons. Verac lands at Dumbarton -	-	-	-	March	„
Convention at Linlithgow -	-	-	-	16 April	„
Sussex invades Scotland -	-	-	-	19 „	„
Home Castle taken -	-	-	-	28 „	„
Fast Castle taken -	-	-	-	4 May	„
Sir W. Drury enters Scotland -	-	-	-	12 „	„
Treason of Dumbarton -	-	-	-	15 „	„
Commendator of Dunfermline arrives at London -	-	-	-	15 „	„

Publication of the Bull of Excommunication by John Felton	25 May	1570.
Drury returns to Berwick - - - - -	3 June	„
Convention at Stirling - - - - -	20 „	„
Lennox elected to the Regency - - - - -	12 July	„
Henry Cobham sent into the Low Countries and Germany -	Aug.	„
Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye - - - - -	5 „	„
Brechin House taken by Lennox - - - - -	14 „	„
Spanish officers land at Aberdeen - - - - -	14 „	„
Sussex again invades Scotland - - - - -	22 „	„
Cobham has audience with Alva - - - - -	28 „	„
Convention of the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party -	4 Sept.	„
Cobham has audience with Maximilian II. - - - - -	12 „	„
Lethington and others put to the horn - - - - -	8 Oct.	„
Walsingham sent to the French Court - - - - -	19 Dec.	„
Lord Buckhurst arrives at Paris - - - - -	21 „	„
Capture of Dumbarton - - - - -	4 April	1571.
Henry Cobham arrives at Madrid - - - - -	26 „	„
Parliament at Edinburgh - - - - -	13 June	„
Moscow burnt by the Tartars - - - - -	2 July	„
Anthony Jenkinson arrives as Ambassador in Russia -	28 „	„
Letter from the Duke of Anjou to Queen Elizabeth -	31 „	„
Raid of Stirling - - - - -	4 Sept.	„
Battle of Lepanto - - - - -	7 Oct.	„

FOREIGN PAPERS.

ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1569.

A.D. 1569.
Jan. 1.

1. SIR HENRY NORRIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

On December 28 came advertisement from the Duke of Anjou of a skirmish with the Prince of Condé on the 23rd ult. near Loudon, who made him retire three leagues. The day after the skirmish, Monsieur thinking to have refreshed his army at Montereau-belle, was prevented by the Prince who was there before him, and constrained to seek another quarter four leagues from thence. There is great penury in the country where the armies be, and especially in the King's, which coming after the Prince finds great want of all things necessary. The day after Scomberg's arrival the King went to Paris, and caused 12 pieces of brass to be drawn forth of the arsenal for the new army that is levying to go against the Prince of Orange. Sends both Scomberg's commission from the King, and the Prince's answer to his ambassade, which plainly discovers that he minds to the utmost of his power to assist the afflicted, and help all such as unfeignedly make profession of the Gospel. The said Prince requesting to know the King's meaning for the permission of the exercise of religion; the King caused Scomberg to write to him that being a sovereign prince he would not permit any other to deal between him and his subjects. During Scomberg's being at his camp the Duke of Lorraine sent to offer the Prince passage through his country, who answered that he was not yet ready to depart France, but that when he was he would find the way having the keys with him. Understands that the Prince stays upon the frontiers attending the instructions of the Elector and other Princes of Germany, who are of the association, how to proceed in the wars in the Low Countries and France; for these Princes esteem this motion of religion common with them, and have no less care thereof than of their own cause. The Prince of Orange has in his army 1,400 French horsemen besides others of the Low Countries, 4,000 French harquebusiers, 8,000 reiters, 8,000

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lansquenets, and divers adventurers and footmen of the Low Countries. It is thought that he will march to join the Prince of Condé. The three small rivers on the other side of the Loire will be no impediment, seeing that the Prince of Orange has a bridge of boats with him carried in waggons. Thus Her Majesty may perceive that the religion does not stand in such dangerous terms as their enemies boast abroad. It is to be feared lest this nation will destroy it self with its own divisions, giving themselves, their goods, and fortunes to such strangers of either side as they have called to their aids. The King still levies his new army, minding, as he told Norris, to go in person against the Prince of Condé, and reckons to be in the field within 14 days.—Paris, 1 Jan. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2½.

Jan. 1.

2. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Can very ill spare the bearer (Harcourt) whom he has found very honest and trusty, and therefore desires Cecil to return him as shortly as conveniently he may.—Paris, 1 Jan. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ¼.

Jan. 1.

3. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

To the same effect as his letter to the Queen of this date. Great is the rumour that is spread that the Queen doth aid the Prince of Orange, but the French King speaks nothing thereof.—Paris, 1 Jan. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *In cipher.* *Pp.* 1½.

Jan. 1.

4. MR. MATHER to ———

Sends the same intelligence concerning the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Anjou, and the levying of a new army by the French King, as is contained in Norris's letter to the Queen of this date. The King's army when assembled will be greater than that with M. D'Anjou, especially of horsemen, by reason of the reiters that are levied for the King. That of the Prince of Orange will be rather stronger. Beseeches him after he has read this to make the fire his secretary.—Paris, 1 Jan. 1568. *Signed*.

Pp. 1¾.

Jan. 1.

5. LOPE DE LA SIERRA to ANTONIO GUARRAS.

Desires to be advertised what is spoken or heard of concerning the money. Has sent sundry times a boat to the isle [of Wight] to see if the pirates were there still. Yesterday there were the three who took the ship of Marseilles, joined with three Englishmen who tarry for their sailing out. On Tuesday the captain of the isle received a packet of letters from the Queen, and the next day very early he and the Mayor sent for him and told him that it was necessary for him to bring his ship upwards in a river which is on the backside of the town, because they certainly knew that

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even the same night all the pirates which were about the isle would come and take him, and that the castles or bulwarks could not save him in the night. Told them that he did not fear the Frenchmen but only the English, and that he was in the Queen's house seeing he was in her haven, and that it was better that they should take him. The same morning they brought to the walls all the ordnance which the town had, and also took all the chests with money out of the Mayor's house, and set them in the town house where a serjeant and one of the Mayor's servants keep them. They told him that he might tarry there with the watchmen, which he refused as he knew not what had been done, and as he had given them a note of the contents of the chest, they should deliver them likewise by account to him. They continued to press him to take the ship up, saying that there was water enough for her; and the next day he took a boat and sounded all the river from where they lay to the place where they said he should come, and found no water and very little tide, so that if he had brought his ship there at flood, he might have been without her at low water, which he thinks they wished. Is sure that all this novelty of removing the money, the placing the ordnance, and that the ship should be taken up the river, was done by virtue of the Queen's commission, because it was done immediately upon the receipt of the packet from the Court.—Antona [Southampton], 1 Jan. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 1.

6. SYMON VELHO BARETO to DIEGO DE [VILHA].

Letter in Portuguese, apparently on business matters.—London, 1 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. P. ½.

Jan. 2.

7. QUEEN ELIZABETH to SEBASTIAN, KING OF PORTUGAL.

Has received his letter dated from Lisbon on the kalends of January last year, and communicated the contents to her council. Has not been able to see any fresh reason for prohibiting her subjects from using the navigation to India and Ethiopia, or for altering her answer on that point given to his ambassador, Juan Pereira Damtas, some years ago. Trusts that the ancient amity subsisting between their realms may not receive any injury, and promises redress by due course of justice for any wrongs which his subjects may sustain through any of hers.—Hampton Court, 2 Jan. 1568.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Jan. 2.

8. The PRINCE OF CONDÉ to the QUEEN.

Desires her to give credence to that which the bearer has in charge to tell her from him.—2 Jan. *Signed: Louis de Bourbon.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

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Jan. 3.

9. JAN HEERREMANS to JAN DEN VACKERREN.

Chiefly on private matters. There is great talk about a war between the King of Spain and this Queen. Will write soon to him again by an English ship which he understands has license to come to Antwerp with cloth.—London, 3 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Dutch. P. 1.

Jan. 4.

10. GOODS of SPANIARDS detained in ENGLAND.

Answer of Thomas Fiesco to the objections of the Merchant Adventurers.

Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 4.

11. PETITION of TOMASO FIESCO.

Begs that Her Majesty will cause restitution to be made of certain goods and money belonging to the subjects of the King Catholic.

Notes by Cecil in the margin. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 4.

12. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Nothing of great moment has occurred since his last. The King's army assembles at Château Thierry. The Prince of Condé has taken the castle of Mirebeau being abandoned. The Dukes of Ferrara and Florence have sent ambassadors to the King. The Duke of Florence has sent bills of credit for 100,000 crowns. Beseeches him to have in his good remembrance Regius (in cipher) for the present he presents Her Majesty withal; he is in great poverty being here where men of his learning and knowledge are usually esteemed.—Paris, 4 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 4.

13. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Has great expectations from the Queen and him when he remembers how ready they were to assist when matters were doubtful. Is glad that he selected Mr. Winter to send to them. Advises him not to spare the Queen's money, as even if the Treasury should be emptied of some millions during this year, it will be the means of warding off war from England.—4 Jan. 1569. *Signed, Ferriere.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 2.

Jan. 4.

14. CIVIL WAR in FRANCE.

The treacherous attempts of the Cardinal of Lorraine and his adherents to assassinate Condé, the Admiral, and others of their party, and the revocation of all edicts in favour of those of the reformed religion, having compelled them to take up arms, their enemies have not been able to oppose them successfully in any quarter. Gives a detailed account of the move-

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ments of the armies of Condé and the Duke of Anjou, and the skirmishes mentioned in Norris's letter of the 1st inst.

Endd.: 4 of January 1568. Received from the Lord Admiral of France. *Fr.* *Pp.* 7.

Jan. 5. **15.** ARREST of ENGLISHMEN in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Robert Harrison, of London, salter, reports that being at Flushing, 8 Jan. 1568, he was told that all the English merchants at Antwerp and other towns throughout the Low Countries, had been arrested, their counting-houses sealed up, and ships and goods seized. From his own knowledge he says that the masters of ships and others at Flushing were in prison, and very hardly dealt with.

Endd. by Cecil. *P.* 1.

Jan. 5 & 6. **16.** LOW COUNTRY SHIPS arrested in ENGLAND.

List of 43 ships and hoys arrested by the serjeant of the Admiralty, appertaining to the King of Spain's subjects, the names of the masters and crews, and description of cargo given. None of them carried more than four men, and their cargoes consisted chiefly of cloth, sheepskins, hides, beer, onions, and in one instance four dry vats of playing cards.

Endd. *Pp.* 3½.

Jan. 6. **17.** PROCLAMATION by QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Mentions all the circumstances relating to the arrest of her subjects, and their goods in the Low Countries, and shows that the protest that it was done in retaliation of the stay of certain Spanish ships and money, was not correct, as the said vessels were protected from the French, and the arrest of her subjects was made before any similar measure was taken on her part. By all lawful custom and usage she had a right to borrow the said money, it being the property of private merchants, and being saved from the perils of the sea on her territory.—Hampton Court, 6 Jan. 1569.

Draft. *Endd.* *Lat.* *Pp.* 4½.

Jan. 7. **18.** SEIZURE of the SPANISH MONEY.

Deposition concerning the landing of the money taken in the Spanish vessels seized at Plymouth, signed by the different masters and pilots.

Endd. by Cecil. *Span.* *P.* 1.

Jan. 8. **19.** DON GUERAU D'ESPES to GIERONIMO DE CURIEL.

Desires him to send a letter of exchange for 1,000 ducats, and to stay Mr. Marron, that he come not into England without further advice. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* by Cecil, with seal. *Span.* *P.* 1.

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Jan. 8.

20. LORD JOHN HAMILTON, ABBOT of ARBROATH, to CECIL.
Desires a passport for the bearer, whom he is sending to his father in France.—Hamilton, 8 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Jan. 9.

21. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Requests a passport for Laurence Hollingshed, whom he sends into France with letters and despatches.—Shene, 9 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 10.

22. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Doubts lest he waxes troublesome in making so often mention of the enmity between the two houses of Guise and Montmorency. On the 23d ult. the Duke of Montmorency required the captains and eschevins of Paris to come to the Louvre to speak with him, and declared that their disorders and unaptness to be ruled was not unknown to the King, who had offered him a garrison of 400 harquebussiers, to be entertained at the charges of the town, but not being willing to charge them without great occasion, he trusted the same should not be needful, requesting them to behave better than they had done heretofore. Vignolles, of the Court of Parliament, and Captain general of 22 ensigns, answered, that Paris was like to a ship whereof the master neglecting his charge, it is requisite that the pilots do put hand to the helm; whereunto Montmorency coldly replied, "qu'il parloyt en curtault de butique." This rude answer was thus made by Vignolles to set on broach that which had been devised by the Cardinal of Lorraine and his complices, who had caused it to be bruited that Montmorency had secret intelligence with the Prince of Orange, and had written to him to march hither, the King's army not being ready to resist him, and had given forth that he was in the King's disgrace. The next day M. Montmorency having notice of this, departed to Ecouen, where his brother, M. D'Anville, lay very sick. The Cardinal thinking that his absence would help to augment the suspect of the rumour already spread abroad, and also to imprint some jealousy of him in the King's head, found great fault in his not attending the King's coming to that town, he being governor of the same.

2. Montmorency in order to purge himself of this suspect, went to St. Maur des Fosses, where the King was, and with him came Marshals Vielleville and Cosse, who held a council with the King, the Cardinal of Lorraine not being called thereunto. The Cardinal is much discontented that he cannot make his brother, M. D'Aunale, lieutenant of this new army, against which the marshals stoutly oppose themselves. During Montmorency's absence the Parisians imprisoned 40 of the wealthiest persons of the religion in that city, alleging against them the loan of money to the Prince of Condé. The house

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of a merchant at Toulouse being ransacked, there was found promises of gentlemen and free distributions of money to the sum of 2,000,000 francs.

The good disposition and order that is kept in the Prince's army is much to be commended, nothing like oppressing the country where they pass, as that of M. D'Anjou, which has waxed hateful by their insolent behaviour, both to Protestants and Catholics. M. D'Anjou has bestowed the greatest part of his army in the towns upon the river of Loire. The Prince of Condé now marches to Sancerre, which place Captain Brochart holds for the religion against the Count Martinengo. The town is not very strong of situation, but Brochart has filled a great number of wine vats with earth, which serve for gabions, and is a very strong kind of fortification. The Prince of Orange will not alter anything in the answer which he sent to the French King by Colonel Seomberg. The Prince of Orange is yet at Vitry le Francois, where he attends the Duke of Deux Ponts.

3. The King's reiters, to the number of 7,000, have sent to the King that before they take their oath for his service they may be assured not to be employed against them of the Confession of Augsburg. This day the Baron des Adrets arrived with the forces of Provence and Dauphigny. Notwithstanding all these preparations there is still some bruit of peace.

4. The alliance of the French King with the Emperor's daughter is now clean out of hope, because she shall be given to the King Catholic.

5. There has lately a general bruit arisen that 3,000 of Her Majesty's subjects be disembarked at Rochelle in favour of the religion, and that her nobility and gentry have declared to her that if this King overcome the religion here, then, with the assent of the other princes of this league and association, they will endeavour to exterminate the same through Christendom, and therefore have in dutiful manner besought her to assist them.—Paris, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 4½.

Jan. 10.

23. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

There is great bruit that Her Majesty's fleet is arrived at Rochelle and there landed 3,000 Englishmen; also that 10 English ships, joined with 10 others of the religion, being minded to have landed in Brittany, were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Duke of Alva who aforetime made great offers of aid to the King, now makes a pastime of this their misery, yet notwithstanding there is looked for out of Flanders 14 ensigns of infantry and 1,500 cavalry. Monsieur's army is not in readiness to follow the Prince of Condé. It is thought that the King will be in the field within these 10 days.—Paris, 10 Jan. 1569.

2. P.S. There has been a motion made of peace in the King's Council to this effect, that the Protestants should enjoy

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the benefit of the King's edicts, and that Condé might have the government of Saintonge, and that he might have leave to join with the Prince of Orange to make war upon the Spaniards in Flanders; but the King and Queen would give no ear hereunto, the Cardinal of Lorraine persuading them that it was dangerous anyway to further these Princes' designs.
Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Jan. 10. **24.** The PRINCE OF NAVARRE to CECIL.

The bearer, M. de Dovet, is sent by his uncle, the Prince of Condé and himself, to thank the Queen for the assistance which she has given to them. Desires Cecil to continue his favour towards the cause which they are supporting.—Thouars, 10 Jan. 1569. *Signed: Henri.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

Jan. 10. **25.** The PRINCE OF CONDÉ to CECIL.

Letter of credence for M. De Dovet sent to thank the Queen for the support which she has given to their cause.—Thouars, 10 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Jan 10. **26.** MANIFESTO by DON GUERAU D'ESPES.

Whereas by the commandment of the Queen, a proclamation was printed January 6, charging some fault to the Duke of Alva for the arrest of the goods and persons of Englishmen in the Low Countries, he gives knowledge of the truth as follows:—

On the 23d Nov. he learnt that certain ships carrying the King of Spain's treasure into Flanders were in great danger in the west country from pirates. On the 29th Nov. he informed the Queen of this and desired that commandment might be given in her ports that no harm should be done to the said ships, and that if needful the treasure might be transported by land to Dover, and convoyed from thence by Her Majesty's ships to Antwerp, all which was granted by her with a good will. Upon this he wrote to the Duke of Alva, and in the meantime heard that a few days before certain English pirates had brought into Plymouth three Flemish and one Spanish vessel very rich, and were dividing and selling the wares so taken. The said pirates and men of the country also seized other ships in the havens, and have favour and friendship in the Court, and knowledge of them was given to the Earl of Leicester and Cecil. On 12th December the Queen signed a passport to carry the treasure by land or water with all haste, and on the 13th ratified the same by her royal promise and granted letters to her justices on the coasts, and to Admiral Winter more favourable than the first which were sent by messengers to Southampton, and afterwards to Plymouth and Fowey. Notwithstanding this, on the same day that the

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messenger departed from Southampton Edward Horsey, captain of the Isle of Wight, came on board the ship of Lope de la Sierra, and landed from her 59 chests of treasure.

2. On December 21 he wrote hereof to the Duke of Alva, and also to the Queen, requiring that her word, promise, and passport might be kept. Had no answer in writing, but some of her officers said that the treasure should be forthcoming for the King, and that since granting the passport Her Majesty had intelligence of other things upon the said matter. The like was done with the zabras that were at Plymouth and Fowey with like treasure, and their sails and apparel removed, and all writings, letters, and bills of lading taken away from their masters.

3. Audience was prorogued till 29 December, when, with all courtesy and meekness, he lamented these new enterprises to the Queen, requiring that order should be taken according to her promise, to all which she answered with very loving words that the landing of the treasure was for the best, and to be preserved for the King, wondering much at the boldness of the said pirates. All this was accepted by Don Guerau and great thanks given to Her Majesty, at the same time he asked for the ships which had been promised for the conducting the treasure to Antwerp. To the which Her Majesty showed herself incontinent very contrary declaring that two Genoese had informed her that the treasure did not belong to the King of Spain but to certain merchants, and therefore she was minded to retain it and pay the owners. Don Guerau hereupon delivered to her a letter of credit from the Duke of Alva, wherein was contained that the said treasure was appertaining to the said King Catholic, and that it was laden in Spain for the paying of his men of war. Upon which matter the Queen was very hard, and not so indifferent as upon other communications she was with him. So of this audience was taken no other order but that within three or four days she would cause him to be informed how the said treasure was appertaining to the merchants; which information was never given to this day. Of these answers he did not remain satisfied wherefore he sent his secretary to the Duke, not being well pleased with the sitting of the Council so often with the agents of the King of Spain's rebels; in prejudice, as may be conjectured, of the ancient amity. The Duke had in the mean season, with the first advice he had of the retaining of the treasure, commanded the arrest of the goods and persons of the Englishmen. Calls all the world to judge herein of the proceedings of the Duke and himself.

Endd. by Cecil: 10 Jan. 1568. Span. Pp. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

27. Another copy.

Endd. Span. Pp. 4.

28. Another copy.

Endd. Span. Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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29. Another copy.
Endd. Span. Pp. 3.
30. Another copy.
Endd. Span. Pp. 3¼.
31. English translation of the above.
Endd. Pp. 3¼.
32. Another translation.
Endd. Pp. 3¼.
33. Another translation.
Endd. Pp. 3¾.
34. Another translation.
Endd. Pp. 3¾.
35. Another translation.
Endd. Pp. 4.
- Jan. 10. 36. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.
Repeats his request for a passport for Laurence Hollingshed, whom he wishes to send into France about his affairs—Shene, 10 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.
- Jan. 10. 37. COMMISSION for the CARDINAL OF CHATILLON.
A long manifesto in the names of the Queen of Navarre, the Princes of Navarre and Condé, and the rest of the leaders of the Huguenot party, setting forth the different persecutions under which they suffered, and giving an account of the attempt made by M. de Tavannes to seize the Prince and the Admiral, and their subsequent proceedings, and commissioning the Cardinal of Chatillon to seek aid from the Queen of England.—10 Jan. 1569.
Copy. Fr. Pp. 11½.
- [Jan. 10.] 38. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.
Note of the depositions of certain of the Drapers' Company, as to the promulgation of the Spanish ambassador's answer to the Queen's proclamation touching the arrest of the Spanish ships and treasure.
Endd. P. 1.
- [Jan. 10.] 39. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.
Note of the depositions of certain of the Haberdashers' Company, to the same effect as the above.
Endd. P. 1.
- [Jan. 10.] 40. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.
Declaration of the reading of the Spanish Ambassador's answer by John Baptista to certain English merchants at the Pope's Head, in Lombard Street.
Endd. Written without signature on a small piece of paper.

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Jan. 10.

41. DON GUERAU D'ESPES to GERONIMO DE CURIEL.

Tells him not to be surprised if he hears that he is arrested, for in this island are the enchantments of Amadis Archelaus, and he will be the Queen Oriana's prisoner. Thinks that all will end in a farce.—London, 10 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil: "Against the Queen's Majesty Oriana," with seal. *Span. P. ½.*

Jan. 11.

42. GEORGE NORTH to CECIL.

Thinking to increase his credit after Plymouth broils, he went to Rochelle and joined the Prince's camp on the 31st Oct. Gives an account in the form of a diary of the different marches and skirmishes that he was engaged in from the above date till 18 Nov., when he returned to Rochelle. The Duke of Aumale seeking to cut off the Duke of Deuxpont, has been overthrown by the Prince of Orange's vanguard. Certain places have been taken by the Huguenots, and their garrisons put to the sword.—Rochelle, 11 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

Jan. 11.

43. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to [CECIL].

Complains of the delay in granting him a passport for M. de la Croix, which has prevented his advertising his master of the dispute between the Queen of England and the Duke of Alva. Also demands that he may have the same privilege of exemption from duty on French wines which his predecessors have always enjoyed.—London, 11 Jan. 1569. *Signed:* De la Motte Fenelon. *Fr. P. ¾.*

Jan. 11.

44. The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Informs him of the circumstances which led to the arrest of the Spanish ships, and of the subsequent proceedings with the Spanish Ambassador, and orders him to communicate the same to the French King and his council, and to the Spanish ambassador resident at his court.—Hampton Court, 11 Jan. 1568.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 12.

45. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to forward to Her Majesty the petition of the bearers, certain poor Flemings and other subjects of the King of Spain, who are fugitives on account of religion, and whose goods have been seized during the late arrest.—Shene, 12 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 12.

46. SIR HENRY KNOLLYS to CECIL.

Went to the Spanish Ambassador and rendered to him his letters, declaring; that in case he would advertise the Duke of anything pertaining to his estate here in such sort as it might

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appear that his information was agreeing with the truth, and further provide that the carrier might have free passage to go and to come; that they would according to the Queen's promise take order for their conveyance. Whereunto he answered that for the first he would think better of it, but that for the other his letters could not bear the authority of a safe-conduct. Knollys told him that albeit his letters were not for authority sufficient, yet for to do him pleasure the Queen would adventure so far upon his credit. When they were come to their chamber he sent his letters saying that after they had read them they might send them open, which offer they thought it not their part to refuse. By these Cecil may see his devotion, his boldness, his stomach. In the meantime they watch the fox with great diligence, but his burrow is large and full of starting holes, and their nets be few, slender, and weak. Doubts not but that he sees the peril, wherefore they hope after speedy provision.—London, 12 Dec. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 13.

47. CHARLES UTENHOVE to MUNDT.

Desires him to forward certain letters to England, and to ascertain whether the Queen will permit him to dedicate to her the History of the Spanish Inquisition, which is about to be printed, and in which its evil practices are discovered.—Basle, 13 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Mundt., with seal. Lat. P. ¾.

Jan. 14.

48. LICENCE for the EARL OF MURRAY.

Licence for the Earl to purchase 18 geldings in England, and transport them into Scotland.—Hampton Court, 14 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Countersigned by John Somers. Broadside.

Jan. 14.

49. The PRIVY COUNCIL to DON GUERAU D'ESPES.

It appears that he gave on the 11th inst. to Sir Henry Knollys certain letters addressed to the Duke of Alva and Geronimo Curiel desiring that they might be sent open to the Court. Find in them certain clauses not proper to have been written by a friendly minister, or by one who desires to be considered wise, well advised, or honest. Consider that his writings are in many places false, scandalous, and unworthy of a friendly minister. First, where he writes to Curiel a letter composed of fantasies, taken from Amadis de Gaul, they were in doubt whether it suited their honour and gravity to send their opinion on this matter. They inform him that the said letter is fantastic and unworthy a person holding his office. The Queen's state and honour cannot be affected by his scandalous and malicious tongue, and they intend to treat him as a person unfit to come into her presence. Where in his letter to the Duke of Alva that the nobility and the commonalty of England are ill-affected to the government, they

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inform him that it is false, and that those who write it are seditious persons and liars, and if he knew the contrary it was his duty to notify them of it. Charge him with having misquoted the words of Her Majesty's proclamation. Also disavow his passionate charges against the chief secretary, who has always given proof of his sincerity and good will to the Queen's service, and also to preserve the amity betwixt her and the King of Spain. As to the other writing in his name, they find so much falsehood in it that they do not care to make any particular reply. Are sorry that such an unworthy person with so little discretion should have been appointed by the King his master as ambassador. Profess their desire to entertain and increase the amity between the two sovereigns.—14 Jan. 1568.

Draft. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3½.

Jan. 15. 50. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The English merchants and their ships are arrested at Rouen upon word being brought that certain ships of that coast are stayed at Dartmouth. They have imprisoned a great number of those of the religion fearing lest they should aid the Prince of Condé with money. The Prince of Condé is besieging Saumur and Pont-de-Ce. He has taken the abbey of St. Florens, putting to the sword 150 soldiers who were in the same. On the 6th inst. the Duke of Guise and Count Brissac thinking to have surprised the Count Montgomery, were constrained to retire. It is bruited that M. D'Anjou will go to levy the siege of Saumur. The Prince of Orange has marched to Vaucouleurs to join the Duke of Deux-Ponts. The Duke of Aumale will join the King with the reiters, the chief captains whereof are the Marquis of Baden, the late Landgrave's son, Count Westieburg, and the two Rhinegraves. Sends the King's ordinance commanding the Ban and Arriere-Ban to present themselves at his army.—Paris, 15 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Jan. 15. 51. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Thanks him for having obtained an audience for him with Her Majesty, whom he will attend on Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Desires a passport for one of his servants, and also that he may have a letter of exemption from the duty on wine forwarded to him.—London, 15 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 16. 52. The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to CECIL.

Thanks him for the goodwill and assistance which he has shown to the cause. In the postscript, which is in her own writing, she repeats these thanks; and desires to be commended to his sister-in-law, who is one of her friends.—Rochelle, 16 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

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Jan. 16.

53. DR. JOHNMAN to CECIL.

1. Whereas he desires to be advertised of his coarse usage before his departure [from Spain]; three months before his revocation he received commandment from the King to sequester himself from Madrid and be seen no more in his Court; whereupon he was driven to transfer himself and family to Barajas, six miles from Madrid, having no provision of meat, bread, or drink but from Madrid. In order to overlook that no person came to him, the Bishop of Pampeluna was set next door unto him, who never ceased, with his chaplains, to straiten and molest him to all their power. How the Bishop used him after his departure Cecil may understand by the bearer, by whom he sends a capitulation of all the slanders and the second part of the Historia Pontificall y Catholica.

2. P.S. Desires continuance of the Queen's licence for the keeping of the Deanery of Gloucester.—Merton College, Oxford, 16 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Jan. 16.

54. The EARL OF ARUNDEL to DON GUERAU D'ESPES.

Albeit he was not present at the despatch of the Council's letter, he hereby understands that for that part which touches Her Majesty, he esteems him in sort as they therein have and worse, if worse may be. Where he has touched the honour or credit of any of the nobility, councillors, or other good subjects, he acknowledges the like naughtiness in him that the Council does. Wishes that a wise and well meaning man had been in his commission for the good of both their Majesties and their dominions.—Nonsuch, 16 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd., by Cecil. P. ½.

Jan. 16.

55. DON GUERAU D'ESPES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has received theirs of the 14th inst., and much marvels that such persons have so answered letters that were not addressed to them without first understanding them. From lack of knowing what the phrase "grandes y pequenos" means, they have not understood his familiar letter to Geronimo de Curiel, which says all contrary to that which they signify in their own. For their better understanding offers to send a person to whom the Spanish tongue is natural. Unto the other parts of their letter, as being grown of this foundation, there is no more to answer. If they still have an ill opinion of him, he will answer therein as he ought to do, leaving apart the controversies that Secretary Cecil seems to pretend with him, which do not participate in any part with the Lords of this country, and for all which Cecil may not let to be a very good servant to his mistress, an honourable man, and peradventure not his enemy.—London, 16 Jan. 1568.

Endd. Fr. P. ½.

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- Jan. 16. 56. Translation of the above.
Endd. by Cecil. P. ½.

- Jan. 16. 57. COUNT JOHN of EAST FRIESLAND to CECIL.

Understands that a certain controversy has sprung up between England and Burgundy which may lead to war. Desires if it should so fall out, that he may be informed as speedily as possible; so that he may be the readier to carry out any commands of the Queen of England.—Aurich, 16 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

- Jan. 18. 58. THE QUEEN to PHILIP II.

Is sorry for the turbulent condition of his territories in the Low Country. Complains of the seizure of her subjects and their goods, by the Duke of Alva, in direct violation of the different treaties. As she has no ambassador resident at his court, is obliged to send this letter through France. Desires that however his ambassadors in France and at her Court may explain these matters, he will not doubt her good will and desire for keeping peace.—Hampton Court, 18 Jan. 1568.

Copy. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

59. - Another copy dated 18 Jan. 1569.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

- Jan. 18. 60. BOND by the REGENT MURRAY.

Acknowledges the loan of 5,000*l.* from the Queen of England, which he engages to repay in two equal sums of 2,500*l.*, on or before the 24th June and 1st November next following.—Westminster, 18 Jan. 1568. *Signed: James Regent.*

Endd. P. ¾.

- Jan. 18. 61. ARREST of SHIPS.

Commentary on the circumstances that led to the arrest of the English ships, commencing with the arrival of the Spanish vessels in the west of England.

Draft endorsed by Cecil. Span. Pp. 10¼.

- Jan. 20. 62. M. D. ASSOULEVILLE to the QUEEN.

Having charge and commandment in the name of the King his master, to communicate certain matters to his ambassador resident at her court, and also to obtain audience from her, he has this morning been arrested at Rochester by a servant of Lord Cobham. Desires that he may be allowed to continue his journey, and to produce his letters of credence.—Rochester, 20 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

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Jan. 20.

63. ADRIEN DE BERGNES to CECIL.

Desires his favour and assistance in behalf of the Prince of Condé.—London, 20 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 2.

Jan. 21.

64. The DOGE OF VENICE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires that a certain Venetian ship which has been taken by French pirates and brought into England, may be restored.—Venice, Jan. 21.

Add. Endd. Lat. Royal letter on parchment.

Jan. 21.

65. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Sends him copies of letters written by the Queen of Scots, and also letters and proclamations written by her party in Scotland; whereby he will not only perceive what crafty and untrue——are published to make Murray odious, but as how specially the Queen of England's honour is touched by the dispersing of such strange lies.—Huntingdon, 21 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan.

66. DECLARATION by the EARLS OF HUNTLY and ARGYLE.

Whereas some disobedient subjects for pretence and colour of their doings have dared to accuse the Queen of Scots to have devised and commanded the murder of her late husband, they for the discharge of their consciences declare what they know of the said murder. In November 1566 in the returning from Jedburgh after Her Highness's great sickness, she being at Craigmillar, accompanied by the above-written and the Earls Murray and Bothwell and Secretary Lethington; Murray and Lethington came into the Earl of Argyle's chamber, he being in bed. Who lamenting the banishment of Morton, Lindsey, Ruthven, and the rest of that faction, said that the occasion of the murder of David was to impeach the Parliament, wherein Murray and others should have been forfeited and declared rebels. Seeing that the same was chiefly for the Earl of Murray's welfare, it would be esteemed ingratitude if he and his friends did not reciprocally enterprise for the said banished persons relief, providing the Queen should not be offended at the same. On this Lethington proposed that the nearest and best way was to promise the Queen to find the "moyen" for a divorce from her husband who had offended her so highly in many ways. Whereto Argyle answering that he knew not how that might be done. Lethington replied (Murray being ever present), "My lord, care not thereof, we shall find the moyen well enough to make her quit of him, so that ye and my Lord of Huntly will only behold the matter and not be offended thereat." Afterwards the Earl of Huntly being in the chamber, Murray and Lethington opened the matter in manner aforesaid, and

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promised if they would consent to the same, to find the "moyen" to restore them in their lands and offices. They answered that the matter should not stop for them. Afterwards they passed into the Earl Bothwell's chamber, who also gainsaid not the things proponed. Then they passed all together to the Queen, where Lethington, after he had reminded her of the intolerable offences that King had done to her, proponed that if it pleased her to pardon the Earl of Morton and his company, that they with the rest of the nobility would find means to make divorcement betwixt her and her husband "which should not come of her, nor "Her Majesty need to mell therewith." Lethington said that Darnley troubled both her and them all, and remaining with her would not cease until he had done her some other evil turn. After divers other persuasions which Lethington and all the other noblemen used to bring her to this purpose, she answered that under two conditions she would understand the same, the one was that the divorce might be made lawfully, and the other that it should not prejudice her son; otherwise she would rather endure all torments and abide the perils that might chance during her lifetime. Bothwell answered that the divorce might be made without prejudice of the Prince, alleging his own case where he had succeeded to his heritage without any difficulty. It was also proponed that after the divorce Darnley and the Queen should live in different parts of the country, or else he should retire to some other realm. Hereupon the Queen said that peradventure he would change opinion, and that it was better that she herself should for a time pass into France, abiding till he recognised himself. Lethington then said "Madame, souey ye not, we are here of the principal of your "grace's nobility and council that shall find the moyen well "to make Your Majesty quit of him, without prejudice of your "son; and albeit my Lord of Murray be little less scrupulous "for a Protestant nor your Grace is for a Papist, I am assured "that he will look through his fingers thereto, and will behold "our doings and say nothing thereto." The Queen answered that she willed them do nothing whereby any spot might be laid to her honour or conscience, and had rather they should permit the matter to remain as it was than believing to do her service it should turn to her hurt and displeasure. Lethington said, "Madame, let us guide the matter amongst us, "and ye shall see nothing but good and approved by Parliament." After these words they hold for certain that Murray and the Secretary Lethington were the authors and causes of the murder of Darnley, in what manner or by whatsoever persons the same was executed. If they or either of them gainsay the aforesaid the two Earls Huntly and Argyle will defend the same against them by the laws of arms. Though Lethington is not their equal in quality or blood yet they offer to receive him in combat with the Earl of Murray. If

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they answer not directly this accusation and cartel, they shall be accounted guilty and vanquished of the said murder.—1568.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3½. Enclosure.

Printed by Anderson, Vol. IV., p. 188.

Jan. 14. **67.** KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to [the EARLS OF HUNTLY and ARGYLE].

Has received their letter of the 9th Jan. As to the writing they have received from the Queen, he is persuaded that the same is procured by the suggestions of such as are not only her unfriends, but also enemies to the King and their native country. Touching the accusation of her grace before the commissioners of England at York, he understands that there was no such thing there handled, but only a simple answer made to her commissioners' suit and claim, and if anything thereof has fallen out since, he is sure that the Regent was urged thereto by those of her party. As to the offer made by him of delivering the King to that country, and the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling into Englishmen's hands, that is no new song, for so was it "devulgate" at the treaty had with the King of England before the field of Pinkey. Is persuaded from his former behaviour that such bruits are of envious hearts imagined to bring him into suspicion with his countrymen. As for their proclamation, he marvels that so many of them as were at the approving of the Regent in his office in Parliament should so proceed, no trial being taken in the cause.—Edinburgh Castle, 14 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

Jan. 22. **68.** PROCLAMATION by the QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The Queen understanding that there are published sundry matters lately in Scotland only devised to blemish her honour and sincerity, and to bring the Earl of Murray into hatred of his own friends being good Scotchmen; declares that there has never been any secret practice betwixt her and him, that the Queen of Scots' son should be delivered to her to be nourished in England, or that the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling should be given into Englishmen's keeping, or that Murray should be declared legitimate to succeed to the crown, the Earl acknowledging that he held it in fee of her as Queen of England. It is true that some motion has been made by the Earl and Countess of Lennox that in case the Prince could not continue in safety in Scotland he might be nourished in England under the custody of such as now have the charge of him. Denies that there is any league or intelligence between Murray and the Earl of Hertford.—Hampton Court, 22 Jan. 1568.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 22. **69.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Understands by the Duke of [Montmorency] that the King removed yesterday from Chalons to Metz, and there the King,

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the Duke of Alva, the Queen Mother, and the Cardinal of Lorraine are resolved to grant the Allemans whatever they will, yea Metz, so that they will take no part with the Protestants of France or the Queen of England. Dares not write as much as he desires till he knows whether the ports be open.—Paris, 22 Jan.

2. The French Ambassador in England has written to his master that he has used all his diligence to persuade the Queen that the armies of the Princes of Condé and Orange were broken, that she might not give them any succour. Also that he could not learn whether she would take arms or not. Further that she bore a great good will to the House of Bourbon, and hatred to that of Guise, and that she would help the religion with all her might. That she had taken certain Spanish vessels wherein were 400,000 crowns, which she would not give up having occasion to employ the same. Furthermore that he could not turn the affection that the Queen bore to the religion because she was governed by four English counsellors, great protectors of the same. Lastly he added that the Queen of Scots could not obtain to be sent into a Catholic house for her more safety. Thinks it no surety whilst the Queen of Scots remains there, considering the ambition of the Cardinal of Lorraine, as also the envy borne by the Papists who only seek for the maintenance of their religion to have her reign, though with the ruin of the Queen, therefore the sooner they rid the realm of her the more safety to the Queen, and quiet to the country there will be. As-souleville boasted how stoutly he would use his message to Her Majesty. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 22. **70.** OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The Bishop of Dol has commission to sell the goods of Huguenots which are at St. Malo. The messenger who was sent to the camp has returned. He has seen the English there, who number 6,000 and who had taken a strong abbey called St. Michael, and put all to the sword who were unable to ransom themselves. Gives an account of the movements of the different forces. The League threatens the King with war if he permits the exercise of the religion. Defeat of Martigues by the Admiral. Arrest of English ships at Antwerp.—22 Jan.

Fr. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 22. **71.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to procure the release of the bearer's ship which has been arrested on her voyage towards Antwerp, whither she was bound laden with wine, for the purpose of buying munitions and powder for the Princes of Navarre and Condé and bringing it to La Rochelle.—Shene, 22 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

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Jan. 23.

72. The QUEEN to the LORDS WARDEN of the BORDERS.

Sends printed copies of a proclamation to be distributed on the Borders (see Jan. 22).

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. : 23 Jan. 1568. P. 3.

Jan. 24.

73. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the EARL OF LEICESTER and CECIL.

The time is so dangerous that he dares scant venture to write to him. On the 20th instant sent his secretary to the court to require the release of the Englishmen's goods which were arrested at Rouen. Lansac told him that it was not strange if they were arrested, seeing that a greater quantity of the King's subjects' goods were stayed in England; but further told him that he should have letters to the governor of Rouen to inquire for what cause the arrest was made; but afterwards, the said letters being presented for the King to sign, the Queen Mother would not suffer him to put his hand to them. Inasmuch as the secretary returned with nothing more than a simple note written under the request, and that to small effect. Amongst other things that M. Lansac spake were the injuries that the King's subjects daily received by Captain Sores and other his adherents favoured in England. He finally said before the company there present, "Friend, we know in what sort to live, and if all things were answerable to the letters and courteous words we receive of the Queen of England, it were such as we could desire, but we are not ignorant that there are a great number of Bretons and others arrested there, yea, and powder with munition brought to Rochelle to the King's rebels; but if the Queen will begin to intermeddle, the King shall make an end, not doubting but in few days, in such sort, to reduce things in order as other princes shall be as glad of his amity as he of theirs." On the 20th and 21st divers regiments and companies arrived at Chalons and the villages thereabouts. The King's army is compounded of 4,500 Swiss, 2,500 French cavalry, and 6,000 infantry, and on the 23rd were appointed to march forwards, under the command of the Dukes de Nevers and Aumale, against the Prince of Orange, whose army is yet at Baccarach. There has been great practice to draw the Duke of Deuxponts from the Prince of Orange, and likewise no less offers made to the Prince to leave assisting the religion here, promising his reconciliation with the King of Spain. On the 24th instant the King removes to Metz, where his sister the Duchess of Lorraine meets him. The Emperor sends thither a great personage, and the King of Spain has despatched to him the Duke of Nestre. The Duke of Bavaria also sends a nobleman to assist. They intend to treat of great alliances, namely, of this King's marriage with the Emperor's daughter, and King Philip's marriage with Madame Margaret. The marriage appointed between Duke Casimir and the Elector of Saxony's daughter greatly lets their designs. The King has ordered the Counts Rhine-

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grave and M. Bassompierre, with the reiters, to go to M. D'Anjou's camp. It is thought the King in his journey to Metz shall commit two errors; first, that his going thither will irritate the Germans, and then in sending away his reiters to his other camp before he is assured that the Count Westleburg, the Landgrave's brother, and the Marquis of Baden will come with their forces, who, in their last letter, made exception not to fight against the confession of Augsburg. Gives account of movements of different detachments on both sides.

2. On the 20th instant there arrived a captain sent from M. D'Anjou, who brought word that the Queen of England had sent to Rochelle to the Prince of Condé 100,000 crowns, besides powder and munitions, which moved Lansac to say as much as he did.—Paris, 24 Jan.

3. Having, according to commandment, given the ambassador of Spain to understand of the Queen's proceedings, he took the matter very highly, saying that the King's ambassador at her court could not have access to Her Majesty to the great hindrance of his master's service, the money that was stayed being for the "solde" of his army in the Low Countries, and much marvelled that she would procure the Emperor, his master, and the French King to be her enemies. Norris answered that his mistress deserved great thanks for her friendly dealing in preserving the treasure from the Prince of Condé's ships; and as for seeking to make enemies, that no prince had borne more injuries than she had, instancing the treatment of Dr. Man, who was refused the exercise of his religion. The ambassador replied that he went about to bring a new religion into the country, with other objections of very small effect. Intends taking his journey to-morrow towards the King's camp.—24 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 7½.

Jan. 24.

74. DECREE of the ELECTOR of SAXONY.

Commands all captains and soldiers who are his subjects, and who may be serving under the Duke of Alva or the King of France, to return home within two months after the date of the publication of this decree; and further orders his officers to arrest any persons whom they may find setting forth for these services.—Dresden, 24 Jan. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 5.

Jan. 25.

75. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Yesterday, being at the palace to take leave of M. D'Alençon, he told him and M. St. Sulpice of the Queen's favourable dealing with the King of Spain in preserving his ships from spoil, and also of her desire to continue the amity and league betwixt her and the King. St. Sulpice answered that he was

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well able to testify of Her Highness' good affection to maintain peace, only the doubt that the King had was that she aided his enemies, sending armour, munition, and money to Rochelle for their use, which Norris denied. Finds no release of the merchants at Rouen, and therefore thinks that the likelihood is great that the French King will take part with the King of Spain's quarrel by the importunate suit that the Cardinal of Lorraine makes for the same. The King goes towards Metz, and is determined to make a division of his army, the one part under Aumale to be sent against the Prince of Orange, and the other under his own conduct with M. De Nemours as his lieutenant, to go against the Prince of Condé. The forces of M. D'Aumale are 5,500 reiters, 26 companies of French horsemen, and 30 ensigns of foot, besides others. The troops that the King brings are 26 companies of gendarmes, 15 companies of the old French crew, 4,500 Swiss, 2,500 reiters, and his household. The partition of this army is because De Nemours thought himself injured hearing the Duke D'Aumale appointed to be the King's lieutenant, and also that the King, by his presence and the forces he will bring, will soon determine the matter with Condé. Ten of the persons who were lately imprisoned by the private authority of the captains here have been examined and released, and the rest remain yet in durance. Montmorency has departed to Chantilly, being conspired against by the aforesaid captains. It is here greatly marvelled that the Queen of Scots receives and sends letters so usually as she does.—Paris, 25 Jan. 1569. *Signed. Part in cipher.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 26.

76. The QUEEN to the EARL of SUSSEX.

Understands that the Queen of Scots has of late, by sundry writings into Scotland, advertised her party there of many untruths and slanders touching her and her estate, commanding the same to be published. Has commanded the wardens upon the frontiers to notify by proclamation her reproof of the said untruths and slanders. Is informed that the said Queen has given commission to the Duke of Chatelherault to be the principal furtherer and maintainer of the said untruths. Orders Sussex to require him in her name to repair to York, where he is to impart to him the premisses or matters much misliked by her, and to require how far forth he is a party to the same, and to send her his answer. In the meantime he is to stay the Duke until he shall understand her further pleasure. Sends a copy of the Queen of Scots' letter, and of the proclamation published on the frontiers; of both which he may make the Duke participate. Whilst he is stayed he is to be well and courteously used, without frequent conference of persons inconvenient.

Draft. Endd.: 26 Jan. 1568. P. 1.

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Jan. 26.

- 77.** M. ASSOULEVILLE'S ANSWER to DRURY and MARSH, sent to him by the PRIVY COUNCIL.

On being told that they were sent to conduct him to the Privy Council, he answered that he found it strange that he had received no manner of answer from the Queen in four days, and though he found very good entertainment, yet he was restrained of his liberty. He refused to deal with the Lords of the Council, saying that his charge and commission was first to confer with the Spanish ambassador, and afterwards to talk with the Queen herself. *Signed by Drury and Marsh.*

Endd. by Cecil. P. 1.

Jan. 28.

- 78.** SPANIARDS at DARTMOUTH.

The Spanish captains of the ships detained at Dartmouth have written to the Spanish ambassador desiring him to procure that either necessities and provisions may be provided for their crews to the number of 150 persons, or that they may be allowed to depart to the continent, as otherwise they are in danger of perishing from hunger.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. P. ½.

Jan. 28.

- 79.** JOHN RICARDBY to FRANCIS BEMYSAID.

All the goods of English merchants were stayed here on the 13th instant at the request of certain of this town. Rode to the English ambassador at Paris, and thence in company with his secretary, to the court at Chalons. Gives Lansac's answer to their request for release. Since his coming from the court the Vice-Admiral has sealed up some of the packhouses and taken an inventory of the goods in them.—Rouen, 28 Jan. 1568.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 28.

- 80.** MESSAGE to M. D'ASSOULEVILLE.

Where by his letter it appears that he could not declare his charge until he had first spoken with the King's ambassador, when they sent for him the said ambassador was present with them, and at that time their meaning was, after they understood from whom he had his commission, to have said somewhat to him of the said ambassador in his own presence, and after that he should have understood their meaning for their conference.

Memoranda by Cecil. Endd. : 29 Jan. 1569. P. 1.

Jan. 29.

- 81.** D'ASSOULEVILLE'S DECLARATION to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has come over with a commission from the Duke of Alva to declare certain matters to the Queen of England after he has communicated with the Spanish ambassador resident. Defends the power of the Duke as Governor-General of the Low Countries to grant commissions in his master's name to

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ambassadors, as has been frequently done formerly. Desires that the Queen will permit him to fulfil his charge, and complains of the strict watch kept over the ambassador, whereby he is prevented from communicating with him.

Endd. by Cecil : 29 Jan. 1568. *Fr.* Pp. 2.

Jan. 30. **82.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Having heard from the Princes of Navarre and Condé that their greatest want is shoes for their soldiers, he desires Cecil to procure licence for certain French merchants to purchase the same and convey them to Rochelle.—Shene, 31 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 30. **83.** M. D'ASSOULEVILLE to CECIL.

Sends him the writing of which the Lords of the Council spoke yesterday by an express messenger, and desires that it may be shown to Her Majesty.—London, 30 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 30. **84.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has taken order so as the Duke of Chatelherault shall in no way enter Scotland before her further pleasure be known. Is sorry, seeing she has always had so great care in conscience to have the Scottish Queen's cause uprightly heard, and a secret inclination to favour her, so far as with honour she might, that she is recompensed with such unkind reports and slanderous devices.—York, 30 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

85. *The Earl of Sussex to Richard Lowther.*

Commands him to stay the Duke of Chatelherault, if he pass within his rule, till further order.—York, 30 Jan. 1568.

Copy. Endd. P. ½. *Enclosure.*

Jan. 30. **86.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

These Scottish devices seem to be shrewdly meant to serve the turn for the present. Their intent, as he takes it, is to raise the people against the return of the Regent; and therefore they "inculke" the perils of wrasting the right of the Crown, of surprising the principal fortresses of the realm, of exiling their known heir, and of subjection to "foreign natives," which be the matters most odious to the people and aptest to stir popular tumults. Is glad that they utter amongst other things their malice so directly against Cecil, which by the working of his enemies will turn to more good and credit, than his friends could devise to procure for him.—York, 30 Jan. 1568. *Signed.*

Hol. Add. Endd. P. 1.

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Jan.

87. ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL.

Names of ninety-one gentlemen who were created knights of the Order of St. Michael, in France.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan.

88. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL and COUNTESS OF MARR.

It being reported by the Queen of Scots that the Earl of Murray at his being here made certain covenants with her for his own private commodity, to aspire to the crown, and to the prejudice of the realm of Scotland and the young Prince, she has thought good to testify on the word of a Prince that she never treated with the said Earl for any such matters of contract, but all to the surety and benefit of the child and the continuance of the Earl's government.

Rough draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Jan.

89. ACCOUNT of the MISSION of M. DE FAVELLES to the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Marshal de Cosse understanding of the Prince's entry with his army into Picardy, of which province he has the government, has sent him to know his intentions. Has seen the great disorders committed on the French King's subjects by his soldiers, and warns the Prince not to be so rash as to declare himself the enemy of such a puissant monarch. The Duke of Anjou has already forced the Prince of Condé to retreat across the Vienne towards La Rochelle, and has with him 6,000 cavalry and 25,000 or 30,000 foot, and twenty-eight large pieces of artillery. Enumerates besides the 6,000 Swiss and other large bodies of troops under different commanders of the King's party. The King is content to give the Prince of Orange free passage for his army into Germany.

Fr. Pp. 2¾.

Jan.

90. The PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Desires the restitution of certain goods which are stayed at Falmouth by the brothers Winter, and hopes that he may live to enjoy "Nestorian years." *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. ½.

[Feb.]

91. The PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Informs him of the arrival of John Hawkins in this town, and desires that they may both appear before the Council. Promises to have a care for the men who are detained in prison at Lisbon. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

Feb. 1.

92. The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to ELIZABETH.

Thanks her for the favour she has shown to their cause, and refers her to the Sieur De Vezines, who will inform her of their affairs.—Niort, 1 Feb.

Hol. Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

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Feb. [1.]

93. The PRINCE OF NAVARRE to the QUEEN.Letter of credence for M. De Vezines. *Signed.**Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.*

Feb. 2.

94. The ADMIRAL COLIGNY to the QUEEN.

Begs her to consider the calamitous state of the times and afford what remedy she can. Refers her to M. De Vezines for news.—Niort, 2 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

Feb. 3.

95. BERNARD HAMPTON to CECIL.

Signifies M. D'Assouleville's answer which was that he thanked the Queen for liberty to confer with the ambassador, which he besought might be with expedition, very shortly after which he will let her understand which of the three ways put to his choice he will follow, that is to say, whether he will open his charge to the Lords of the Council, or write to the Duke for a more ample commission, or else take his leave and return, but until he has spoken with the Ambassador he cannot determine.—From the Court, 3 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 4.

96. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Refers her to his other letter of this date for the full discourse of the speech that passed between him and the Duke of Chatelherault. He seemed to show great plainness and sincerity, but lest she conceive further thereof than might hereafter prove true, he reminds her of his former opinion disclosed to her at his leave taking; "which then was, now is, and by my grandfather's rule ever will be, never to trust any Scot in any cause that toucheth his country further than ye have the surety in your own hands."—York, 4 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Hol. Add. Endd., with seal. P. ⅔.

Feb. 4.

97. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

On the 3d the Duke of Chatelherault came to this city, where he was received by Sussex and the Council. After they had retired into a chamber apart, Sussex opened to him the cause of his requiring his coming thither, and so made a particular recital of the principal matters contained in the Scottish Queen's letter and Her Majesty's proclamation. The Duke answered that he had heard by the Scottish Queen's commissioners that the Lords of the Privy Council declared to them that such writings were written into Scotland by their Queen, and proclamation made declaring that the Earl of Murray had promised the delivery of her son and certain forts, and because Murray had access to the Queen of England to accuse her, and she could have none for her defence she

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was not equally handled; and that she had written to the Earl of Mar to keep her son, and to the Laird of Grange to keep Edinburgh. Hereupon Sussex told him that the Queen was informed that he should repair into Scotland, with authority as the Queen's father adoptive, to support these untruths, and to stir up sedition and civil troubles; and therefore wished him to think well of the matter, and as a man of honour to make full and true answer. The Duke took God to witness that he never received any such authority, and was never privy or counselling to any such matter as should pass from the Queen of Scots. He then protested his devotion to the Queen of England, and declared that if this could be proved against him, he would be content to be used as a traitor. He desired that he might not be stayed on account of his poverty and inability to tarry longer. After Sussex had shown him copies of the Queen of Scots' letters, and Her Majesty's letter and proclamation, he promised to give Sussex an answer in writing, which he did on the following day, and which he encloses. (See Mary Queen of Scots, Vol. III. No. 38.)—York, 4 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Feb. 4. 98. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Requests him to procure a passport for John Romainan, a soldier, who is desirous of joining the Prince of Orange.—Shene, 4 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Feb. 6. 99. HENRY CHAMPERNOUN to CECIL.

About the 1st Dec. the Prince despatched eighteen messengers to different people, and on the 10th Jan. one returned with letters which the Admiral has shown to him. The contents were that the Prince of Orange and those noblemen of Picardy were joined, the Prince having 3,000 horsemen, and 10,000 pikes, and the others 4,000 horsemen and 4,000 harquebussiers. They march to join the Duke of Deuxponts, who attends them with 10,000 footmen, and thirty-two great pieces of artillery, and also Count Casimir, with 7,000 horsemen. Are advertised out of Gascony of the coming of other forces under M. De Grammont, who has defeated Monluc by the way. Have lost many footmen this winter, but hope to lack few of 100,000 men, when both their armies meet.—New York [Niort], 6 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 6. 100. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

The Queen of Scots having certainly affirmed by her letters that no part of the untruths and slanders were reported to her by any of her commissioners or others hereabouts, she is content to impute no part thereof either to them or to the

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Duke of Chatelherault, and that the said Duke shall freely depart according to his former passport.

Rough draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 6 Feb. 1568. P. 1.

Feb. 6. 101. SIR THOMAS GRESHAM to CECIL.

Yesterday morning he brought M. D'Assouleville to the Spanish Ambassador, and the chief talk he had was that he never saw ambassador so straitly kept; Gresham's answer was that it was done for their surety, and that it was well known that he came not from the King, but from the Duke, which D'Assouleville denied. At dinner was no great talk but of the Duke's proceedings in the Low Countries. They were together in council from 9 till 12, and from 2 till 4 o'clock. The Spanish Ambassador thanked Gresham for his pains and desired him to move the Lords of the Council that D'Assouleville might live with him whilst he was here.—London, 6 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 8. 102. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Has spoken with the Earl of Leicester about the licence for transporting shoes and leather for the Prince of Condé's army, and desires that they may have 200 skins of "buffles et buffelins."—Shene, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Feb. 8. 103. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

1. Is in this town past the enterprises laid in his way by his adversaries who have not neglected the occasion offered to them by his long absence in troubling his friends with all kinds of hostility, and persuading the people that he would never return.

2. P.S.—Sends him the principal of the letter, the copy of which he sent from Huntingdon, but as the Earl of Marr is not willing that any letters sent to him by the Queen of Scots should be objected against her, he desires that it may be returned in the next packet.—Stirling Castle, 8 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 10. 104. SIR THOMAS GRESHAM to CECIL.

The bearer, Mon. Dolayen, sent from the Prince of Orange to the Queen, desires licence for two ships of Holland to convey him to Emden or Hamburg. One of them being laden, the most part with Portingale goods, was arrested by Mr. Winter. M. Dolayen makes suit that the master and mariners may enjoy their own goods with the allowance of their freight, and that being allowed, Mr. Winter may enjoy all the rest of the Portingale goods.—Gresham House, 10 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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Feb. 10. 105. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

On the 6th inst. had audience with the Queen Mother, and declared the occasions which moved Her Majesty to close her ports to the King of Spain's subjects, which could not be done except by general arrest for avoiding such frauds as in such cases are usual. The Queen Mother said that she would not have to do with the King of Spain's quarrel, and whereas the Queen had done her the honour to call her her mother, she wished both for her honour and safety she would not maintain overtly and covertly seditious persons and rebels with money, munition, and artillery, all which she said Winter, the Vice-Admiral, had landed at Rochelle. Norris trusted that she would find that if any such thing were done that it was without the Queen's knowledge or consent, and reminded her that in the troubles in the Low Countries her son could not, by proclamation or otherwise, let or defend, but that a number of his subjects repaired to the Prince of Orange, the quarrel being for religion. The Queen Mother, being greatly moved, said that these things were not unknown to her any more than Norris's letters to the Queen, wherein he wished her to take in hand the attempt of Calais or Rochelle the time serving so aptly thereto. Norris entirely denied this, and said that the Queen's ships were at sea only for the purpose of defending the Bordeaux fleet. In the end the Queen Mother said that if those ships which were taken in England to the number of fifty were restored she would solicit the delivery of those at Rouen. Afterwards the King gave him audience apart from his mother which never aforetime had he done, wherein the same conversation passed, as had done with the Queen Mother; the King promising in addition the delivery of the English prisoners in the galleys at Marseilles. The King has sent M. De la Forrest to the Emperor to let the league between the Elector of Saxony and the other potentates of Germany, and to continue the talk of his marriage with the Emperor's daughter. The Prince of Orange has gone to a diet holden at Heidelberg. His army is marching down Franche-Comté. A gentleman of the Prince of Condé, passing to the Prince of Orange, imparted to one of Norris's servants his message, which was that he carried letters of credit appointing the place for their meeting towards "Btrgone," with request to use diligence in that behalf, saying that the Prince of Condé was offended that the Prince of Orange was entered so far into Germany. The Prince of Orange has received 4,000 reiters. The 2,500 reiters under the Rhinegrave have been sent to M. D'Anjou, as they make a difficulty of fighting against their countrymen. M. D'Anjou and M. D'Aumale have sent for money, which is so scant that they are forced to sell their church plate and ungarnish their relics.—Joinville, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 4.

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Feb. 10. 106. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Informs him of his audience with the King and the Queen Mother. Reminds him that Grivin required him to advertise that few letters were sent whereof the French Ambassador was not certified of the contents by some person about Cecil. On the 8th inst. the King and his council complained that not only did Her Majesty's subjects spoil the French upon the sea, but also that her officers had suffered stolen goods to be sold in her ports, and lately Captain Gourdon, in sight of the town of Calais had his ship taken by the English. Whereunto Norris answered by complaining of the injuries done by the French. The Marshal Cosse goes into Picardy and Normandy as lieutenant from the King. Knows not which way to send the letter to the King of Spain from the Queen.—Joinville, 10 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Feb. 11. 107. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Though he has taken great care he cannot yet procure the release of the merchants who are stayed at Rouen, so that he thinks they mean to take part with the King of Spain. The greatest part of the King's army has marched to the Duke of Aumale upon the frontiers of Lorraine. The siege of Sancerre is raised. Since his leaving Paris one Rogers, very well learned in the Greek and Latin, whose father was burnt for the religion, being steward of his house and instructor of his children, going about his charge was, by the captains of the town, arrested, but by good hap, Mauvissiere meeting him, was cause of his release. Complains also that they have put in prison the physician who was attending his wife. Desires that he may have the Queen's favourable letters in this behalf that he may enjoy such free prerogative as other ambassadors have. This morning M. De la Motte's servant told him that the Queen Mother had willed him to charge the officers at Rouen to dismiss the ships and merchandise stayed there.—Joinville, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 11. 108. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has imparted her pleasure contained in her letter of the 6th inst. to the Duke of Chatelherault, who answered that he thought himself bound to Her Majesty, and would never do anything that might justly offend her. He further said that whatsoever might be thought in him for dependence upon France, to which he was a long time greatly bound by honour and gifts received, he had of late received such discourtesy and unkindness that if he needed favour or help he would now seek it only at the Queen's hands. In all these speeches he ever used an exception for anything touching the honour and right of his Queen.—York, 11 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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Feb. 11. 109. The EARL OF SUSSEX to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

The Duke of Chatelherault has departed and seemed well satisfied, and promised much for his service to the Queen; he is but simple, but the disposition of his country is to be subtle. Is glad to perceive that the Queen means to put in execution certain statutes which are very needful for the defence of the realm. Is sorry that the musters are not put off later, till Her Majesty's progress. Desires his helping hand for the young Earl of Southampton, that he may be rather charitably won than severely corrected. The travail of the councillors here is great, who go daily in the sittings four times from this house to the sitting place, which is as far as Charing Cross is from Westminster Hall; wishes, therefore, that Her Majesty would bestow some cost on a sitting place.—York, 11 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 11. 110. The DOGE OF VENICE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has been informed that another Venetian ship has been seized by pirates and brought into her realm, and therefore desires that restitution may be made.—Venice, 11 Feb. 1569.

Add. Endd. Lat. Written on parchment.

Feb. 12. 111. The EARL OF SUSSEX to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Since his letter of yesterday Lord Herries came to York. At his coming he perceived by some general speeches that he was willing to enter into talk of his mistress's causes. Sussex being unwilling to deal therein entertained him with other talk. In the end Herries required him to favour his mistress's cause, and wished that the offence that the Queen had taken for the quartering of the arms of England in the French King's time were forgotten. Sussex answered that he had ever wished that Queen's cause to be such that men with honour might favour her; but said that he was an English nobleman, and was bound in honour and duty to have his first and chiefest respect to the honour and surety of his own Sovereign. Herries departed early this morning to overtake the Duke this night at Richmond.—York, 12 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 12. 112. The PRINCE OF CONDÉ and others to the QUEEN.

Reply to the charges brought against them by the opposite party, and throw all the responsibility of the war on their adversaries, begging her not to forsake them as the matter about which they are engaged is entirely for the religion.

Rough copy with analytical notes in the margin by Cecil. Endd. Fr. Pp. 11½.

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Feb. 14. **113.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

On the 15th (*sic*) inst. the King sent for him and told him that he found it very strange that such a number of English ships made spoil on his subjects, and required that he might understand within fifteen days from the Queen whether he might trust to the continuance of the amity betwixt them or otherwise; declaring besides that there were certain prisoners taken at Dieppe and Newhaven, who had confessed that those places should have been yielded to her. Norris said that he hoped the King would not conceive anything lightly of the Queen, and then departed to the council chamber. There M. Morvilliers repeated what the King had said and complained that those who robbed on the seas had liberty to make portsales in the Queen's havens, and also said that her making such preparations to arms was much disliked, and lastly that it was known that the King's rebels sent over letters in the packets sent hither to him. Norris replied that it was no novelty to see ships before Dieppe and Newhaven, considering the traffic betwixt the countries, but if he could tell of any [thing] to the prejudice of the King, the Queen should understand thereof; and declared that the sale of goods by the sea robbers was utterly unknown to the Queen. As for misliking her arming, he said it was most requisite, seeing all on fire around about her on every side. Touching the letters conveyed in his packets, he was ready in every respect to answer for the same. Could not undertake to procure answer in a matter of so great importance within 15 days.—Joinville, 14 Feb. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 14. **114.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Desires him to command the bearer not to utter what he has to deliver to him and the Earl of Leicester, for he finds that there be those who, to hinder his proceedings, betray secrets from hence. Has been twice burdened; once of the Queen Mother, for moving the Queen by his letters to take some enterprise in hand for Calais or Rochelle, and yesterday the King said that his rebels conveyed letters in his packets. It would be much better for the Queen's service to have some one here who is in less suspect than he is, wherefor he desires that he may be revoked. Asks how he shall convey Her Majesty's letters to the King of Spain.—Joinville, 14 Feb. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 15. **115.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

M. Genlis, with 2,000 horse and 4,000 foot, has taken a passage in Franche-Comté. The Duke of Deuxpont has joined the Prince of Orange, having now in their camp 12,000 reiters and 20,000 footmen. The Prince of Condé is marching to join

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Orange about Burgundy. There are letters sent to demand help of the Pope, but the most that may be looked for is 500 horse and 4,000 footmen.—Joinville, 15 Feb. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 16. **116.** LORD HUNSDON to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1. Marvels that Sir John Foster makes his charge so clear, as he is able to prove that the Middle March has had as many or more displeasures and robberies committed in it by the Scots as this. The Regent has been with 2,000 horse at Jedburgh, where was a great fair, where he thought to have apprehended the most part of the chiefest offenders of these borders, but they having some inkling of his coming he missed those he would have had, but yet took 60, whereof he executed three. Meets Cessford on Tuesday next. Small-pox is so plentiful here as there is but this house, and the Marshal's free of it. At New-castle they have a burning ague, cousin german to the plague, for they live not past 24 hours. At Edinburgh the plague is rife. Has forbidden any merchandise to be brought out of Scotland, saving victuals. The posts make slower haste since the increase of their wages than before.

2. P.S.—Have a new disease here, called the "hyves," it is akin to the small-pox and a younger son to the plague.—Berwick, 16 Feb. 1568. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Feb. 17. **117.** The REGENT MURRAY to ELIZABETH.

Thanks her for her gracious favour shown to him, and begs its continuance. Refers her for particular news to his letters to the Earl of Leicester and Cecil.—Stirling, 17 Feb. 1568. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 17. **118.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Since coming to Scotland he has continued quietly at Stirling without showing any hostility on the King's part, howbeit cause enough has been offered. Has now, however, determined to use force against his adversaries, and has convened the forces of the realm on this side of Tay to be at Glasgow by March 10. Has required Lord Hunsdon to send him 200 harquebussiers. Prays Cecil to procure for him sufficient warrant to do so. The matter of the Queen of Scots' return is renewed by her letters, wherein she dissembles not that her tarry or abiding is at her own pleasure.—Stirling, 17 Feb. 1568. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 17. **119.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.

William Gybbins, salter, says that he has heard "little Babtest," the Spaniard, say that the Ambassador of Spain had

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made answer to the Queen's Majesty's proclamation, but to what effect he knows not.

Endd. P. ¼.

Feb. 17. **120.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.

Depositions of certain of the Grocers' Company as to the publication of the Spanish Ambassador's manifesto in answer to the Queen's proclamation touching the arrest of ships in the Low Countries.—17 Feb. 1568.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 17. **121.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.

Depositions of sundry persons that they had seen or heard of the Spanish Ambassador's answer to the Queen's proclamation.

Endd. P. ⅓.

Feb. 17. **122.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.

Examinations taken before the Lord Mayor of London of such as knew of the Spanish Ambassador's writings. Amongst the names of the deponents occurs that of John Stowe, merchant, a collector of chronicles, and also of Edward Osborne, of London, merchant.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4½.

Feb. 18. **123.** The REGENT MURRAY to LORD HUNSDON.

1. Complains of the proceedings of their adversaries, who have made open incursions on the lands of the Earl of Lennox, Lord Semple, the laird of Minto, and others, and harried the poor labourers of the ground, and hurt and taken some gentlemen prisoners. They have, therefore, agreed either to compel them to acknowledge their duty or to recompense them as they have handled others. For this purpose they will have the power of all the countries "besowth" Tay convened in arms at Glasgow on the 10th of March. They have also concluded to entertain 400 harquebussiers and six score horsemen under wages. Desires that he may be accompanied by 200 of Hunsdon's harquebussiers during his voyage in the west country, which will be about twenty days.

2. P.S.—Those of Dumbarton have assailed the little house of Douglas, the garrison of which, save six or seven, having "sortit" forth. They were however repulsed and two or three slain, and Lord Fleming's brother taken prisoner.—Stirling, 18 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 19. **124.** PORTUGALETTE.

Despatch and licence [for departure] of the Alcaide of Portugalette. Two documents with many signatures.

Endd., with seal. Span. Pp. 3.

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Feb. 19. 125. SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S REPORT of M. D'ASSOULEVILLE'S ANSWER.

M. D'Assouleville desires to speak alone, and not jointly with the other ambassador, and not to declare his matters by writing. Was not minded to confer with the Council, but with one or two he would deal, upon two causes; the one for that he had received letters from the Duke and was to answer the Council why he could not do his message without speaking with the Ambassador; the other to declare the answer of his letters which he had received from the Duke.

In Gresham's handwriting. Endd. by Cecil. P. 1.

Feb. 21. 126. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Forwards certain letters. Reminds him of the Queen of England's letter to be directed to the King of Denmark for Bothwell, which could not be ready at his departure, because of Mr. Ascham's decease.—Stirling, 21 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

P. ½.

Feb. 22. 127. PETITION of THOMASO FIESCO to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Second petition of Fiesco for the restitution of the ships, goods, and money belonging to the King of Spain's subjects detained in England.

Endd. by Cecil: 22 Feb. 1569. Ital. Pp. 6½.

128. Translation in French of the above.

Endd. Pp. 5½.

Feb. 22. 129. M. D'ASSOULEVILLE'S ANSWER to SIR WILLIAM CECIL and SIR WALTER MILDMAI.

1. Assouleville said that the matters that he had commission from the Duke of Alva to declare were, that the King had always good will to the continuance of the amity with the Queen, and had given special charge to the Duke to preserve the same. Also, whereas the Spanish Ambassador had required that the money which had been stayed should be transported into Flanders, which had been denied, the Duke of Alva being informed that by the provisions of the treaties betwixt both Princes that in case of denial of justice for things detained the remedy is appointed to be by reprisals, had commanded the arrest of the Queen's subjects and their goods only until the money might be released.

2. Has been sent to require that the money may be safely transported into the Low Countries, and that all things now arrested may be set at liberty; and if the Queen will do so he is authorised to give good assurance that the like release shall be on the other part. If the Queen gives such answer

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as may stand with equity and justice then he has to declare other things unto her; and if otherwise she will not relent to make a release, then he can say no more, but it may be well understood with what mind the King will take it, and they must suffer that which shall thereof happen.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 24. **130.** The REGENT MURRAY to ELIZABETH.

Requests a safe-conduct for George Hopper, a burghess of Edinburgh, to go into any part of her realm.—Stirling, 24 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Royal letter. Broadside.

Feb. 24. **131.** DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

The report that the Duke and the Prince have set forth with all their powers is not true, as the one is in his own country, and the Prince of Orange is at Argentin (Strasbourg). Both lack that thing which encourages soldiers and men of war chiefly in their setting forth. Considering he does no good here, he thinks it better to resort to the fair at Frankfurt. These delays do marvellous great damage.—Cologne, 24 Feb. 1569.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 25. **132.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

The Duke of Chatellherault and the Lord Herries are come to Dumfries, and mind from thence to Hamilton. They sow many inventions abroad in order to confirm the King's rebels in their obstinate rebellion. Has desired that the houses surprised and the prisoners taken whilst he was in England might be rendered and released, but as yet has had but a plain refusal, and so is compelled to take armour and convene his forces. Had found no difficulty if, during his absence, the abstinence according to the Queen's promise had been kept, and so trusts that she will see that hurt repaired, and to that effect let him have the 200 shot, not only to support his forces but rather to let his adversaries know Her Majesty's will. Desires that the Queen will cause her wardens of the West and Middle Marches to stay the attemptats of their broken men. Desires Cecil to move the Queen that some assured personage may be sent here to remain for a season and consider the state of matters, with whom he may freely communicate his mind.—Stirling, 25 Feb. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 25. **133.** SEIZURE of SPANISH VESSELS.

Complaint of the Spanish ambassador of piracies committed by a Dover ship, and of the illegal detention of certain Spanish

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vessels by the Vice-Admiral. He desires that they may either be set at liberty or that the Council shall declare whether this was done by their consent.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. P. ½.

[Feb. 25.] **134.** MEMORANDA by CECIL.

Notes of arguments to be used in reply to the Spanish ambassador, being chiefly assertions that Her Majesty had always kept the treaties and done what she could to restrain and punish piracy.

Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 16 & 26. **135.** The INQUISITION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Articles and resolutions of the Spanish Inquisition for occupying and conquering the Low Countries, of a very stringent character, recommending, amongst other measures, the extermination of the inhabitants, to which is appended the King's formal sanction.—Madrid, 16 and 26 Feb. 1568.

Copy, in Latin; translated from the Spanish. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Feb. 26. **136.** ANSWER to M. D'ASSOULEVILLE.

1. First, where the said D'Assouleville has declared that the cause of his coming was to declare on what grounds the Duke of Alva had commanded the arrest in the Low Countries, and to require that certain money pertaining to the King should be re-delivered and the arrest made of his subjects and their goods dissolved, the Queen perceiving that there are many things to be considered, whereof some part are meet to be imparted to Assouleville and others to some person expressly sent and authorised by the King, has thought good to alter so much as seems pertinent for him and to forbear the rest.

2. The Queen allows very well the remembrance of the good disposition of the King towards the continuance of amity with her, but is sorry that the Duke of Alva has made no better demonstration thereof by his sudden and general arrest without just cause. The principal cause of this arrest is, by D'Assouleville, said to be the arrest and denial to deliver certain money pretended to be the King of Spain's; but if the circumstances of the matter shall manifestly show the contrary, then is the deed of the Duke of Alva not only unkind but invidious. First, when the ships arrived they were not arrested by any manner of way, but preserved and defended by special commandment of the Queen and her Council from the French men-of-war, who, perceiving that Her Majesty's ships and castles, did indeed defend them, attempted by offers of 50,000 crowns to some, and 20,000 to others, to induce them only to wink at their doings and to withdraw their forces. Recapitulates the proceedings which led to the arrest of the English in the Low Countries, and asserts that Her

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Majesty never denied answer to the Spanish ambassador as he wrote to the Duke of Alva. Again, it is not possible that a denial in England on the 29th should give cause to the Duke of Alva at Brussels to command an arrest to be made on the 28th, neither was the manner of the request or of the arrest in any way agreeable to the treaties of former times, as Assouleville pretends.

3. Thus it may be plainly seen that the things alleged by Assouleville to maintain the arrest made by the Duke of Alva have no certain ground or probability; and therefore, as to his request to have the money delivered and the general arrest released, Her Majesty cannot so readily give such answer as is desired, and if there should be a beginning, it were more reason the redress began where the error did. If there should be any accord for the relaxation on both sides, it is necessary that the party who shall treat should have special authority from the King himself.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 5.

Feb. 26. **137.** The REGENT MURRAY to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

To the same effect as his letter to Cecil of 25 February. Considering how far their cause has been hurt through the non-observance of the abstinence from arms promised to both parties, the Queen can do no less of honour and duty than see them restored to the same point they were in at the time of his going into England.—Stirling Castle, 26 Feb. 1568.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Feb. 26. **138.** DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

The Duke of Bipont is ready with horsemen, soldiers, artillery, and munitions. Because he has required a certain negotiation, which is above Mundt's commission, he has written to Gresham. The Emperor takes 5,000 horse, because three of the chief lords in Hungary are revolted. The governor in Brussels "conducts" horsemen and footmen. Certain princes shall meet shortly in Saxony. The town of Argentin takes soldiers because the King of France was minded to invade the Duke of Bipont's town. The Prince of Orange still abides about the city of Argentina, and because his men be not paid they destroy the whole country.—Cologne, 26 Feb. 1569.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

Feb. 28. **139.** The QUEEN to JOHN THOMWORTH.

Warrant authorising him to pay the Earl of Murray 5,000*l.*, to be repaid by 1 Nov. next.—Westminster, 28 Feb. 1568.
Signed.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

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Feb. 140. FORTIFICATIONS of BERWICK.

1. A brief declaration to the Lords of the Privy Council of the state of the fortifications of Berwick, and what plans are thought most requisite to be first put in hand this summer to bring the town soonest to some perfect strength.

2. A tabulated form, with the estimated cost of the different works, in the margin. *Signed by Rowland Johnson. Endd. Pp. 2½.*

141. Another copy of the above. *Endd. Pp. 2½.*

[Feb.] 142. DEPREDACTIONS by PIRATES.

Memorial by the Spanish ambassador, touching the seizure of seven merchantmen near the Isle of Wight by English and Flemish pirates.

Incomplete. Endd. Span. P. ⅓.

Feb. 143. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S MANIFESTO.

Depositions taken before the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors' as to the publication of the Spanish ambassador's manifesto in reply to the Queen's proclamation touching the arrest of ships in the Low Countries. Amongst the names occurs that of John Stowe.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 5.

[Feb.] 144. The EMPEROR'S reply to M. DE LA FORREST.

Expresses his sorrow at the troubled state of France, but complains of the damages done by the French army, under the Duke of Aumale within the limits of the empire, and desires that he may be ordered to withdraw. Will do all he can to prevent the Duke of Zweybruck from taking part in this war. Recommends that the French King should try peaceful methods instead of force for the pacification of his kingdom.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 20.

[Feb.] 145. COMPLAINT of the FRENCH KING.

Complains of the aid afforded by the Queen of England to those of Rochelle, through Mr. Winter, and desires to know the Queen's intentions with respect to certain warlike preparations. Has ordered Marshal Cosse to cause restitution to be made of the Englishmen's goods seized at Rouen. Desires that all private ships trimmed to the wars may be called home, and that the fleet of merchant ships making ready to sail to Rochelle may be stayed.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2½.

[Feb.] 146. RELATION of ACTIONS in FRANCE.

When Duke John Casimir's reiters had passed Auxerre, a secret council was held in the cabinet of Monsieur, at which the King, the Queen Mother, the Cardinal of Lorraine, and others were present, when it was resolved to make peace with

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those of the religion for six months, without intention of keeping faith, and so destroy them without much difficulty, the King remaining armed and the Huguenots being deprived of theirs. After the peace was concluded, at another council held in May it was determined to exterminate all the chiefs of the religion. Gives details of the plot of the Cardinal of Lorraine for the destruction of the Huguenots and for the reduction of La Rochelle.

Endd.: M. De la Forest, orator to the Emperor, with His Majesty's answer, and a discourse of the Cardinal of Lorraine for the overthrow of them of the religion in France. *Fr. Pp.* 8.

March 1. 147. LETTER in SPANISH.

Relating to the stay of certain hulks at Plymouth.—Plymouth, 1 March 1568.

Endd. by Cecil: The Spanish Ambassador's request, 12 March 1568. *Copy, in Spanish. P.* 1.

March 1. 148. The QUEEN to the MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG.

Thanks him for his present of eight falcons, and is glad that he is beginning to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor who was accustomed to send her some annually.—Westminster, 1 March 1568.

Draft. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

March 4. 149. REQUEST of the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Is informed by letters of 22nd ult. from Plymouth, that the captains and men there detained are kept without necessaries, also that on the 18th ult. eight or nine hulks bound to Flanders laden with a various cargo, had been seized in that harbour, and plundered of a quantity of money, and that twelve or fourteen others had been previously detained at that place and at Dartmouth. A French ship commanded by M. De Burdela for the Prince of Condé has also plundered two hulks in the harbour in the sight of the whole town. The Ambassador therefore requires the Council to order the officers of the different ports in which the hulks are stayed to take care that no further plundering be permitted; and cause the money and merchandise already taken to be restored.—4 March 1568.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

March 5. 150. SIR HENRY LEE to CECIL.

The Pope and the rest of the Princes mean to succour the French King with 12,000 foot and 2,000 horse. Large succour going from Germany. It is said that the Queen will not willingly have wars with the King of Spain; yet nevertheless for the unneighbourly dealing of the Duke of Alva, she minds not so lightly to part from the money which by fortune was

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brought thither. The fame of wars will make him draw home sooner than he meant.—Venice, 5 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Seal. Pp. 1½.

March 5. 151. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Was prevented from departing by the governor of Toul, and was not invited with the other ambassadors to the banquet on Shrove Tuesday. Afterwards, however, the governor told him that the King desired him to come to the Court, and offered soldiers to conduct him for his safety which he refused. Count Brisac has surprised Montgomery and taken from him three ensigns and a cornet. M. D'Anjou remains with his army about Limousin, and the Prince of Condé about Perigord. Monsieur has 16,000 footmen, 6,000 horse, and the 2,500 reiters who are unwilling to fight. The Prince has more footmen, and in his cavalry are 5,000 gentlemen of mark and parentage. After Captain Brocart had abidden five assaults in Sancerre the siege was raised, but they are preparing to batter it again. Aumale's making towards Germany gives great suspect to the Germans, and especially to the city of Strasburg, where certain Frenchmen having entered under colour of religion attempted other practises, and the magistrates have hereupon caused the whole French nation to withdraw out of the town. Aumale is at Phalsburg and Saverne with 4,000 reiters, 2,000 French horse, and 10,000 footmen. By an intercepted letter the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Deuxpont's forces were affirmed to be 14,000 horse, 25,000 footmen, 40 pieces of artillery with munition, and 40,000 bullets, being determined to march into France, 5 March. The motion for marriage for the French King with his daughter is but coldly received by the Emperor. Aumale advertises that the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Deuxponts are on this side of the Rhine with 15,000 horse and 30,000 foot which he cannot make head against. There are in readiness to be set forth twenty-eight galleys, whereof King Philip and the Pope prepare twelve and the French King sixteen. The practisers for the betraying of Strasbourg are taken, four hanged, two beheaded, and one detained still prisoner.—Metz, 5 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 5.

152. Abstract of some of the intelligence contained in the above.

Endd. P. 1.

March 5. 153. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The same as his letter to Her Majesty of 14th Feb. sent by a servant whom he hears has been taken sick at Chalons, and therefore does not know whether the packet has not miscarried.—Metz, 5 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

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March 5. 154. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Has received a letter from three English merchants who are arrested at Boulogne, but cannot obtain their release. Thinks that they mean to gratify the Spaniards by show of discourtesy to him. His greatest care is for his wife whose house they threaten to search in his absence. Wishes that the Queen of Scots were in the Earl of Murray's custody, as otherwise she will breed mischief to the country she is now in. Informs him of some of the occurrents mentioned in his letter to the Queen of this date. It is thought that the eighteen galleys in readiness to be set forth will attempt something in Scotland. Metz, 5 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

March 5. 155. ——— to the CARDINAL OF CHATILLON.

The government of the city is with M. D'Alençon because the Marshal Montmorency does not dare to enter it. The Bishop of Sens is the chief of his council, who looks for a cardinal's hat. Great numbers of those of the religion are committed to prison, and amongst them certain doctors of the Sorbonne. Gives an account of the numbers and movements of the different forces on either side, the preparations by sea, and the attempt to sieze Dieppe, similar to those contained in Norris's letters. There is owing to the gendarmerie 12,000,000 of livres for six quarters; to the 6,000 Swiss with Monsieur, 300,000; to those with the Duke D'Aumale, 100,000; besides what is owing to the infantry with M. D'Anjou. The cost of the two armies amounts to 900,000 livres a month, besides the gendarmerie and artillery, which is about 2,000,000 each quarter. Gives further information about the different armies, and warns him of the intention of the Kings of France and Spain to invade England.—5 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3.

March 7. 156. DANIEL ROGERS to CECIL.

On the 23rd ult., the Ambassador's servant Hawks was arrested at the Porte St. Honoré as he was entering Paris with a packet of letters from the Queen of England, and kept in close custody till the 2nd inst., when he escaped through a window and came to Lady Norris and certified her of his imprisonment. Was sent by her ladyship to the Duke of Alençon, and the Archbishop of Sens, who at first made as though they knew nothing of the matter, but said that they had heard that a footmen bearing letters from the Queen, and asking the way towards the Prince of Condé was stayed about the 23rd Feb. The Archbishop denied that he knew anything of the packet, and so did M. De St. Sulpice, who both promised to make diligent inquisition for it, and that if he came to-morrow he should have an answer. Although he has been to them several times they have always put him off with some excuse, wherefore her

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ladyship perceiving that they deferred their answer from day to day thinking that they had sent the letters to the Court, and that they will give no answer till they receive letters from thence; has thought good not to stay longer but to advertise him thereof.—Paris, 7 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 6½.

157. Copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 4¾.

March 7. 158. LADY NORRIS to CECIL.

The bearer can declare all that has happened to Her Majesty's letters sent by Hawks. Has written to her husband of it. Sends certain notes.—Paris, 7 March. *Signed: Margery Norreys.*

Hol. Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 8. 159. M. D'ASSOULEVILLE to the QUEEN.

Being detained at Dover waiting for a favourable wind, he has been informed that there are several vessels under the Prince of Condé's flag cruising off the town, by whom he fears he may be made prisoner; he therefore desires that orders may be sent to the captains of her men-of-war to convoy him across the sea.—Dover, 8 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

March 10. 160. JOHN CLARK to CECIL.

The King of Sweden refuses to agree to the peace accorded at Roschild by reason of its being intolerable and contrary to the honour of his country, but offers to submit his cause to the judgment of the Emperor and some other princes. Wrote to him about the Lord Bothwell of his deliverance, who has given certain articles into the Council which Clark has sent into Scotland, and as the answer comes again hopes that he shall be delivered. In Dutchland Duke Alba has given silver to take up 8,000 horsemen, but it is judged that he shall not get many.—Copenhagen, 10 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: 156¾. Pp. 2.

March 11. 161. The REGENT MURRAY to ELIZABETH.

It is well known what her will and pleasure was anent cessation from arms and hostility on both parts when at her desire he came to England; but so little was her order first and last regarded by their adversaries, that to this hour they have spared no occasion to attempt disorder and hostility against the King's subjects. Gives the names of houses taken or besieged by them. This together with the abominable lies dispersed in their letters and proclamations (wherein Her Majesty is not spared) has not only made his cause odious to the common sort, but even some of his friends begin to despair of the action they had in hand. Can neither get

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reasonable answer to his requests for reparation nor yet intromission of hostility for one hour. They still continue in open depredation of the poor people, occupiers of his friends' lands, besides the intromission of a good part of his own patrimony, whereof some of them have already intitulated themselves as heritors. The ways and passages are stopped by wicked and naughty men authorised by them to bereave men of their horses and goods. By these and other intolerable injuries he has been constrained to prepare a force against the 10th of March. The Duke of Chatelherault has published letters and commission which he has sent to Cecil whereby she may perceive that nothing else is meant by that party but to set up another authority under pretext of a commission granted by the King's mother. Albeit they have likewise made a certain purgation as though the occasion of this instant preparation proceeded not from them, and have set some of his servants and friends at liberty. He assures her that the contrary is meant, and that they have bonds for their re-entry without restitution of their goods. Their meaning is to delude him of his present expedition whilst they may have aid of Hispanye and France, whereof there is no small account made amongst them, or else to have as many put to freedom as were taken in battle fighting against the King. Desires her to send some one to remain with him for a season.—Stirling, 11 March 1568. *Signed*: James Stewart.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2½.

March 11. 162. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

1. Sends copies of certain articles dispersed by their adversaries to them of their own faction. This is not the first of their vain and unworthy practices which they have used to make him and this action odious. Informs him of the meaning of their adversaries, and their expectation of aid from France and Spain.

2. P.S.—Has offered, they acknowledging and obeying the King's authority, to refer all other things past to the judgment of the whole nobility.—Stirling, 11 March 1568. *Signed*: James, Regent.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 13. 163. PROCLAMATION by the REGENT MURRAY.

Satan having persuaded the King's mother to pass into England, and there to complain upon the Regent and others of the nobility, and accuse them of crimes of treason, and so intended to have moved the hearts of the Queen of England and other foreign princes, as to have brought strangers into the realm, to the great trouble thereof. The Regent and the nobility were constrained to pass into England, and before the Queen make their purgation of the crimes falsely imputed unto them. After long and diligent trial it was declared that they had most honourably proceeded in the coronation of the

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Prince, and in all their proceedings for the punishment of Darnley's murder. For defence of which proceedings they were compelled to manifest the truth, that the Queen of Scots was participant of the murder aforesaid, and that she rewarded the Earl of Bothwell, one of the authors and chief committers thereof.

Endd. Broadside.

March 13. 164. The BATTLE of JARNAC.

1. A little before the rencounter the Admiral defeated near Jarnac between 700 and 800 horse, putting to flight Martigues, Brissac, and others, and recovered the town and castle of Jarnac by composition. The Duke of Anjou having caused two or three bridges to be made over the Charente, passed over at midnight his vanguard and the most part of his horsemen, before the Prince's army was informed of it. The next day being the 13th, the Admiral overthrew part of them, but seeing the strength of the Duke's army coming upon him, he sent for the Prince, who had undertaken, with 700 or 800 horsemen, to keep the passage of the bridges, who followed with such fury that he broke the whole vanguard of the Duke, but the same being reinforced by eight cornets of reiters, his men were forced to retire. The Prince's horse was first killed under him, and he hurt and taken prisoner by the Sieur D'Argence, and it is said that he was killed after he was taken by Martigues and others, who were expressly sent for that purpose by the Duke D'Anjou, and so was his body mangled after he was dead.

2. Stewart, the Scotchman, was also slain after he was taken, and his head carried on a pike's point about the army. Without the reiters the army of the said Duke had been wholly defeated, yet the Admiral, and generally all the chiefs, retired safely to Cognac, where they have in two days assembled their forces together again. Forty or fifty ensigns who were encamped in Cognac Park were, by the Admiral, all cut to pieces. The slain on both sides are not esteemed to be above 400. Of prisoners there be the Barons Pons, de la Noue, de la Loue, and ten or twelve others; and of the Duke's part there are many both slain and taken.

3. The army of the Prince continues under the Prince of Navarre, having 18,000 footmen and 3,500 horse, besides the four viscounts of Gascony. The army of the Duke of Deux-pont, which consists of 13,000 foot and 12,000, marches with all diligence to join with the Prince of Navarre.

Endd.: 13 March 1568. Pp. 1½.

March 13. 165. ARTICLES between the REGENT MURRAY and the LORDS of the QUEEN OF SCOTS' Party.

Heads of articles whereby the King's authority is to be established; the nobility to be admitted to the same places as councillors as their predecessors held; Murray to be Regent;

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forfeitures to be restored, save in the case of Darnley's murderers, and a convention of nine of the principal nobility to consider what is best to be done in the Queen's case.

2. A note at the foot states that these articles were never agreed upon.—Glasgow, 13 March 1568.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

March 13. **166.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S SECOND REQUEST.

Desires that orders may be given to the Queen's officers to see that the goods belonging to his master's subjects which are detained, may not be removed.

Endd. by Cecil. Span. P. 1.

March 14. **167.** THIRD REQUEST of the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

The Queen's proclamation for the stay of the King Catholic's subjects being published on 6 January 1569. It is just that those vessels which were illegally detained by the Vice-Admiral before that date should be allowed freely to depart, and restitution should be made of goods taken out of them. Killigrew and the others who have seized the private property of Spanish subjects, and used personal violence to them, and cruelly deprived them of food, should be severely punished. The Queen's ship called the "New Bark," commanded by the Vice-Admiral's son, together with certain French pirates, have seized on divers Spanish ships, and taken out of them goods to the value of 500,000 ducats; moreover, the said "New Bark" has taken four very richly laden merchantmen into Rochelle, and there, contrary to all law, plundered them of their cargoes. Vessels have also been taken on the Flemish and French coast by those of Dover; it is, therefore, required that restitution be made in all these cases, and that the other ships which are detained may be so taken care of that none of their cargo be spoiled.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. P. 1.

March 14. **168.** FORTIFICATIONS of BERWICK.

An estimate of the charges that will grow in digging, carrying, laying, and ramming of such earthworks as are thought meet to be made for the better safety of the bulwarks and curtains on the north side of the town of Berwick, with provisions for the same. A tabulated form, with the estimated charges, in the margin; total, 3,296*l.* *Signed by Rowland Johnson.*

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

169. Copy of a portion of the above.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 1½.

March 15. **170.** The REGENT MURRAY to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Has spoken with the Duke, the Earl of Cassillis, and Lord Herries, who are become more conformable. The King, his

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sovereign's, obedience was and is his only suit, whereunto they have condescended. For the ordering of particular cases they have named certain noblemen to convene at Edinburgh on the 10th of April. The Duke and the others remain as hostages with him. Minds to be in Kelso on the 22nd inst. to put some order in the broken and confused matters there. Without he takes the warden's office on himself there is little appearance of any good to follow. Desires Forster to cause his clerk to have that thing extracted which he has to crave betwixt him and Cessford, and to send it to Kelso. It were well if he commanded all in his charge to be in readiness to concur with Murray in the pursuit and punishment of such as will not keep the peace or redress attemptats according to the laws.—Glasgow, 15 March 1568. *Signed.*

Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

March 15. 171. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

According to his request sends a note of various sums disbursed in postage, amounting altogether to 135 crowns.—Metz, 15 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

March 15. 172. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. On the 10th inst. went to the King and gave him to understand of the rude dealing of his officers in detaining the Queen's packet, desiring to know whether his commandment was, that they should do so; this being the third time since his being here that she had received the like discourtesy. The King answered that he was not privy thereto, whereupon Norris desired that the officers might have such punishment as others might fear to do the like, but he did not seem to agree thereunto. It is easy to know whose practice this is, as the Bishop of Sens does nothing but by the direction of the Cardinal of Lorraine, who now rules both King and subjects. Desires to be revoked, since he cannot receive the Queen's letters whereby he should be directed. Judges this to be done that they may be more grateful to the Spaniards. "The messenger I sent you the 14th of February was three days in the Cardinal of Lorraine's closet at Joinville, where he disclosed that trust which was committed to him, having given him in reward 300 crowns by the Cardinal. This has been greatly to the hindrance of Her Majesty's service, and to the damage of the Princes of Orange and Condé, whose secret attempts are by him betrayed, having delivered their letter into the Cardinal's hand, as also other letters." (*In cipher.*)

2. There have come into this town many carts and wagons laden with the Duke D'Aumale's hurt and maimed soldiers. His soldiers are ill content from want of pay, 500 harquebussiers went from him to M. de Mouy. He has marched to join the Duke of Nemours, but as neither will serve under the

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other the Cardinal has gone to appease this difference. A gentleman has come from the Emperor to the Duke of Lorraine, who is premier guydon of the empire, whereby he holds his dukedom, to wills him to do there his service or else yield up what he holds of the empire. Is secretly advertised that the Dukes of Montmorency and Boullion will be shortly in arms for the Prince of Condé, and that they levy forces in Picardy.—Metz, 15 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

March 18. **173.** The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to CECIL.

Letter of credit for M. de Puch Pardaillan, sent from the Prince of Navarre to the Queen of England.—St. Jean D'Angely, 18 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

March 18. **174.** The PRINCE OF NAVARRE to CECIL.

The bearer, M. Pardaillan, will inform him of what passed at the battle on the 13th. Begs his aid in procuring assistance from the Queen. Assures him of their readiness rather to die than abandon the cause they have embraced, or cease resisting their enemies, who are determined to exterminate them.—St. Jean D'Angely, 18 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

March 18. **175.** PIRACIES.

Deposition of certain Flemings taken before John de Haestrecht, notary public, in the town of Brielle. 18 March 1569. State that on their voyage from Brielle to La Rochelle in a "vlieboot" of the tonnage of thirty-six lasts laden with herrings and other goods, they put into Falmouth roads, where they found a certain corsair named "Grand Jehan." On the 18th February they were visited by the vice-admiral of the country, who admired their ship, and to whom the master made a present of two Dutch cheeses. After his departure they made sail for the French coast, but the following day they made out the said pirate bearing down on them, with about 200 well-armed men on board, who took their ship and robbed them of every farthing they had. The pirate put them all, to the number of eight men and a boy, on board a fishermen, who landed them again at Falmouth, and the fourth day after they saw the pirate lying in Plymouth harbour. Whilst on board they heard the sailors say that their ship would make a fine vessel for the Admiral, and also overheard them talking of other piracies, and how they were favoured by certain lords and others. The deponents were constrained to beg before the church doors, but never got a single penny, and would have starved if they had not found a woman of Flushing who was dwelling at Plymouth, who kept them for three days, and begged some money for them, to the amount of eight sous. Five of them found a ship at Dartmouth, but

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the captain and two of the sailors went to London, and during their journey could scarcely get straw to sleep upon or a morsel of bread to eat.

Copy translated out of the Flemish.

Endd. by Walsingham. Fr. Pp. 4½.

March 18. **176.** LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sends them the same information about Scottish affairs as that contained in Murray's letter to Sir John Forster of the 15th inst.—Berwick, 18 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 18. **177.** LORD HUNSDON to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1. Informs him of the agreement between the Regent Murray and the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party. Looks shortly for the Regent's coming for redress of matters on the Borders.

2. P.S.—Has got hard hewers to take Cecil's stone in hand at his own prices.—Berwick, 18 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 19. **178.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Petitions for the payment of his entertainment of 4s. 2d. per diem, which has been detained from him these two years and a half; also that he may be allowed his entertainment when the work ceases, in consideration of his 22 years' service. Desires payment for his charges in coming up from Berwick to the Court by special commandment, viz., three post horses for himself, his servant, and guide, at 3d. per mile, and for his charges by the way 40s., and for his return 6l., and for his charges in attending upon their pleasure 8l.: in all, 20l. *Signed.*

Endd. P. ½.

March 19. **179.** PETITION of the CLERGY of METZ to CHARLES IX.

Complain of the usurpations of those of the pretended reformed religion, and desire that they may be expelled from the city.

PETITION of the NOBILITY of METZ to CHARLES IX.

To the same effect as the above.

PETITION of the COMMONS of METZ to CHARLES IX.

To the same effect as the above.—Rough draft, dated 19 March 1569.

Fr. Pp. 4.

March 20. **180.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Has been again in Redesdale and taken Michael Hall, one the principal disorderers of that country, and ten more pledges

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for the stay of the rest of them, and put the rebels forth of the country and destroyed their houses. Complains of the chargeableness of the keeping prisoners in his own house and desires that he may have warrant to the jailor of Durham for the safe keeping of such as he shall have occasion to send thither.—Alnwick, 20 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1½.

March 19. **181.** PROCLAMATION by SIR JOHN FORSTER.

As the Regent of Scotland will be at Kelso on the 22nd inst. for the repressing of thieves and evil doers, he commands all gentlemen and others of the Middle Marches to put themselves in their best defensible array in readiness for such service as they shall be charged withal. All complaints against those of Scotland are to be brought to him before Tuesday next.—Alnwick, 19 March 1568.

Copy. P. 1.

March 21. **182.** THE QUEEN OF NAVARRE to CECIL.

As their enemies are sure to make the most of the late battle, they have thought fit to send the bearer, M. De Puch de Pardailan, to the Queen to inform her of the truth. Desires him to remain their friend and assister, and assures him of their resolution to continue the quarrel.—Rochelle, 21 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

March 22. **183.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credence for the Sieur de Montassier, who is sent by the King to inform her of the signal victory lately obtained over his rebellious subjects.—Metz, 22 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

March 22. **184.** CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Knowing the affectionate good will that she has always shown to the prosperity of his affairs, he thinks she will be pleased to hear of his success, and therefore sends M. de Montassier to inform her of the signal victory gained by M. D'Anjou over his rebels. Metz, 22 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

March 22. **185.** SIR WALTER MILD MAY to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Has sent for his son to repair home, a present occasion being offered by the coming of the new ambassador from Venice. If the ambassador comes straight to the court, he desires that his son may tarry a little with Norris.—London, 22 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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March 22. 186. MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to CECIL.

Excuses himself for not having written. Has not been in the Regent's company till of late. By the convention at Glasgow there is a beginning of an accord and union of the whole nobility. The Regent has directed the bearer, Mr. Wood, to declare the whole to the Queen of England. His Grace will altogether follow Her Majesty's direction, as it shall please her to command him.—Edinburgh, 22 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 22. 187. ENGLISH PRISONERS in the LOW COUNTRIES.

List of names of English merchants, mariners, and others detained in prison or under sureties at Bruges, together with the names of three gentlemen and a servant in prison at Dunkirk.—Dunkirk, 22 March 1568.

Endd. P. 1.

March 23. 188. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Letter of credit for Mr. John Wood whom he sends to Her Majesty instructed with the truth of the proceedings here.—Edinburgh, 23 March 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 24. 189. COMMISSION by SIGISMOND AUGUSTUS, KING OF POLAND.

Desires that free passage, &c. may be granted to Asmus Benrich who is about to take the command of certain ships and fighting men against his enemies the Muscovites.—Dublin, 24 March 1569. *Signed.*

On parchment.

March 24. 190. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

On the 13th instant a battle was fought between Monsieur and the Prince of Condé in which the Prince, Montgomery, Telligny, and Steward were slain together with many others. The Admiral and the Prince of Navarre saved themselves in Cognac. On Monsieur's part are hurt and dead only Montsalez, young Lansac, and Captain La Riviere. It is reported that the battle endured seven hours and the victory five, viz., from 2 p.m. till 7 p.m. M. D'Anjou having taken an overthrow in a skirmish, sought revenge for the same as follows: the Prince of Condé having passed over the river with all his forces, broke the bridge after him. Monsieur placing his baggage on a neighbouring hill in the sight of the Prince, left there 400 or 500 men-at-arms to make a show to give their enemies to think their whole forces had been there, in the meantime new making the bridge and also another of boats, he passed over and joined battle with the Admiral. The

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Prince of Condé coming to his aid gave so sore a charge that the matter was most doubtful, till Monsieur charged on his flank and entered with so great a force as to put them to flight, where the Prince and the others were slain and the Admiral hurt. This news was sent by Marshal Vielleville who has stood the religion here under his government in great stead, notwithstanding the day following their temple was razed and their ministers voided the town. The bearer has charge to advertise him of Norris's miserable estate by a Judas lately returned into this country called Mitty, he therefore begs Cecil to obtain his revocation. Is informed of the continuance of the King of Spain's preparations as also of the galleys, and that the King of Spain will be in Flanders within two months. Sends a copy of a letter of M. de la Motte complaining of injuries done to his master. If they would send for Mitty under colour of desire to understand further of his affairs, it would be a great good riddance for Norris.—Metz, 24 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

March 8. 191. *M. de la Motte Fenelon to Norris.*

Is sorry their most Christian Majesties have come to such terms with the Queen of England, on account of the injuries done to them, and earnestly urges Norris to use all his endeavours to preserve peace between them, as he for his part promises to do. Is thankful for the good treatment that he receives from the Queen.—London, 8 March 1569. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ¾. Enclosure.

March 9. 192. *Pierre le Blanc to Norris.*

Norris's servant was two or three days ill in his house. He said that he had come from Germany on the King's affairs, and showed him 200 crowns which he said the King had given him for his services, a portion of which money he left in his charge.—Chalons, 9 March 1569. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. to Cecil, with seal. Fr. P. ½. Enclosure.

March 24. 193. *The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.*

They have been taught by their recent losses to be more careful in future. Although no fewer fell on the enemy's side than on theirs, and their army is still as numerous as theirs without the Germans, it is to be feared that the death of the Prince of Condé will so dispirit some of their party, that without assistance from abroad they will not continue in the same zeal. They have, therefore, sent M. de Pardaillan, whose suit to the Queen he desires him to further.—24 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

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March 26. **194.** PROCLAMATION by the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Having as Bishop of Metz and Prince of the Empire ordered all those who will not conform to the Catholic religion to quit his territories within six weeks, and being informed that certain persons have not done so, he now commands them to depart within eight days after the publication of this proclamation, which he directs his officers to see carried into effect. —Metz, 26 March 1569.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

March 29. **195.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the SENATE of HAMBURG.

Has received their letter of 2 Feb., informing her of the rumour of war between her and the Kings of Spain and France, and expressing their fear of an interruption thereby of their commerce and navigation with her realm, and asking her to take steps with her sea officers and others for its prevention. There is not at present any cause of war with either of these Sovereigns, although she has been compelled to prohibit any intercourse with the Low Countries on account of the Duke of Alva's cruel conduct towards her subjects. Promises them hospitality and the observance of their privileges in her realm.—Westminster, 29 March 1569.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

March 30. **196.** MR. MATHER to CECIL.

Yesterday M. de Gourdan, the governor here, told him that he marvelled that the Queen's subjects no less spoiled the French than if it were open wars. Whereunto he answered that it was done without the Queen's permission; this, quoth he, is no other than a plain disguising in suffering one thing and giving another in words. The English merchants who are stayed here are well treated by the governor, but yet remain at excessive charges.—Calais, 30 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

March 30. **197.** PETITION of the PROTESTANTS of METZ to CHARLES IX.

Having for eight years enjoyed the liberty to exercise the ceremonies of their religion in their own church, which they suspended during the King's residence in the town at his wish; it is now sought to deprive them of the enjoyment of this privilege. Beg that he will continue them in the privileges and franchises which they had before his father took them into his protection; and that he will not allow their church to be destroyed, or their children compelled to be baptized by those of the contrary faith.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2½.

March 31. **198.** MR. MATHER to CECIL.

The hot news of the discomfiture is much calmed. The Duke of Alva minds to send 2,000 horse to the King, but a

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good part of them will stand like ciphers in arithmetic ; the whole number, indeed, not amounting above 1,200. The Duke demands ten in the 100 of the merchandise transported out of the Low Countries, intending to bring in divers monopolies, which utterly alienates the subjects' hearts from him.—Calais, 31 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

March 31. 199. PROCLAMATION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

1. Recites the treaties between England and Burgundy, by which it is provided that pirates are to be pursued and punished by either Prince, notwithstanding which they are received and favoured in the havens of England, and more especially certain rebellious subjects of the French King, who have taken to the seas to spoil and rob all good Catholic persons. The arrest of the money sent out of Spain for the payment of the soldiers in the Low Countries, notwithstanding the Queen of England's passport for the transport of the same, has greatly encouraged them. The Duke of Alva has been hereby occasioned to use counter arrest upon the persons and goods of Englishmen, after giving warning by the Ambassador resident in England, and by M. D'Assouleville, who was specially sent for that purpose. The denial of an audience to D'Assouleville has still further encouraged the said pirates.

2. It is therefore ordered, for to cleanse and purge the seas the sooner of such wicked and hinderful people, that none sail unless they be sufficiently manned and armed to resist the pirates ; they are, however, to enter into bonds not to offend any other but pirates or "those who shall show any enmity." In order to make the masters and mariners more circumspect and careful, all "sickerings" and assurances are henceforth forbidden. Moreover, where the Queen of England has forbidden her subjects to trade in the lands of the King of Spain until his further meaning be known, the King's subjects are hereby forbidden to traffic with England, or to trade or occupy directly or indirectly with any Englishmen until the arrests be discharged in England. Authority and command is hereby given to the proper officers to search for and confiscate the goods of those attempting anything against the present interdiction, and also to publish this proclamation in the proper places.—Given at Brussels, 31 March 1568.

Copy, translated from the Dutch. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 13¼.

[March.] 200. ADVICES from ENGLAND.

The Queen gathers men and furnishes her ships through all parts of her realm, but the writer cannot understand against whom they are prepared. Is told that there be some of her

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council who are not of that advice that she should meddle in this present war, which is inflamed through all Europe for matters of religion, but they are so few in number that he fears the same army is prepared against France. They have published a book in England, printed at Rochelle, full of affections and greatly to the dishonour of their Majesties, whereof he can get no redress. Two ships full of munitions of war be departed out of England. The Queen is much animated against the Spaniards who are in Flanders. The Queen has made him understand that she has sent a certain gentleman towards the Emperor, nevertheless he has been advertised that he is sent to certain princes of Germany to confirm with them and the Prince of Condé a league for the conservation of their religion, and to exterminate the contrary. There is a certain Italian in England, named Franchot, who is of the religion, but who does all he can to do service to their Majesties.

P. 1.

[March.] 201. COMPLAINT of the ENGLISH MERCHANTS in FLANDERS.

Complain of the non-observance of the Treaty of Intercourse and of the injury sustained by them through different prohibitions and arrest, and also by the arbitrary exaction of tolls and rates at Antwerp, entirely contrary to the provisions of the said Intercourse.

Copy. Endd.: "The doleances of the company in the Low Country." *Pp.* 3½.

March. 202. The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Letter of credence for Henry Middlemore, whom she sends into Scotland to remain about the Earl of Murray. Has commanded him to impart her instructions to him for the furtherance of her service. — Westminster, March 1568. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd.: L. Hunsdon. *Broadside.*

March. 203. The QUEEN to the EARL OF MURRAY.

Letter of credence for Henry Middlemore, whom she sends to reside with him.

Draft in Cecil's writing with a copy of the Queen's letter to Hunsdon annexed. Endd. P. 1.

204. Another copy of the letter to Murray.

Corrected by Cecil. P. ½.

March. 205. PETITION of LOPE DE LA SIERRA to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Lope de la Sierra, captain of the Spanish ship laden with Spanish wool, wherein came the 59 chests of Spanish reals,

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begs their letters to the mayor of Hampton to restrain him from unlading the said wools.

Endd. Broadside.

[March.] 206. ARREST of ENGLISH SHIPS at ST. SEBASTIAN.

Account of certain English ships seized at St. Sebastian by reason of divers piratical acts committed by them.

Span. P. 1.

April. 207. INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

Copies of five letters written by the Count of Mansfeldt, M. de Francourt, the agent for the Huguenot party in the Duke de Deuxpont's camp, and the Prince of Orange, to the Huguenot leaders, expressing regret for the death of the Prince of Condé, and assuring them of the continued adherence of the Duke of Deuxpont and his reiters to their cause.—Dated from the camp at Jussey on the 4th and 6th of April 1569.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: Letters intercepted from France, Prince of Orange, &c.

Fr. Pp. 2.

April 3. 208. DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

Tarried at Cologne for eight weeks, and wrote many letters to Clough and Dun, signifying the great necessity of the delivery of such "cloths and merchandize" as were promised; but received no answer, but that they might return homewards, which is marvellously grievous to such parties as looked for the receipt of the promised "cloth." The Duke of Bipont's soldiers for want of pay destroy the country round about most miserably. Went to Heidelberg to Killegrew yesterday. A Diet will be held at Frankfort 16th April. The Elector of Saxony has published a decree in the name of the Circle of Saxony, that all soldiers who serve the Duke of Alva and the French King, shall depart from them, under pain of loss of goods and lands.—3 April 1569. *Signed, N.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

April 6. 209. HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

1. Gives an account of his journey from Hamburg. Was fain to stay at Luxemburg for fear of certain captains of horsemen who laid in wait for him. Passed without harm to Brunswick, through a country which resembled the wildest part of Windsor forest. At Brunswick they found divers returned from the Prince of Orange's camp, ill contented and worse to pass by, but that their company was there increased to the number of twenty persons. From thence they passed to Cassel, travelling through Duke Eric of Brunswick's country, and not

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a little glad when they were escaped. At Cassel, William, the Landgrave of Hesse, entreated him to remain, but Killegrew excused himself, on the plea that he had been already over long on his journey, but promised to make report to Her Majesty of his good will. The Landgrave sent his dinner to him by his Chancellor, and during dinner time Killegrew perceived that they saw the intents of the Catholics, and that it was time to prepare for their defence. Was well received by the magistrates of Frankfort, and at Heidelberg there wanted no good entertainment of wine, &c., from the Court.

2. On the 1st inst. was appointed audience at 8 a.m., against which time he had a fair horse with a footcloth of velvet brought, and certain of the Elector's gentlemen, besides Mr. Junius, to bring him to the castle, where his Grace accompanied with the Dukes Casimir and Christopher, his sons, and Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, his son-in-law, received him upon the stairs at the entry into his hall. Presented the Queen's letters to the good prince and to his son Duke Casimir, whom he joins with him in all his affairs, and did Her Majesty's hearty commendations to them both, and further desired to understand whether the two matters of which Mr. Junius had made overtures, agreed with their meaning and intent, which they avowed in general terms. After they had withdrawn into an inner chamber with Mr. Junius, Duke Casimir declared that it was the Elector's mind that Killegrew should take patience during his abode at his Court, being very sorry that he had no better means to honour the Queen withal. There was a great dinner prepared with three of his counsellors to keep him company. Cannot learn that any ambassador has been as much honoured as he has. Continued thus for three days, accompanied either at dinner or supper by one of the young dukes, who are princes of great towardness, especially Casimir, who for martial affairs is counted the flower of Germany. On Sunday, at the Elector's table, he had all the honour he could devise. Had this day audience again, the effect whereof he sends. Has made known to Mundt the Queen's good acceptance of his services. Explains the difficulty of conveying letters. Perceives that he will have no answer to his negociation till the end of this convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 15th inst. — Heidelberg, 6 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

April 6. 210. PROCLAMATION of CHARLES IX. at METZ.

Prohibits the exercise of any other religion than the Catholic, and directs his officers to see that this command is enforced.—Metz, 6 April 1569.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

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April 7. **211.** The PRINCE OF NAVARRE to CECIL.

Letter of credence for M. de St. Simon, sent about their affairs to the Queen of England.—Xaintes, 7 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

April 7. **212.** The ADMIRAL CHATILLON to CECIL.

Letter of credence for M. de St. Simon.—Thounes-bou-
tonne, 7 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

April 7. **213.** The PRINCE OF NAVARRE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credence for M. de St. Simon.—Xaintes, 7 April
1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

April 8. **214.** The ADMIRAL OF FRANCE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credence for M. de St. Simon.—Thounes-bou-
tonne, 8 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

April 8. **215.** COMMISSION by the CARDINAL OF CHATILLON.

Letter of marque authorising Captain Stephen Helye, an
Englishman, to cruize against the enemies of the religion.—
Westminster, 8 April 1569. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr. P. 1.

April 8. **216.** CAPTAIN WILLIAM REED to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Desires that the fort at Holy Island may be completed, as
otherwise the rain and weather will so beat into what has
been done that it will cause it to decay. It has cost the
Queen 500*l.* already, and he does not think 200*l.* more will
end it.—Berwick, 8 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 11. **217.** HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL

Since his coming has sent to him four letters by different
ways which contained in effect no matter but such advertise-
ments as he had received from the Elector Palatine. Does
not look for answer to the first article of his negociation till
after 10th May, but to avoid suspicion from his over long
abode here, it is thought fit that he should return to Ham-
burg. Also that he should signify Her Majesty that the
desired sum in the second part of his instructions is to levy
a new army for Duke Casimir, whose aid coming against
the French King unlooked for besides the Duke of Zwey-
bruck; it is not unlike but the balance will weigh on their

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side. It is meant that these two dukes shall not return before restitution he made of Calais to the Queen's Majesty. For the same he perceives they require not a third of what Junius desired. Desires him to direct his letters to him at Hamburg. There wants no good will in the Elector Palatine to advance the religion and to cut off the enemies thereof. On the 8th inst. the Duke of Zweybruck's footmen began to march after him, but as yet there is no certain news of him or the Prince of Condé. The French king moves not from Metz so soon as was thought, and levies footmen secretly in Germany.—Heidelberg, 11 April.

Entirely in cipher, deciphered. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 11. **218.** The PRIVY COUNCIL'S ANSWER to the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

1. It should be expressed what ships were detained before the detention was published, and upon knowledge thereof the faults shall be punished; nevertheless all ships shall be stayed until it may appear how the King Catholic shall allow of the arrest first made by the Duke of Alva.

2. Arthur Killebrew and others shall, according to justice, make satisfaction and receive punishment according to their faults, if the same may be particularly understood and proved.

3. There is no ship called the New Bark belonging to the Queen, but one of that name was sold four years past to one Gregory, a merchant, of Dorsetshire, but if knowledge may be had of the offenders there shall be restitution of the goods and due punishment.

4. The like answer to the third.

5. Protests against the use of the word "avenge" by the Ambassador.

6. It is true that he who has charge of the Queen's ships which she keeps in the narrow seas for defence against pirates, seeing certain hulks caused one of the ships to approach them and shoot off a warning piece, to move them to give some token of "availing" to the Queen's navy; whereunto the said hulks not only refused to show any friendly countenance, but contrariwise with all force bent themselves with great shot to have sunk the Queen's ship. For whose safety the Admiral being a great way off repaired, with the rest of the ships under his charge, against whom likewise the said hulks used such might and shot that they were forced to use such means as they did to master the hulks; and so being brought into port the goods in the same were arrested, and put in safety to be answered as others before in the like case.

Endd. by Cecil: 11 April 1569. Pp. 1½.

219. Another copy of the above.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

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220. Another copy of the above.*Endd. Lat. P. 1.*April 12. **221.** PHILIP II. to the COUNT DE MONTE AGOUDO.

Order given to the Civil Governor of Seville to arrest English ships.—Escorial, 12 April 1569.

*Copy. P. ½.*April 12. **222.** The PRINCESS OF CONDÉ to QUEEN ELIZABETH.By the death of her husband she is left with six young sons and a daughter, and is deprived of all her possessions. Begs that she will receive her and her children into her protection. Promises to bring them up in the same devotion to her service as her husband had.—La Rochelle, 12 April 1569. *Signed: Françoise d'Orleans.**Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.*April 13. **223.** The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1. Desires her to give credit to the bearer, M. de St. Simon, and to continue her protection and aid to the cause.

2. P.S.—Requests her favour for Captain Bourset.—La Rochelle, 13 April 1569. *Signed.**Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.*April 13. **224.** The QUEEN to KILLEGREW and MUNDT.

Hears that there is likely to be this month at Frankford an assembly of the Electors and other Estates of the Empire, which she conjectures to be for some consultation to be had for the quieting of these dangerous troubles raised up in France, and elsewhere, about the execution of the decrees of the Council of Trent and the subversion of the estate of religion. Requires them to have good consideration hereof, and to repair to Frankford and deliver her letters to the said Estates, and to testify in her name that she has been always ready to preserve the common peace of Christendom, and especially the estate of Christian religion from subjection. Upon knowledge of what they shall think meet for this purpose she will assent to and assist all their reasonable and lawful determinations.

*Draft. Endd. P. 1.*April 14. **225.** The QUEEN'S REPLY to the DUKE OF ALVA'S PROCLAMATION.*First draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 14 April 1569. Pp. 8¾.*April 15. **226.** ANSWER to the DUKE OF ALVA'S PROCLAMATION.

1. The Queen of England finding in the Duke of Alva's proclamation of 31 March many clauses touching her honour

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and sincerity, is forced somewhat unwillingly to notify at length the order of her doings, in such things as are published in the King of Spain's name. Has always performed as much as she could devise to maintain the old alliance and the mutual trade of navigation betwixt their subjects even when by contrary proceedings, she might have been otherwise provoked. Whereas by the treaties it is specially provided that either of the princes confederate should punish pirates as enemies of the commonweal, she has armed to the seas to her great charges, whereby at sundry times great numbers of pirates have been taken, the like of which will not be found to have been done on the part of France or the Low Countries. Has besides provided special means to expedite justice for the King's subjects by providing certain persons to keep extraordinary audiences only for them. Has caused all means to be put in execution for the stay of her subjects resorting to the seas with appearance to commit any piracies. Does not think it true that any person in authority should have any portion in any prey taken by any known pirate.

2. Where the pretended arrest of certain moneys in her ports is noted to have given cause both to pirates to use greater insolency, and to the Duke of Alva to have made a counter arrest of her subjects and their goods, she does not consider that the truth hereof is clearly known. She never refused before the time of the arrest of her subjects by the Duke of Alva to permit the money to be conveyed into the Low Countries. The Spaniards themselves who had charge of the money confess that if they had not been defended by her officers that the same had been forcibly carried away by certain Frenchmen.

3. The arrest of her subjects at Antwerp was made on the 29th December under pretence of the stay of certain money in England, which indeed was not so, but only preserved from the French, and allowed to be carried away, as appears by her passport given to the ambassador resident about 12th December. After the grant whereof, she heard by special letters from Antwerp that the money should belong to merchants and not directly to the King of Spain. Told the Spanish Ambassador what pleasure she had shown the King in preserving the money from the French if it were his, as she heard say the contrary that it belonged to certain merchants, which he utterly denied. At his next audience she showed him certain good proofs in writing that it did belong to merchants, whereupon he departed. The same day he sent Marron, his secretary, to Dunkirk, who, when he was landed, caused the ship which carried him over to be arrested, and besides sent messages to all the towns thereabouts to imprison all Englishmen and arrest their goods.

4. Although she did not give personal audience to the Councillor sent over by Alva, yet she accorded that certain of

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the principal of her Council should speak and treat with him. He can himself testify in what good, quiet, and amiable sort he was answered, and how restitution of all things arrested was not by her denied, providing that for the reciproque being done not only in the Low Countries, but also in other the King's dominions, she might be assured that he had commission from the King. He confessed that he had not, but used many reasons to make his authority sufficient, all which however she could not think enough, but offered him either to depart or to tarry till commission might come from the King. Has also by her letters advertised the King of Spain of the whole accidents from the beginning. Has appointed certain honest merchants to search and sell any of the goods arrested that might by delay perish or decay, and to make the owners privy to their doings, with which commissioners was permitted to go one Baptist, a subject of the King of Spain.

5. By this and all her doings the world may judge how free she is from giving cause of offence or maintaining these differences. If, however, her doing, shall be otherwise misinterpreted and further inconvenience hereof arise, she doubts not that she will be able to defend her realm and people against all attempts, and maintain her own estate as a prince sovereign. Considers that the general liberty given by the Duke's proclamation for all manner of persons to arm ships and levy soldiers, is not a good way to suppress piracies, as it may be doubted that such adventurers must seek their maintenance by spoiling good and quiet merchants, for pirates seldom assail their like. Where by the proclamation it is commanded that no inhabitants of the King's countries shall trade with Englishmen until the arrests be discharged, she wills and commands the like to be observed respectively to all purposes by her own subjects.

Second draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 15 April 1569. Pp. 11.

April 15. 227. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

In favour of two poor merchants of Scotland who have lately been spoiled of their goods on the coast of Cornwall as they returned from France.—Edinburgh, 15 April 1569. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 16. 228. MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to [CECIL].

To the same effect as Murray's letter of the 15th.—Edinburgh, 16 April 1569. *Signed.*
P. ½.

April 16. 229. HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

Recapitulates the substance of his letter of the 11th inst. "These notes were taken out of a letter which was sent from the Elector of Saxony to the Elector Palatine. Our counsellors

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are sent to Frankford, and are commanded to agree with you in all points. The Emperor shall at length be constrained to do the like with us. It is necessary that there be a general Diet to the end that either party may declare the truth to the other. If the King of Denmark find the Spanish King to have the better hand, he will not fail to give aid against him. I desire to hear what your Ambassador has done in England for in the Queen's Majesty there consisteth the safety of the Low Countries and of the Prince of Condé. We desire that some trusty man of yours may be sent hither that we may communicate our counsels together. The Emperor has commanded the Electors by the Rhine, upon their allegiance, to be ready with their powers that if any foreign Prince should invade any of the German States resistance may be made, and specially against the Duke of Aumale. This commandment came to the Elector Palatine the 10th of April. The Elector Palatine is advertised that M. De La Forrest, ambassador from the French King to the Emperor, is arrested by him; the cause is not known. He was also advertised the 10th of April, by letters, that the Baron Des Addretz, seeking to stop the passage of the Duke of Zweybruck, was slain himself and 5,000 of his men, and the Duke of Zweybruck lost 2,000 in the same fight. May it please your honour I have this day received mine answer in writing which does differ from that I wrote to your honour of in my last. I repair to Hamburg with all [speed] and there do purpose to send it over to your honour. I am required to remain there till the Elector Palatine has conferred with the Elector of Saxony and others touching the league. Thus till further occasion I humbly take my leave of your honour, beseeching God to preserve you and yours.--At Heidelberg, this 16th of April."

Wholly in cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

April 17. 230. DUKE JOHN CASSIMIR to the QUEEN.

Is glad that she has sent Killegrew, by whom he has understood her zeal for the public cause. It is to be feared lest, if a proper medicine is not applied in time, this disease may spread to other members.—Heidelberg, 17 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. ¾.

April 17. 231. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Has received his letter with a writing declaring his victory and the death of the Prince of Condé, for the which it seems it is looked for that she should rejoice. Thanks him for his good remembrance in writing to her in a time incumbered with so many matters, and so far rejoices as she may hereafter see that, by this effusion of so much Christain blood, the King may recover a perfect obedience of his subjects as well in minds as in bodies, otherwise she thinks the victory

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to be only in name. Fears that in these lamentable inward wars more earnestness is bestowed to nourish civil hatred than in pacification of the troubles, for otherwise she thinks that the King and his mother would not have been diverted from accepting her motions tending to have procured an universal quietness. Cannot but utter her grief that the King's affairs are not otherwise conducted, but that he is forced to hazard his own brother to employ his first age in such dangerous and doubtful attempts as, wheresoever the victory inclines, the ruin and waste must be of the blood of his own country.

Draft, written and corrected by Cecil. Pp. 1½.

232. Copy of the above in French.—Westminster, 17 April 1569.

Endd. Pp. 2.

April. 233. ORDINANCE by CHARLES IX.

The Pope having by his bull authorised the sale of 50,000 crowns worth of rent of the temporalities of the church towards the expenses of the present war; the said sales have been so hindered and opposed by persons calling themselves syndics general of the clergy that the proposed assistance has been entirely interrupted to the great danger of the State. Directs his officers to imprison any people obstructing the said sales, and in the case of bishops, to seize upon their temporal revenues.—Metz, 1569.

Printed. Fr. P. ½.

April 18. 234. INTELLIGENCE from FRANCE.

Abstract of news contained in Norris's letter of this date with further intelligence to the effect that the Duke of Lorraine had offered the Duke of Deuxpont 100,000 crowns if he would cass his army, which he refused to do. His vanguard gave the Duke of Aumale an overthrow, taking his ordnance and a great number of prisoners. The Emperor being required to command that no Almain should serve against the King, answered that he could not so do, as he understood that the Duke of Aumale misused the territories of the Empire, by which they are provoked to seek revenge. The Duke of Saxe has published a revocation of all his subjects from service of the French King or King of Spain, upon pain of confiscation, whereupon they return home daily.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 18. 235. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Has advertised Her Majesty that the loss on both sides was not above 400 men, which were so indifferently divided as it is hardly guessed which side received the greater defeat. The morning following the Admiral presented them

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so hot a skirmish, as he took their baggage not far from Jarnac. This done the King of Navarre came into the camp and declared that though he could not but greatly lament the death of the Prince of Condé nevertheless since the ground of this war stayed upon liberty of conscience and the maintaining of true religion, it might not at all discomfort any one of them, whom he assured that for his part he was resolved with his good friends and allies wholly to maintain this general cause of religion. Since the 13th inst. a gentleman arrived with four cornets which he said were won in this sort. The Count of Montgomery being sent towards Montauban to convoy the viscounts with 900 horse, and lodging in two villages, Mons. D'Anjou sent Martigues, Brissac, and the young Guise, with 1,500 horsemen, who finding Montgomery at the coming out of his village with but 400 men, forced him to fly to his troop of 500 which was a league before them. On the 8th inst. the ambassador of Spain earnestly solicited the King to hasten the preparation of his galleys. Understands besides that the Duke of Alva makes great preparation of ships and munitions in the Low Countries. The King has despatched the Sieur de Malazaise to Frankfort to appear at the Diet on the 20th inst. His chief charge is to win by money as many as may be got to band against the Count Palatine, to which end he has commission to offer 200,000 crowns. On the 7th inst. minding to send Mitty to him he gave him to understand that he would go serve the Cardinal of Lorraine, and so did. The Cardinal refused to give him up saying that France was a free country for all strangers. Is sorry to hear of his sickness and that of Mrs. Anne Cecil. Requires his help that the Queen may recompense the person who disclosed to him the treason wrought against him by the Cardinal of Lorraine.—Metz, 18 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

April 23. **236.** HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

"I wrote unto your honour four sundry letters before my departing from Heidelberg, and now being thus far on my way towards Hamburg I thought it not superfluous to write these few lines from hence, lest the other miscarry by reason of the hard dealings in Flanders. To the first article of mine instructions I shall receive answer at Hamburg, so that I can write nothing thereof till I come thither from thence I purpose to send you one of mine company. To the second matter contained in mine instructions, the same is demanded that was first by Junius in England, and no assurance for the same but the good that may grow to the common cause by levying of a new army under Duke Casimir, who both has his men in readiness and a good colour to lead them into France for want of a month's pay which the French King doth owe him. I shall enlarge the circumstance from

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Hamburg, most humbly beseeching your honour, if this request be not to be granted, that I may upon your answer return home, and I shall be bound to pray for you.—At Coleyn this 23rd of April, your honour's bounden (signed in cipher).

2. The news doth continue of the Vaivodes preparation against the Emperor, and of the rebelling of certain noblemen of Hungary. The Duke of Zweybruck tarries his footmen at the passage which he has won upon the river of Some, beside a place called Gomfallan, it is believed that he defeated the Baron Des Addretz and killed 5,000 of his men. Here be many bruits of the Prince of Condé's death, and the number of 300 with him beside Cognac, but no certain news to build upon. The Duke of Aumale has charge to fight with the Duke of Zweybruck if he see any good occasion, and as far as I can perceive they shall hardly join with the Prince's army. The Duke of Alva has set forth a proclamation touching the difference fallen between the Queen's Majesty and the King his master, imputing the fault to rovers, and to some ill-disposed persons about the Queen's Majesty, forbidding all the subjects of the Low Countries to traffic or deal with the English, and commanding such as will traffic by sea to have double furniture of men and munitions in warlike sort."

Entirely in cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

April 27. 237. A PROCLAMATION against PIRACY.

Her Majesty commands all her subjects to forbear from aiding any pirates by buying, or selling, or virtuallly any of them, upon pain of being punished as the principal offenders ought to be. Whosoever shall hereafter arm or prepare any vessel to the sea, except they have the express licence and permission of Her Majesty, shall give knowledge to the officers of the ports, who, if there be any manner of suspicion, shall not suffer them to pass to the seas without good bonds first had to use nothing but lawful trade or fishing. If the officers neglect to do this, they shall not only answer for any piracies which may be done, but shall be imprisoned until the offenders may be apprehended.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 27 April 1569. Pp. 2.

April 28. 238. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Suggests that a reward should be given to a certain "secretary's Commis" who has given him information, and who may stand Her Majesty in great stead, who should spare no cost to win such men. He has given him to understand that if they can appease these troubles in France, that the Catholics joining together will invade England. If peace were had with the King of Spain they need little care for the French, who will never be friends whilst the Cardinal of Lorraine rules. La Manta has been twice sent to him to renew the suit that

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Montmorency had in behalf of M. D'Anjou for marriage with the Queen. Earnestly warns him not to give such credit to their words as to leave off his preparation to arms. Thinks that if some noble personage were now sent to demand Calais that reason would be had at their hands.—Verdun, 28 April 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. In cipher deciphered. P. ¾.

April 29. **239.** JOHN DE CORPUT and FRANCIS DE CAPELLA to CECIL.

Understands by his letter that Her Majesty is surprised that affairs of so great moment are committed to persons of such inferior condition, nevertheless they can assure him of their fidelity and silence, of which qualities if Sturmius had not known they were possessed he would never have trusted them. If the Queen will not confer with them, they desire at least that they may have answer to their letters.—3 Cal. Maias 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

[April.] **240.** MEMORANDA by CECIL.

Note of the value of the goods of the English merchants in the King of Spain's dominions and also of his subjects in England, viz.:

	£	s.	d
The Merchant Adventurers in the Low Countries - - -	112,456	7	1
The Merchants of the Staple - - -	17,994	9	10
The goods of Englishmen in Spain - - -	59,783	15	7
Total - - -	190,234	12	6

The goods of strangers in London - 37,486 0 0

The value of the goods and merchandise at Southampton and other places not filled in.

P. ½.

[April.] **241.** ARREST of SPANISH SHIPS.

A certain French captain has presented letters, purporting to be subscribed by Cecil and others of the Privy Council, authorising them to deliver to him three out of the thirteen ships which have not yet been plundered.

Incomplete. Lat. P. ¼.

May. **242.** ADVICES.

Reports of certain intended marriages between the different royal families of Europe, state of affairs in France, levyings of troops in Italy, and the grant of certain imposts to the Duke of Alva by the Estates.

Endd. by Cecil: Advices brought by Mr. Cavalcanti's brother, May 1569. *Ital. P. 1.*

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May 3. 243. REQUESTS of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Desires that orders may be sent to the officers at the Queen's ports, and certain measures taken for the suppression of the depredations committed on the King of France's subjects, and also that the Queen will prohibit all traffic with Rochelle.

Draft, with notes by Cecil in the margin. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 5. 244. Copy of the French ambassador's requests in French with Cecil's answers annexed on a separate sheet of paper.

Endd. in a more modern hand: July 1569. Pp. 3.

May 4. 245. DR. CHRISTOPHER [SCHEVIUS] to KILLEGREW.

After Killegrew's departure he went to Frankford in order to learn what was passing at the Diet, and to confer with the counsellors of the Elector of Saxony. Forwards letters from the Elector Palatine by which he may perceive how matters stand with the French King and the Prince of Condé. Although no proposition has been made by the Emperor's commissioners, he understands that there are only two heads, the one how to proceed against the Duke of Zweybruck, and the other how the expenses incurred by the Elector of Saxony in the Swedish war may be recovered. The Emperor presses for a general diet to be held at Nuremberg in September, in which various matters for the reformation of religion and the affairs of the empire are to be considered. Sends him extracts from the papers of [Domini Lucii] who is dead, by which he may perceive what designs there are against the Queen of England. Hopes to be with the Elector of Saxony in two days time, when he will write again.—Leipsic, 4 May 1569. *Signed in cipher.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

May 5. 246. ANSWER to the ARTICLES exhibited by the SPANISH AMBASSADOR to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Fifty-five in number, consisting chiefly of a general denial of all his statements. Offer if he will name some of the King of Spain's subjects that they will allow them to peruse the state of the goods detained.

Lat. Pp. 3½.

247. Draft of the above in English, principally in Cecil's writing.

Endd.: 5 May 1569. Pp. 3½.

May 6. 248. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to the QUEEN.

Hopes that his arrival in her kingdom will not be displeasing to her. M. de Pardailan and the Earl of Leicester could inform her of the cause of his determination to come, which was taken long before the late sad event in France.

Intends afterwards to visit the Elector Palatine.—Exeter, 6 May 1569.

Signed. Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 2¼.

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May 6. 249. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Has been prevented from writing earlier by sickness. Understands that certain in the Court have thought from his coming into England either that he was not well affected to the cause or despaired of its success, which he denies. Has come over with his wife to enjoy tranquillity. Complains of the ingratitude of a certain person to whom he had shown kindness at Rochelle, and asks Cecil to interpose his authority that he may not be put to loss and expense. Desires that the wine which he has brought with him for the use of his family may be exempted from payment of duty.—Exeter, 6 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2¼.

May 8. 250. HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

Sends one of his people towards him with full reports of all his doings, whom he trusts will arrive before the coming of these presents, and therefore omits to enlarge anything further.—Hamburg, 8 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 9. 251. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Mons. D'Anjou having besieged a town called Mussidan, and having made a breach which was thought sautable, the Count Brissac, whilst viewing the same, was with a harquebuss shot, stricken beneath the eye, and out again at the nape of the neck, wherewith he fell dead. He was a very forward young gentleman, but one who used great cruelty to them of the religion. The King greatly laments his death, insomuch as being wont, with the nobility of his train, to be appparelled like reiters with high hats and great feathers, he now wears nothing but black. Sends copies of certain letters to the Duke of Deuxpont, which have been intercepted and brought to the King. There has chanced a rude skirmish between the Dukes of Deuxpont and Aumale, near Beaune. Is sorry that the Vidame of Chartres has come away as it will greatly touch him in honour. La Croix has been accused of giving advertisements to the Earl of Leicester of the proceedings here. Monsieur has won Mussidan and put all the soldiers to the sword, to the number of 400.—Rheims, 9 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2¼.

252. INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

Thirteen letters from the Prince of Navarre and the other leaders of the Huguenot army in Saintonge to the Duke of Deuxponts, and certain noblemen in his camp, and to the Prince of Orange. Earnestly urging them to advance on the Loire, and declaring that notwithstanding the death of the Prince of Condé, their other losses have been small, and that their forces are not diminished or disheartened thereby.

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Copy, enclosed in Norris's letter of May 9. Endd. by Cecil:
Letters from the army in Xaintonge to the camp of the Duke of Bipont.

Fr. Pp. 4.

May 10. 253. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Informs her of the skirmish between the armies of the Dukes of Aumale and Deuxponts. Four or five hundred died of both sides, besides prisoners of mark taken. The Duke of Deuxponts marches on burning and wasting the country, which leaves the less commodity for his enemy to follow him, so as he is now near La Charité, which is the place of the appointed rendezvous. Mentions the siege of Mussidan and the death of the young Count Brissac, and the grief of the King. They daily look to hear that the Admiral shall advance forwards, upon Deuxpont's approaching the Loire. The Duke of Nemours has departed from the camp, as is suspected upon the old quarrel of competency. There have lately arrived two ambassadors from the Dukes of Savoy and Florence, to congratulate the King on the victory against the Prince of Condé.—Rheims, 10 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 10. 254. ADVICES from FRANCE.

Mons. D'Andelot is dead at Xaintes. From appearances it is thought he was poisoned. Are raising money with all diligence for the reiters. The army is preparing to march. They want a reinforcement of 2,000 or 3,000 reiters, but their infantry is twice as numerous as that of the enemy, but not so well armed. Sends a little book. Encloses fourteen verses in Latin on the death of Condé.

Add. Endd.: 10 May 1569. Fr. P. 1.

May 12. 255. LADY NORRIS to CECIL.

Forwards certain things which she has received from a friend of her husband. Thanks him for his letters, and also for her son, to whom, as she understands, he is more like a father than otherwise.—Paris, 12 May. *Signed: Margery Norris.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

May 12. 256. PETER ADRIAN to CECIL.

1. Peter Adrian, of Rye, serving as captain in one of the King's Majesty's ships of Denmark, chanced to be lodged in a merchant's house in Copenhagen, where also happened to be a young Scots gentleman named William Murray, who was once the Queen of Scotland's chamberlain, and also fled with the Lord Bothwell out of Scotland, and upon suspicion of the King's death was stayed in Copenhagen by Captain Clerk (general of the footmen in Denmark). Clerk seeing the

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familiarity between him and Murray, sent for him privily, and requested him as he was a true Englishman, and would do good service to his country, to understand as much as he might from Murray of the doings of Bothwell, and how he meant to proceed in his affairs. Adrian, considering his request was honest and conformant to reason, acquainted himself further with the said Murray, "and fed his humours with courteous talks, lamenting very much the present state of the Lord Bothwell," and promised to do to the uttermost of his power for him. Murray forthwith wrote to Bothwell declaring what a honest friendly Englishman he had found, and Bothwell wrote back that he should repair to him at Malmoe Castle. Having made Clerk privy hereunto he departed towards Bothwell, who, after gratulations and divers courteous welcomes, made very much of him, and promised so to recompense him that he should for ever after live by him; who likewise forgot not to feed Bothwell, with all the gentlest and most courteous talks that he could. He remained with him four days and lacked no cheer, and a great number of talk.

2. Amongst other things Bothwell marvelled that the Queen of England should keep the Queen of Scotland as captive and prisoner, and said that it was against all good nature to show her such cruelty, since the Queen of England was so good and gracious to such rebels and traitors as fled out of Scotland as the Earl of Murray and others. He also wished himself in England to be tried by law, for that he has much wrong in Denmark in being held prisoner for the death of the King of Scotland, whereof he is innocent, and no law has power over him, seeing he is acquitted by two assizes of the nobility of Scotland, and therefore he can only be touched by tyranny. He doubts no man in England so much as Cecil.

3. He said if the two secretaries in England and Scotland were dead both realms would be better, and that the Queen of Scots had persuaded him always to be quiet with Lethington, and that he had answered that if he made not an end of him he would be his destruction as now the Queen has had good trial. Further, he of his good nature had procured those rebels pardons who fled into England, who now are his chief enemies. Furthermore, he persuaded Adrian to go into France with his letters to the King, the Queen Mother, the Cardinal of Guise, a certain Scotch-bishop, and M. de Martigues, to the effect that they should get him out of Denmark and let him have certain French soldiers, and so would land at Dumbarton and tread over the bellies of all the Queen's enemies and his own. And as he was determined to write, news was brought that war was proclaimed between England and France, whereupon he requested Adrian to stay till he had heard further news. If at any time Adrian may have his letters it is concluded between him and Captain Clerk to send them directly to Cecil. Bothwell also said that he would be true to Scotland and France during his life, and

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would not break that league for the amity of England, and that the most part of the nobility of Scotland will not break the league with France, and those who are in amity with England do but dissemble, for that he had heard divers times the judgment as well of the Earl of Murray as others, that the English were good companions but too proud to be masters. He also wrote the names here enclosed (missing) of those who were of the Queen's side and those who were for England.

4. He swore if ever he came out to have Captain Clerk's throat cut. He asked if the Queen of England had written to the King of Denmark against him, and offered the King Orkney and Shetland if he would release him. Captain Clerk, who is a very honest gentleman, is an utter enemy to Bothwell for his wicked life, for he said unto him that he murdered the King, the which he denies, but denies not that it was with his consent.

5. Bothwell requested Adrian to desire the Lord Peter Ox to send him into Scotland to be tried, "and those that mean to black his face, that their faces be as far forth blacked as his in that offence," who answered that the King had no leisure as yet to make him answer. Offers his services if the Queen of England has wars.—Copenhagen, 12 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 12. **257.** CAPTAIN CLERK to CECIL.

This country and Sweden are altogether bent to make peace. Can have no assured answer for Bothwell's deliverance, and that because of the keeping of the Queen of Scots in England, seeing that the King here is advertised that she is also criminable in the crime as the Earl was, and "more she was princess and superior, and the other inferior to serve her commands and lusts, partly by affection given to the same and partly by her command, doth commit the said murder, as is evidently known." Understands that the Queen has ado with Spain and Flanders. Has here 1,500 hagbutters, Scottishmen, experimented and well armed, who shall be altogether ready to serve Her Majesty. Offers to raise in Germany such number as she may command. Sends news of Poland and the assembling of men on the Rhine.—Copenhagen, 12 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

May 12. **258.** HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

Gives an account of his negociation, with the Elector Palatine (*see* April 11 and 16). If things fall not out so substantially as Cecil looked for, the lack thereof is rather to be assigned to the weakness of the Elector's ministers and the want of deep speculation than to any lack of sincerity in his Grace. Presented him with the Queen's proclamation, which, for the better answering of one article touching the stay of the Spanish money, &c., he desired Mundt to translate. Said also as of himself that the Queen with her most honourable

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Council had special regard to the Prince of Orange and others whom those moneys were sent to offend. This good Prince has so kindly received and interpreted the Queen's letters, that if she could forbear 20,000*l.* it would be well employed and also serve to great purpose for the safety of the Protestants in France and elsewhere, to the disappointing of the enemy's purposes and desires in many places. Duke Casimir has assured the rittmasters who had the leading of his reiters in these late wars in France, that he would adventure his life and what he could make besides for the recovering of their moneys due to them, so as they would follow him; whereunto they all in such sort gave their consents that it was determined that they should be ready to march by midsummer next. His meaning is if he may compass the aid of some Protestant princes of Germany, to require Metz for the Emperor, and not to return his army until the liberty of religion be granted, the Duke of Alva and the Spaniards sent into Spain, and Calais restored to England. Thus much did his Grace and his son enlarge unto him at his last being with them, and because the matter was of weight, and required haste (seeing the opinion of the Elector of Saxony and others was not so soon to be had) it was thought good for avoiding such further suspicion as his longer stay might have occasioned, that he should come to this town and dispatch an express messenger to the Queen's Majesty, with the contents thereof; and if the Queen would disburse any money for the furtherance of this new army, that the same might be brought to them by such as she should appoint; and if the contrary fell out, then is he, by the Palsgrave's own appointment, to direct that answer to Dr. Mundt, and himself to return into England. Mundt has promised his diligence for the conveyance of letters, which is a hard matter to be done presently. Desires that some other more sufficient may be sent hither to supply his want in this commission if Her Majesty's pleasure be to proceed further herein. Forwards letters from the Palsgrave and Duke Casimir to the Queen and Cecil. — Hamburg, 12 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 14. 259. The CARDINAL CHATILLON to CECIL.

Has written to Mons. de Cavaignies to speak to him about a certain captain who has taken a prize from their enemies, to whom he desires him to give credence.—Shene, 14 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

May 16. 260. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT MURRAY.

Has conferred with Mr. John Wood upon matters of weight, which she remits to his declaration, requiring Murray to consider well thereof, and let her have answer by some sufficient person.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: May 16, 1569. P. ¼.

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May.

261. PLAN for the GOVERNMENT of SCOTLAND.

First. How the Queen of Scots might be induced to affirm the estate of her son according to the Parliament held whilst she was in Lochleven, and how his estate with her surety and liberty may be provided.

Secondly. If this cannot be compassed how she may be induced to join in title of the crown with her son, the government to remain during her son's minority in a Regent and Council, and herein what order is to be taken with the Queen for her abode.

Thirdly. If none of these can be compassed then if the Queen should be recognised Queen and her son only remain prince, it would be considered how the things following may serve to any good purposes :

1. That the state of religion may be universally received by all persons in Scotland, according as it was professed by the Regent and those joined with him ; and if the Queen will not observe the same, yet she should observe the manners of the religion used in England, and that the Queen and crown of Scotland be delivered from the superiority challenged by the Bishop of Rome.

2. The government to be established in the Earl of Murray and a council of the nobility, until the Prince come to eighteen years of age, and the offices of the realm to be committed to persons not to be changed without the assent of the Regent and more part of the Council.

3. A full accord between the Queen and her subjects, and betwixt the subjects themselves, and all lands to be restored in state as they were at the Queen's committing to Lochleven.

4. No strangers to be suffered to remain in the realm other than known merchants and necessary household servants.

5. A perpetual league to be made betwixt England and Scotland, and the amity betwixt Scotland and France to remain as it does between England and France.

6. The things following to be considered for assurance of the premises :

1. The articles of this treaty to be accorded tripartly, *i.e.* for the Queen of England, the Queen of Scots, and the Prince of Scotland, and the subjects.

2. That they may be established by Parliament with penalties.

3. If the Queen break any of them she shall forfeit her estate to her son.

4. Hostages to be given by both parties to remain in England till the Prince shall be eighteen.

5. To be considered in what place the Queen of Scots shall remain.

Endd. by Cecil : May 1569. Copy of a writing delivered to Mr. John Wood. *Pp.* 2.

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May 19. 262. LORD HUNSDON to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Complains of the absence of the Marshal and Treasurer. All the burden and toil lies on his neck, and his purse feels it more than he will recover these three years. If licenses for eight weeks may serve for eight months, doubts not but that he will find like favour. Requests his consideration for the posts, who have been continually occupied since his coming. All Cecil's stones are on the wharf ready to be shipped.—Berwick, 19 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 19. 263. LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Desires to know their pleasure with regard to fifteen men whom he has in prison for coining Scottish money. The Earl of Argyle has promised to put in surety for his obedience to the King on the 26th inst., and to pass in proper person with the Regent into the north. The Earl of Crawford and Lord Ogilvy have also promised to serve the King henceforth and to abide the Regent's order, for such offences as they with the Earl of Huntly committed against the Earl of Morton in July last, where they conspired his taking and slaughter, which they had almost put in execution. On the 10th inst. the Earl of Huntly came also to St. Andrew's, who made two requests, the one that he and all that ever assisted him might have a free pardon, and that they might have a discharge by Parliament of such spoils and intermission of goods as they had attempted and committed since these last troubles; but both the conditions were thought very unreasonable. The first that if he should, under that his appointment, retain the whole mass that joined with him, then would they and others cleave again to him upon such like occasions.

2. The second might not with conscience be granted, to give away other men's goods without restitution or recompense.

3. After long conference to and fro, Huntly, having many friends there, at last they concluded that he should receive the King as his Sovereign, and obey his authority during his minority, and thereupon give his solemn oath and subscription. Huntly also was contented to do, for satisfaction of Morton in honour and otherwise, as the Regent shall think reasonable. If any that assisted him rebel against the King or his authority, Huntly is to repress or bring them to justice. He is also to deliver up the cannon which he has with all her furniture. For observation of these articles Huntly shall enter as pledges to the Regent George Lord Gordon, his son and heir, Adam Gordon of Achindoun, or his brother, and John Gordon of Cluny.

4. On the other part the Regent has promised to give him a pardon for himself and brother and household servants, and all his own tenants and vassals for all crimes done since June

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1567 (idolatry, witchcraft, incest, adultery, murder, and certain other crimes excepted), he paying such sums of money as have been promised and condescended to by Athol, Home, and Lethington his special friends. The Regent has also promised to give pardons in particulars to the Earl's assisters for reasonable fines upon their own several suits.

5. The said Earl has bound himself to satisfy all parties harmed in their goods, and performing all this the Regent has promised him a discharge by Parliament.

6. Huntly not having as much granted as he looked for, has returned to advise with his friends upon condition that he shall either perform his part before the 1st June or then stand at his own peril. Howsoever, the Regent determines to hold on his journey into the North.—Berwick, 19 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 20. 264. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Finds that the Scottish Queen has complained of him to Her Majesty, for yesterday came one George Kincaird from Wingfield, who brought certain packets to the Duke, to the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, and to the Lord Fleming, and in each of these packets a letter from herself, the copy of the Bishop of Ross' letter from London (*Mary Queen of Scots, Vol. III. No. 77*), and certain news out of France of the Duke of Anjou's great victory and the utter ruin of Condé and the Admiral, only to encourage her faction to hold off from the Regent. Was so bold as to open some of the said packets; but the messenger will hardly deliver them, as there was a servant of the Regent with Hunsdon, whom he thinks will ease him of his letters by the way. Sends copies of the contents of the packets. Kincaird told him that whilst he was at Wingfield being six days, the Queen of Scots had three messengers out of Scotland, none of whom came this way.—Berwick, 20 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

May 20. 265. C. SCHEVIUS to KILLEGREW.

Has received his letters and detained the courier, as he was hourly expecting the arrival of Duke Casimir or else a decided reply from the Elector. The Elector of Saxony is not hostile to their proposal or to the common league. There is certain hope of peace between the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. Promises to meet him at Magdeburg. Nothing has been concluded at Frankfort, but all things have been deferred to the general Diet. All are full of the tyranny of Alva. Will bring a list of those who will serve for pay.—Dresden, 20 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3¼.

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- May 20. 266. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S ANSWER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Is willing to agree to the nomination of commissioners to view the goods which have been arrested. The former lists are deficient both as to the number of the ships and the description of the goods which have been detained. As there is no war between his Catholic Majesty and the Queen the owners ought to have free restitution of their goods, and full compensation for any losses that they may have sustained.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. P. 1.

List of nine names on a scrap of paper, endd. by Cecil:
"Offered to the Spanish Ambassador, the 20 of May, refused the 21 of M."

- May 22. 267. MARTIN FROBISHER.

Letter begging for a loan with an acknowledgment of indebtedness and a bond providing for the repayment of 13l. 8s. 8d. *Signed by Martin Frobisher.*

On separate pieces of paper.

- May 22. 268. JOHN MUSGRAVE to LORD SCROPE.

Whereas something before the Earl of Murray's return into Scotland, he received a copy of the Queen's letter addressed to all the wardens of these frontiers, specifying her pleasure that no Scotchman should be suffered to pass into England other than such as should bring letters from the said Earl in their recommendation, he has stayed or turned back divers. Yesterday, one Andrew Hamilton, coming from the Queen of Scots, was brought before him, who delivered a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated 28 April. Musgrave examined him as to the cause of his delay so long after the date of the letter, who at first answered that he had fallen suddenly sick, and so was forced to defer his coming; but in the end confessed that since he had the letter he had secretly both passed into Scotland and returned again. Musgrave causing him to be searched found in divers places 63 several letters, which he sends to the end he may present the same to the Privy Council and understand their pleasure herein. Desires to know whether the Earl of Shrewsbury's letters may be sufficient passport or not.—Carlisle, 22 May 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

- May 22. 269. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT MURRAY.

Writes in favour of the Lord Boyd that he will allow him to go to his house to see his wife and children, and take some stay for his livelihood, and so to return into England.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. P. ½.

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May 24. 270. ANSWER to CAVALCANTI.

Seeing that the injury was first offered to the Queen, she will not enter into communication hereof without her honour was first considered, and it was known that they who should treat therein had good authority. "This matter would be so drawn in length that the end of the French matters would be seen before the money would be restored."—24 May 1569.

Imperfect. In Cecil's writing. Endd. P. ½.

May 24. 271. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Desires him to assist the bearer, Rolland Michel, who bringing certain things to Lady Norris, as well as wares of his own, has been most cruelly spoiled to the value of 200 French crowns by one Gregory Porter.—Paris, 24 May 1569.

Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

May 27. 272. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. Nothing is to be seen or heard here but of great outrages and cruelties used to them of the religion here and at Bordeaux. The Duke of Montmorency coming to La Fere with 500 horse, and the King being at Rheims, it drove the Cardinal of Lorraine into such fear that he led the King by sundry bye-ways to Paris. He further caused it to be bruited by a spy, who should feign that he came from the Prince of Navarre's camp, who brought letters to sundry of the religion here, with further advertisement; that the King should be surprised by the Duke of Montmorency before he came to this town; thinking thereby to animate the Parisians that he should not enter the town without danger of his life. The spy being taken and asked whom he had most served, declared that his bringing up had been in the house of Guise, whereupon it was straight known out of whose shop such good stuff did come. Though they sought to wrap up this foul matter, Montmorency was advertised thereof, who came straight to the King, accompanied only with 80 horse, and Madame Montmorency with her ordinary train of falconers and hunters, who were very gratefully received.

2. On the 24th, word was brought that the Duke de Deux-ponts had won La Charité, and passed the river at Sancerre, and that he had taken his oath not to depart France till the Gospel be preached throughout the same, whereat the King was greatly amazed. The Cardinal assured him that he would be bound to lose his head if in the space of 12 days the Duke did not receive so great an overthrow that he would not be able to recover the same; and thereupon wrote to the Chief President, De Thou, to admonish the Eschevins with all speed, to make sale of the Protestant's goods to levy a new army with, which must be compounded of peasants, all their soldiers and men of the greatest value being already abroad.

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3. The King has protested not to lie in Paris till all the Protestants in France be ruined. He was at Madame de Piron's house, in the Fauxbourg St. Honoré, on the 23rd June, either to keep his oath or to use his accustomed delights there. Here is a great bruit arisen, by means of an Italian, who has vaunted that he has empoisoned M. D'Anselot, and boasted that he had made the Admiral and him drink both of one cup. Reminds him that long ago he advertised him that some Italians were sent abroad well waged to work the like enterprises. M. de Mouvry on the 30th April, with certain companies of reiters, made a great quarry of his enemies. On the 24th fell such a hail that the greatest number of the hailstones were a great inch and more about, which not only cut down the wheat and destroyed the young vines, but also killed birds and fowls in the fields. The Duke of Alva has written, and would fain make them believe that the Duke of Deuxponts is revoked by the princes of the Empire, which, if he will not obey, they will levy 8,000 horse and 20,000 foot to give him battle.

4. The army of Italy is daily looked for. The hope of peace is clean taken away, and nothing sooner to be looked for than a cruel and bloody battle. The reiters have burnt in Burgundy 150 villages, which the Cardinal said was nothing, trusting shortly to see all repaired again at the charges of them of the religion. Desires Cecil to get the Queen's token or commandment to the Chief Justice to make a final end to his law suit.—Paris, 27 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

May 27. 273. EDMUND MATHER to CECIL.

Sends news, not as certainties, but as rumours of Boulogne. Reported poisoning of D'Anselot. Movements of the armies. The French are very jealous of Cecil's dealings with the Spaniards, doubting lest he will accord with them. Understands that Mitty has accused the French Ambassador's secretary for secret conveyance of letters, whereupon he is cast into prison. This wicked man's naughty dealings is like to bring trouble to a number, and great unquietness to Mather's master.—Boulogne, 27 May 1563. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

May 27. 274. HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

Goes to Magdeburg to-morrow to hear what Schevius has further to say. The points in his letter touching money for the Duke of Zweybruck and the cathologum stipendiorum came of a letter which he wrote putting him in hope that the Cardinal Chatillon proposed to send a round sum to this town to pay the Duke. Forwards letters. Desires that he may be recalled or else have fuller commission to act. Sends a list of

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the names of certain Englishmen who have come over with the fleet and are bound into Italy.—Hamburg, 27 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 30. 275. REMONSTRANCE of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Complains that the Queen's proclamation of 27th April is too general in its terms, and does not sufficiently provide for the restitution of the goods taken from his master's subjects, or the cessation of such depredations in future. Desires the Queen's promise for restitution, and also that attachments may be granted against such as he may name. Repeats the offers of the French king if the Queen will prevent her subjects from trading with Rochelle.

Endd.: 30 May 1569. *Fr. Pp. 1½.*

May 31. 276. The QUEEN to HENRY KILLEGREW.

Expresses satisfaction with his diligence and circumspection. Howsoever the Palsgrave is in his own devotion bent to further the cause of religion, yet he has not satisfied her by his answer in the two great matters which were the principal causes of Killegrew's journey; wherefore, as soon as he shall have understanding of that which shall be notified to him by Duke Casimir from the Elector of Saxony he is to return home as speedily as he may. He is to continue towards those princes her good intention, adding that upon provocation made to her she has now twice sent expressly thither, and without she may have more surety from thence she will not think it meet by any messenger to solicit the same as she has done; yet she will at all times upon honourable motions be found ready to embrace and advance that which shall pertain to the place whereunto she is called. As for contributing for the furtherance of the second journey intended at midsummer into France he shall know her mind by Cecil's letters. Sends a letter of thanks to the Landgrave for his courtesy shown to Killegrew.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: Ult. Maii 1569. *Pp. 2¼.*

May 31. 277. HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

Encloses copies of letters. There be horsemen levied in all these countries for the Duke of Alva. The league must be the only stay thereof, and the best way to bring that to pass will be the furnishing Duke Casimir with some money to go through with his enterprise.—Magdeburg, 31 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 24. 278. A Counsellor of the Duke of Saxony to Killegrew.

His letters have been duly received. Praises the Queen of England's wisdom in taking counsel to repress the tyranny exercised against her neighbours. The banding together and strengthening of the power of those two kings will be formidable not only to England but also to Germany. If the Queen

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would preserve those who are fighting for the religion in France, and also the tranquillity of her own kingdom, she will take care that the Palatine's army does not lack the sinews of war, for if it is once scattered another will scarcely be collected in Germany. Condé has been cruelly slain, but his army remains under the command of the King of Navarre and the Admiral.—24 May 1569.

Copy. Lat. P. ¾. Enclosure.

May 23. 279. [*Schevius*] to *Killegrew*.

Cannot come to Magdeburg till four or five days later than he intended. The Colonel of the Duke of Zweybruck's horsemen writes, 7th April, from the camp, of the death of Condé, and that the reiters are much exasperated, and that the armies would join within ten days to avenge him. Aumale has been forced to retreat, and does not agree with his German horsemen. The Rhinegrave has been slain by a cannon shot before Cognac, and the siege has been raised with loss.—Dresden, 23 May 1569.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

May 31. 280. DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

Sends the following news, which an honest man has sent to him out of the Diet of Frankfort. The Emperor seeks that the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Zweybruck may be put under the ban of the empire. The Duke of Alva demands the money intercepted by the Elector Palatine, which he says belongs to his master, and that certain German Princes shall forbid their subjects to serve as soldiers. Considers that all matters will be deferred till the next Imperial Diet. All the naval preparations in Spain, Normandy, and the Low Countries are intended against England, which those Kings mean to invade at the same time from various ports, and think that 10,000 or 12,000 veteran troops will be sufficient to conquer the country.—[Strasbourg], 31 May 1569.

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1.

May. 281. PROCLAMATION by CHARLES IX.

Commands all gentlemen and soldiers to repair to the camp of the Duke of Anjou by the 20th June, properly armed and equipped for service. Requires his officers to search out the names of such as disobey this order, and send them to him in order that they may be punished in such manner as he may think fit.—St. Maur des Fosses, May 1569.

Endd. by Cecil. Printed broadside in French.

May. 282. ARTICLES concerning the KING OF SPAIN.

1. All subjects and merchandise detained on either part to be delivered up.
2. The mutual traffic betwixt their subjects established by ancient treaties to be continued.

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3. The Queen's ambassadors and agents to enjoy the same liberty as is in England permitted to the King's ambassadors.

4. The new ordinances in Spain prohibiting the shipping of wares in English bottoms to be repealed.

5. English merchants in the Low Countries not to be grieved with the injuries used by the Tollonars and such like.

6. That the rest of the doleances exhibited at Bruges may be redressed.

Memoranda in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. 1.

[June.] 283. IVAN BASILOWITZ to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credence for his ambassador, Andrea Gregorowitz Saviena.—[Vologda], June 1569.

Royal letter in Russian, with seal attached. Mutilated.

June 1. 284. ANSWER to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S REMONSTRANCE.

In the Queen's proclamation of 27 April, sufficient provision was made for the safety both of the subjects of the French King, and all other princes haunting the seas. So it is not well seen how the Ambassador's new motion can be provided for without reiterating the same, which is against the usage of England, where it is not common to publish new proclamations every day. Where he proposes to have two meet persons to go into Normandy to procure the deliverance of the goods arrested there, they have always thought it reasonable, but have not been able to induce two persons to take that journey, on account of the danger through the troubles for religion. The Ambassador should consider the difference of the griefs on either side, for the complaint on the part of England is, the daily arresting of ships and goods by the officers and governors of the King. On the other hand, the complaints of the French is, for ships and merchandise taken upon the seas, partly by Frenchmen being parties in this civil war, and partly by Englishmen adhering to the Frenchmen on the one side or the other, for remedy whereof Her Majesty has utterly defended that any of her subjects should resort to the seas otherwise than as warranted by herself, or as lawful merchants. Restitution has also been made of great quantity of goods upon proofs of their belonging to the French King's subjects. There are no goods belonging to any of the French King's subjects stayed anywhere, save some wine, at the suit of Thomas Baker, who is known to the Ambassador by his often complaints in respect of a manifest injustice done to him last year in Brittany. On the other part there is a multitude of complaints of the subjects of England for their goods stayed at Bordeaux, Brest, Rouen, and Calais. The English merchants resort to Rochelle for the commodity of salt, but if on the King's part any other commodious place may be found where they may be well used, and have salt

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at an easier or the same price, no doubt they will then, of themselves, repair thither.

Endd. Pp. 3½.

June 1. 285. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to procure a passport for the wife of M. de Villiers, a minister of the Word, residing in his house, to come into England, in order that she may not be molested on the sea.—Shene, 1 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2/3.

June 3. 286. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The Duke of Deuxpont's army being before La Charité, he caused 600 French harquebussiers and certain companies of reiters to pass over the river, besieging the town on both sides, and having made a breach which was scant scalable, they made a proud assault, not without loss of some of their soldiers, and entered the town by force, and put to the sword as many as they found within the same. On the 26th May, the Queen Mother received letters from the Duke of Anjou which greatly troubled her, complaining that neither the Cardinal of Lorraine nor his brother Aumale had, according to promise, stopped the Germans, and that the money was always sent by the Cardinal to his brother, whereby his strangers being unpaid were the more unwilling to serve, and now by their negligence and cowardice in letting pass the Germans, he is in peril to hazard the honour which he had gained. The Queen Mother, after consulting with the Council, at 4 a.m. next morning suddenly departed with the Cardinals of Lorraine and Bourbon, minding to appease the quarrel between Monsieur and the Cardinal. On the 28th she met a courier from the Duke D'Anjou, who said that Monsieur was greatly perplexed, and that divers gentlemen had retired from his camp. This greatly appalled the Queen, who however, continued her journey. She minds not only to wrap up the aforesaid quarrel, but also to practise to withdraw the Queen of Navarre, offering Madame Margaret in marriage to the prince her son. The King having received letters from the Emperor and other princes, taxing him with letting the Germans enter so far, is marvellously moved, giving great blame to the Cardinal and his brother. Pau has been taken, and the Bernais have asked the King to receive them into his protection. Duke Casimir is waging 6,000 horse and as many foot, minding to invade France. The Spaniards have lost certain galleys in the Gulf of Lyons.—Paris, 3 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

June 3. 287. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Informs him of the quarrel between Monsieur and the Cardinal of Lorraine, and of the Queen Mother's journey.

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The King is levying a new army, and is disfurnishing his garrisons in Picardy and Normandy. Great persecution continues here against those of the religion. M. De Lisle, one of the King's privy council and president of Brittany, was, at the gate of St. Antoine, arrested, and cruelly used. The Admiral with 12,000 footmen and eight pieces of artillery, is departed from Xaintes to join Deuxpont. Great extremity is used to the English merchants by the French. The Pope will interdict England, giving the same as a prey to M. D'Anjou, as soon as these troubles are ended.—Paris, 3 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 24.

[June 5.] 288. CUSTOMERS.

Notes on the tolls and customs charged on the import and export of different commodities, as wine, beer, tin, cloth, &c.

Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 5. 289. THE REGENT MURRAY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter from his servant, Mr. John Wood, and having conferred with him upon the matters of weight, which she commanded him to impart to Murray in her name, finds not only her good will continued but also an earnest care to the maintenance of the godly peace and amity between her dominions and Scotland. Praises her favour and wisdom, that taking so good consideration of him in this most weighty matter, she has chosen rather to communicate the same to him privately, than by open dealing to have endangered this state and him unawares. But as the cause is so weighty to the King, and carries with it a marvellous consequence to herself, and the state of the whole island, so was it utterly unlooked for by him; and being at present destitute of councillors, he cannot make such hasty answer as he would. Will endeavour shortly to satisfy her desire, if he can find a personage fit for such a negotiation. Begs her not to take this short delay in evil part.—Aberdeen, 5 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

June 5. 290. HENRY KILLEGREW to CECIL.

Since his coming Doctor Ehemius has been here from the Elector of Brandenburg, and is gone to the Duke of Brunswick for his consent. Perceives by him that account is to be made of the three Electors and many more. Is bound with Ehemius to Missen, where he hopes to meet Duke Casimir and receive his answer. The Elector Palatine has been at great charges in sending to and fro, and his ministers show great zeal and diligence. There be certain articles drawn which he thinks he shall bring with him. The Emperor levies 4,000 reiters in these parts, which confirms his war with the Vaivode,

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but they will not march without money which is not yet sent.
—Magdeburg, 5 June. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

June 5. 291. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Excuses himself for not answering at once to the matters of importance with which the Queen credited his servant Wood, and desires Cecil to move her to receive this small but necessary delay in good part, and to suspend all resolution in so weighty a matter, which so highly imports herself and all her assured friends and servants here or elsewhere, until he satisfies her desire by sending a sufficient person to reason the cause in her presence.—Aberdeen, 5 June 1569. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

June 7. 292. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Thanks him for furthering his son's suit. Touching Scottish affairs, there is great likelihood of their thorough agreement.

2. Is sorry that there is so small likelihood of the Marshal's and Treasurer's return.

3. P.S.—Is credibly informed that the Regent and Huntly have met and are fully agreed.—Berwick, 7 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 7. 293. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

On the 1st instant M. D'Anjou was come to Persigny with 3,000 horse, 4,000 harquebussiers, and 2,500 Swiss, the remnant of the regiment of 6,000. On the 5th the armies of M. D'Anjou and of Aumale joined, the late quarrel betwixt them being appeased by the Queen. M. De Nemours has gathered 2,000 footmen and about 500 horse, and intends to join the forces of Italy. The Admiral has been somewhat sickly, nevertheless he conducts the army. His vanguard has skirmished with Monsieur's rearguard and taken some baggage with chariots of sick men. The Queen Mother minds to give battle before the Germans and the Prince of Navarre join. Marshal D'Anville has gone to be the King's lieutenant in Languedoc and those quarters. There will be due to the strangers at the end of this month 1,200,000 livres. The rolls for the new army are already made out. This day the King departs towards the camp. The Cardinal of Lorraine, desirous to put from his brother D'Aumale the dishonour of the loss of La Charité, has charged therewith the Count Montinego. Those of Arras have refused to agree to the payment of money to the Duke of Alva, who has gone to Antwerp fearing a tumult there. Some Englishmen of the Roman religion, not content privily to work against their Queen and country, also write such horrible letters against her, Cecil, and their country, as till now he trusted had not been in an English nature to

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have written. Sends the copy of one to the Cardinal of Lorraine from Douay. The name is erased.—Paris, 7 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 8. 294. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

After the Duke of Deuxponts had taken La Charité, the Duke of Anjou assembled in council the chief conductors and captains of his army, where finally there were propounded three ways which they of the religion would observe in this war. The first was that they would keep the country already conquered and take other places adjacent, and fortify the same and keep them as a gage the more easily to recover the towns under the Queen of Navarre's obedience if they should come to any terms of peace. The second was to give battle to Monsieur in the county of Berry or Poitou, they being stronger in horsemen and their people more resolved to fight than the others. The third was that they would repair to the Loire and seek the King, and so gain great reputation and advantage. It was at last concluded that they should not hazard any battle, the event being doubtful, and there being so many strangers on both parts, the greatest slaughter would fall on the French, insomuch as whether the King won or lost, the loss of the nobility would be so great that they, seeing this commodity and agreeing together, might enterprise to occupy the realm. Also it was easy for the King to prolong the war, he being possessed of the principal towns and passages, whilst the religion their conquered country excepted had but the fields. Moreover, in time the King might assemble great forces. Furthermore, they of the religion would want money for munitions and the pay of the strangers, and if they besieged any towns their powder and shot would fail them. Believes that they will rather hazard to fight than, by delaying any longer, suffer to their great danger the Prince of Navarre's forces to join with the Germans.—Paris, 8 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 9. 295. THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S REQUESTS.

1. The Queen has been pleased to grant the Ambassador letters under her hand promising the restitution of all goods belonging to his master's subjects that have been stayed in England.

2. This shall be done on the same day that the French King declares by another letter the similar restitution of English goods stayed in France.

Endd. : 9 June. *Fr.* *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 10. 296. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Monsieur has advertised the King that the Duke of Deuxponts is besieging Souterraine, which is distant four leagues from his own army. M. De la Noue commands the infantry

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in the place of D'Anelot. Mon. D'Esternay and Captain Fiequers died both at La Charité of a burning fever. On the 7th instant M. Senarpont was apprehended at his house. Intends to take his journey to the King's camp on Monday next.—Paris, 10 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 10. 297. MR. JOHN WOOD to CECIL.

1. After he had received the Regent's answer to the Queen he was directed back to the Laird of Lethington to know his ability, who had retired to his house being touched with some grievous infirmity in his feet. After he had at length conferred with him, he found him of good mind and will to serve, but doubted very much of his ability, and therefore he willed Wood to utter the same to the Regent. There lacks no good will either in the Regent to send him or him to come if other impediments do not let.

2. The state goes to a great towardness of obedience and quietness. Argyle, accompanied with the Earl of Marr, has been to the Regent, and Huntly has sent pledges for observing his promise; and on the 4th came to Aberdeen and travailed with the Regent for remission to such as had served under him. The whole clans of the Highlands and divers of the principals of the Isles, with the Earls of Caithness and Sutherland and Lord Lovat, convened at the Regent's command at Inverness with a great power. The Borders are quiet, and they look for the rendering of Dumbarton.—Lethington 10 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

June 13. 298. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Is glad that the Duke of Bipont is so near the Admiral, and trusts they will revenge the pitiful death of the Prince and the cruel murder of D'Anelot, whom he hears is dead, poisoned by an Italian procured thereto by the Queen Mother. Hears that the Pope has sent 10,000 soldiers to the French, and wishes that he was with the Admiral with as many Englishmen.

2. Complains of his heavy charges at Berwick.

3. Cecil's stones are at Newcastle.

4. P.S.—There are a dozen ships at least laden with corn landed at Leith out of Norfolk, and not one of them has paid a penny of custom here. Desires to know what he shall do to them if they pass this way.—Berwick, 13 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 13. 299. SIR GEORGE SPEKE to CECIL.

Encloses a note in writing concerning the Spanish Ambassador's request.—Paget House, 13 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

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June 14. **300.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

It is advertised here that on Sunday last the Queen Mother was in the camp earnestly encouraging the French nation to fight, and also that the Admiral and Deuxponts had met. On the 12th instant M. D'Alençon received letters from the King that the Admiral had caused to be drawn asunder at Xaintes, with four horses, a gentleman of M. D'Anjou's camp, who, under pretence of service, being entertained by M. D'Andelot, poisoned him, suborned hereunto by M. Martigues. The Cardinal of Bourbon has requested the King to give him, without attainure, the Prince of Condé's children, promising to bring them up in the Roman religion. The Duke of Deuxponts, having discovered some secret treason in his camp, has caused four Frenchmen to be executed. On the 4th instant passed through Lyons, the Count St. Fiore, with the Italian aid, having 6,000 footmen and 1,500 horse. M. De Nemours, who is with him, has 3,000 footmen and 500 horse. The Elector Palatine has married the Countess of Brederode. Alva makes a new levy in Westphalia.—Paris, 14 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

[June 14.] **301.** PROCEEDINGS of the ADMIRAL'S ARMY.

Hearing that the Duke of Deuxponts was arrived within two leagues of where they were, the Admiral and M. De la Rochefoucault went to him and found him speechless from the extremity of his sickness, of which he died within a few hours. His death has not made any change in the disposition of his army. Monsieur having joined the Italian forces, sent Strozzi with the best of his infantry to attack them, who was taken prisoner, and 500 or 600 of his soldiers slain in sight of the rest of the army who would not come to their assistance. The rain was so great that the harquebussiers could not fire. M. De Lude besieging Niort lost 1,000 or 1,200 soldiers at two assaults, and on the approach of succours raised the siege so hastily that he left one of his cannon behind. His infantry are now blockaded at St. Maixent and his cavalry at Parthenay. Mons. De la Noue, governor of La Rochelle, sallying out to the relief of Niort, surprised the companies of Captains Richelieu and Landerau, and killed about 300 men and took 200 horses. The Admiral is now besieging different towns.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3¼.

June 15. **302.** EDICT by CHARLES IX.

Orders that certain forfeited lands belonging to Protestants in the bailliage of Orleans shall be let to the highest bidder.—15 June 1569.

Printed broadside. Endd. Fr.

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June 20. 303. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Excuses his delay in writing as he was unable to get a passport earlier.—Orleans, 20 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 20. 304. INSTRUCTIONS for RICHARD PATRICK and HUGH OFFLEY sent to ROUEN.

The King of France having agreed to a reciproque release of the goods stayed on either side, the Queen commands them to procure the French Ambassador's letters to Marshal Cosse, governor of Rouen, and to proceed to that town, and to take the necessary steps for the release of the ships and goods of her subjects stayed there.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3½.

June 23. 305. DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

His packet dated 13th April came to him at Strasbourg 11th June. Delivered the Queen's letter of credence, and declared the effect of his instructions to the Palatine, which was accepted with pleasure. The Palatine said that he would signify with speed the Queen's good affection to the rest. Casimir will go very shortly into Saxony. The diet at Frankfort is finished 4th June. The chief point handled was that the Emperor complained that those who had gone out of Germany had done excessive damage with robbing, pilling, and polling to the obedient subjects of the Empire, and required that the Duke of Zweybruck and the Prince of Orange should be declared under the ban of the Empire, whereunto the most part of the Elector's commissaries would not agree. To prevent that in the return of such men of war as be now in France the like damages be not committed again, it is agreed that on 25 July commissioners deputed from the Emperor and the Electors and other Princes shall come to Strasbourg and consult how these barbarities may be prevented. They are to choose an honest legation which shall go to the French King and require him in the name of the whole Empire to dismiss his Dutch soldiers in his own territory. The captains and colonels are to be commanded to pass homewards only in small companies, and to pay for all that they take, and shall be bound for any damage done by the common soldiers.—Heidelberg, 23 June 1569. *Signed:* N.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3½.

June 24. 306. DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

Commends the bearer to him for his fidelity, and desires that he may have some recompense. How many days he has tarried with Killebrew he has written to John Abel to signify to him, but has not heard from him for three months. Great complaints are made against the Duke of Zweybruck by the Papists for damages done to them. The occasion of his

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tarrying and of such ensued disorders and damages he has written in many letters. This sort of devil is not cast forth without money.—Spires, 24 June 1569.

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 24. **307.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Desires commission for the musters of Newcastle. Tomorrow they begin with the special musters which they expect to find slender especially of horsemen. Received yesterday a letter from the Regent for a passport for Thomas Fleming. Lord Fleming having partly concluded for the delivery of Dumbarton, desires first to write to the Scottish Queen thereof. The Regent is in the North where he is wholly obeyed, and has got 10,000*l.* for fines of such as have transgressed. It is given out that the Scottish Queen will be here shortly. Cecil's stones went from Newcastle long ago. If Mr. Lee had been as willing to set forward the strengthening of Berwick as he was for his own gain, it had been in better forwardness. His doings here shall be better known.—Berwick, 24 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 25. **308.** ALFONSO FERRABOSCO to CECIL.

Thanks him for his benefits, and offers his services. The cause of his detention here is his robbery by an English servant.—Paris, 25 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. P. 1.

June 25. **309.** THOMAS BANNISTER and GEOFFRY DUCKETT to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it pleased the Queen by her commission to authorise them to treat with the Emperor (of Russia) for the full establishment of the trade of merchandise betwixt his dominions and the realm of England, and also to recover the company's stock out of their factor's hands, and to command and direct all her subjects, as well within this land as in Media and Persia, to be ordered in all things by them, and to establish better government in the company's houses, they have been beset on all sides by many practices and devices by all the company's servants to overthrow the cause of their coming. By their slanders they were kept shut up in a house from October to February until the Emperor received Her Majesty's letter sent by way of Narva, since which time they have found him most gracious to all their requests. There is no other Prince, Her Majesty excepted, who bears so much good will to the English as he does. They have obtained for the company such a privilege as never before has been granted. First, he has granted that no nation strangers shall travel through his dominions into Media and Persia but only the company. He has forbidden all nations from coming to his north parts, saving the company, upon pain of loss of bodies,

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ships, and goods. He has given them a mine of iron hard by the water side, also ground in Narva to build a house, and in Vologda to place a rope walk. All their causes shall be judged in his honourable court of "opprisuy" which delivers them out of much bondage of his court of "esemsekye." He has commanded Thomas Glover to deliver up the company's goods in his hands, and sent him home with the Ambassador. They have asked nothing of His Majesty but what he has granted liberally to them. He has called in the privilege granted to Christopher Bennet, Thomas Glover, and others, who had joined themselves with certain Dutchmen against the company. They have established such new order in all the company's houses, that if they will maintain them and do justice on the offenders, they trust there is such a trade established as England had never the like. By this trade they hope to bring the spices this way. Complain of certain lewd practices out of England tending to the overthrow of the cause of their coming, and to put them in hazard of the Emperor's displeasure. Though they advertised the company in secret of the state of affairs here, the enemies knew all what they had written afore they had any answer. The friends of the practisers in England certified them of all the letters sent, which they caused to be intercepted, as they also did those written by Bannister and Glover alleging that there was treason in them against the Emperor. The Prince here has great store of saltpetre, so that if it pleases the Queen on their return from Persia next summer, they will be ready to deal with him therein.—Vologda, 25 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

June 26. **310.** MOORS of GRANADA.

Relation of the condition of the Moors in the kingdom of Granada.—26 June 1569.

Span. P. ½.

June 30. **311.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Where Cecil gave him to understand that the Queen was credibly informed by sight of original letters of persons of no small reputation in this Court which have been intercepted, of a matter whereof he advertised him concerning the Queen of Scots and the Duke of Anjou, for the transferring of Her Majesty's title. The advertisements whereof were sent to Norris by the Admiral, 6 June 1568, and were that the Cardinal of Lorraine had promised to the Duke of Anjou that the Queen of Scots should be brought to France, and there should yield her estate of England and France to the Duke. Had affirmed to him the continuance of this device by the Cardinal of Chatillon, 11 July 1568, which he presently sent to Her Majesty, being by him required so to do. Further, the Pope should give the aforesaid realms to the Duke of Anjou. Menillie, who brought this from the Admiral, is not to be

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heard of or known whether he is alive. Gives an account of a skirmish between the Admiral and Strozzi, wherein the latter and 2,000 of his men were slain. The Admiral minds to march to Toulouse to refresh his reiters and after the harvest to march towards Paris. There is preparation here for a nobleman from the King of Spain, looked to be sent to the Duke of Alva, and afterwards into England.—Orleans, 30 June 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

June.

312. THE QUEEN to the REGENT MURRAY.

Desires him, at the request of the Bishop of Ross, to permit his officers and servants quietly to collect such profits and revenues as belong to his bishopric.

Draft, corrected by Cecil.

Copy of a passport for Lord Seton to go through England into France.

Endd.: June 1569. Copies of the passport for Lord Seton and Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird. *P. 1.*

July 4.

313. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Has advertised Her Majesty of great preparation made by the Kings of France, Spain, and Portugal, to assail her navy, which they account the let of their enterprises. The Queen needs greatly to follow this general cause of religion, which ruined here they mind to bend their whole force upon her, and yet to feed her with fair words until their navy be ready. Reminds him that the Cardinal of Lorraine said in open council what promise of aid was sent to him from thence when any attempt should be made. Strozzi is taken prisoner and not slain. The Admiral marches very fast towards Saumur. The King to increase his forces has permitted the peasant to take arms and thereby put the sword into the madman's hands, who leaves no execrable act uncommitted to them that travel now in this country. As for them of the religion the cruelty was never so great, for besides most hard imprisonment the soldiers take it for a pastime to shoot at them being in their prison window, so that three poor men have been with harquebuss shot most miserably slain. The late defeat given to the infantry is thought to have chanced from not being supported by the cavalry, whereby has grown great dissension betwixt the two regiments. Master Borthwick being at dinner with him, declared that having advertised the Queen Mother of the great friendship shown by the Queen of England to the Queen of Scots, she seemed amazed and inquired upon what occasion that should be, seeing she was so straitly kept prisoner. They mind to make great offers to the Queen for avoiding the opinion conceived for the Queen of Scots' transaction with M. D'Anjou, which now they are

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in hand to draw out and return by Borthwick.—Orleans,
4 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

July 5. **314.** LORD HERRIES to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Hears that she has been informed that he has not truly used himself in the service of his sovereign. Has at all times sought that these troubles should be ordered by the judgment of wise men rather than by the sword. When his sovereign upon the former promises of love, friendship, and assistance made between them came into England, he sought that she might be restored to her own realm by Elizabeth. If that could not be obtained, he desired that licence (which customably has not been to private subjects in time of peace refused) might be given for her Grace to pass into France. Her answer was that she would send for the Earl of Murray, and being heard wherefore he and his adherents durst so use their sovereign, she would order the cause as she found reasonable. Whereupon Herries returned to York, and after attending upon her commissioners for 17 days, was caused to pass to London, where they remained more than a quarter of a year, obtaining no other end except that Her Majesty said that she believed that the Earl of Murray would not pursue those who obeyed the Queen, so that he were not himself pursued. Shortly after their coming into Scotland they found him with 5,000 or 6,000 men ready to invade them. Considering that way to be destruction of the commonwealth, Herries passed to him upon his handwriting for his safe-conduct, and had plain and open reasoning with him for their sovereign and commonwealth, but denies that he made any harangue against the honour of his mistress. Complains that on his coming to Edinburgh to consult on certain articles proposed by him he was committed to ward without trial or accusation, and not with his own good will, as has been unjustly reported. Professes that he has not dealt doubly in this cause of his mistress or in any other, which he humbly beseeches her to credit.—Edinburgh Castle, 5 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¾.

July 5. **315.** LORD HERRIES to CECIL.

Sends a copy of his letter to the Queen of England of this date. Denies that when he was in England he had any privy communing or compaction with the Earl of Murray, or that he ever made any oration against his mistress's honour, or that he is committed to ward with his own will.—Edinburgh Castle, 5 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

July 6. **316.** DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

The news they have is uncertain and inconstant, that which is against the French king being hidden, but such as is against

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the Huguenots solemnly spread. There is rumour of a battle with 10,000 slain on both sides. The French king gathers a greater army than before, but all of his own subjects. The Duke of Zweybruck died of a burning and hot ague, 10 June. The war in France is of great importance, and the Papists hold together and send aid, which the Protestants do not. The Emperor's ambassador is with the King of Poland at Lublin. The Turk has required passage for 100,000 men through Poland to make war against the Muscovites.—Spire, 6 July 1569. *Signed*, N.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

July 7. **317.** The REGENT MURRAY to ELIZABETH.

His travail in the north has taken such success that of the great mass by whom this commonwealth was unquieted, none or very few this day avow their disobedience. Minds to proceed to the end, that the whole realm being once reduced to an uniform obedience the same may be more "steidfull" to Her Majesty, and able to defend itself from foreign invasion. Has received her letter in favour of Lord Boyd. Was minded that the weighty matters concerning this state which are not unknown to her should have been wisely and secretly handled, nevertheless they are so discovered by some servants of the Queen of Scots that they must now have the advice of the whole nobility, for which purpose he has appointed them to convene at St. Johnstons, on the 25th instant. Beseeches her to accept this delay in good part as proceeding from necessity.—Aberdeen, 7 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 7. **318.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Has ordained the nobility to convene at St. Johnstons on the 25th inst. Desires him to move the Queen of England not to suspect any unreasonable delay or drift in him.—Aberdeen, 7 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

July 9. **319.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

On the 7th inst. the Duke De Negeres, being sent by King Philip and the Pope's Nuncio, had both audience with the King. Negeres, to treat of a marriage betwixt the King and the Emperor's second daughter, and between the King of Portugal and Madame Margaret. The coming of the Nuncio was by all means to persuade them not to make peace. The camp of the Duke of Anjou is by famine and sickness so scattered as not to be able to invade the enemy nor defend itself, wherefore the beginners of the war would most gladly have peace. On the 6th inst. Lignerolles arrived with special charge from M. D'Anjou to solicit the King to cause the French gendarmes to return to the camp, or else he should have few others left with him than the strangers. He also

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moved the King to treat of some pacification. The Count De Lude was forced to depart from before Niort with the loss of his brother and 300 soldiers. M. Sansac has begun his battery against La Charité.—Orleans, 9 July. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

July 9. **320.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Desires pardon for being so long in England without coming to Court, and also that he will appoint a time for him to have audience with the Queen. — Westminster, 9 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

July 10. **321.** JOHN WOOD to CECIL.

Informs him of the intended convention. Abhors all “unsecret secrecies.” Desires that he will so order matters that the officers on the frontiers may faithfully concur with the Regent at his first coming.—Edinburgh, 10 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 13. **322.** The REGENT MURRAY to the PRIVY COUNCIL of ENGLAND.

Has received their letter of 18th June, and one from Mr. Lowther, and has written not only to the wardens and provosts of the principal burghs near the borders, but also privately to his affectionate friends, to make diligent search for the apprehension of the personage nominated therein.—Aberdeen, 13 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 13. **323.** The CARDINAL CHATILLION to CECIL.

Sends by M. De Cavaignies certain news which he has received from France.—Shene, 13 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Seal. Fr. P. ½.

July 14. **324.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Complains that by want of coming up he is forced for the non-payment of 300*l.* to forfeit 100*l.* land. The Regent is come to Aberdeen, and has brought all the north into obedience to the King. He has also with the consent of the rest of the nobility appointed to pluck down Boughty-Crag.

2. P.S.—The Queen might do him a great good turn to lend him 300*l.* in prest of his entertainment. Asks for an office in the Exchequer, and also for the justiceship of the forests this side of Trent. — Newcastle, 14 July 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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July 17. 325. The QUEEN to the REGENT MURRAY.

1. Has been expecting some answer to the weighty matters which she ordered John Wood to impart to him.

2. A whole month having passed in silence she admonishes him hereof, and wishes him to think that the protracting of time may prove so disadvantageous to him that he may be sorry to have pretermitted the opportunity.

Draft in Cecil's handwriting. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 17. 326. The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Has received letters from the Queen of Scots complaining that she has not some resolution in her causes which she imputes to the Earl of Murray's delays. Has written to him to that intent, and desires Hunsdon to send the letter to him by some discreet person of trust. The Marshal shall bring his licence to repair to Court.

Draft by Cecil. Endd.: 17 July. P. 1.

July 18. 327. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

M. De Sansac has lost 300 soldiers in assaulting La Charité, and being advertised that certain troops of the religion approached fast on, very ignominiously left the siege. Chatelherault is taken by them of the religion, and the Admiral is before Poitiers. M. D'Anjou is still in the Limousin, his army being much dispersed. At the end of August the King, expecting aid, hopes that his army will be able to march. Since the Duke of Deuxpont's death the army remains united and well disciplined, the reiters being nothing so mutinous as they were in the last wars. M. le Grand Escuyer is persuaded that he is not free from his promise by the Prince of Condé's death, but must needs offer himself in the camp within the time limited. Forasmuch as they would divert such as favour the House of Bourbon from assisting this general cause, the King has commanded by his letters patent to preserve the lands and houses of the Prince of Navarre, the Cardinal of Bourbon being admitted his guardian. The "Granatins" have defeated 300 horse of the King of Spain. Is informed that Captain Hayz an Almain is dispatched hence to seek by empoisoning to destroy the Admiral, and has the same entertainment that others aforetime had for the like. Etienne, the printer, being in company with two servants of the Cardinal of Lorraine, talking of the Queen of Scots, they said that she should not come out of England until she was crowned Queen thereof. Prays him to return hither John Norris, whom he fears lives as idly as his eldest brother.—Orleans, 18 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

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July [5]. 328. *Letters Patent of Charles IX.*

Appointing the Cardinal of Bourbon the guardian of the Prince of Navarre, with power to administer all his revenues and affairs.—Orleans, 5 July 1569.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 5. Enclosure.

July 19. 329. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Has been prevented by illness from going to the Court to-day, as he had determined. Desires that Cecil will procure permission for a gentleman named Meguiville to remain in the island of Jersey.—Lambeth, 19 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

July 20. 330. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Sends a packet from the Regent. Would be glad of the Queen's licence for his coming up.—Newcastle, 20 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 4.

July 20. 331. The MAGISTRATES OF HAMBURG to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Inform her that the seizure within their territories of a certain pirate who had taken ships and goods belonging to some of their merchants by one of her captains was done at their urgent request.—Hamburg, 20 July 1569.

Add. Endd. Written on parchment.

July 21. 332. CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTTE FENELON.

Promises to restore the goods belonging to Englishmen which are detained in France, which shall be done at the same time that the Queen of England causes similar restitution of Frenchmen's goods to be made in her kingdom.—Orleans, 8 July 1569. *Signed.*

Copy.

The original of the above letter was shown to the Queen of England, and a copy delivered to her by the French Ambassador on 21st July, whereupon she agreed to a mutual restitution as follows:—

The Queen of England to ———.

Promises restitution of all Frenchmen's goods on a certain day in August, which shall be appointed by Marshal Cosse and her two commissioners whom she has sent to confer with him. *Signed.*

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 21. 333. CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTTE FENELON.

Another copy of the above letter. *Signed by Fenelon, with seal.*

Fr. P. 1.

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- July 21. **334.** Rough draft of a portion of the above relating to the presentation of the French King's letter to the Queen by M. De la Motte Fenelon, with two abstracts of Her Majesty's promise of restitution on separate slips of paper.

Endd. by Cecil: 25 July 1569. Fr. Pp. 1½.

- July 26. **335.** Another copy of the Queen's letter, dated 26 July.

Endd. Fr. P. ½.

- July 26. **336.** Another copy of the Queen's letter, with an attestation.

Signed by Fenelon.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

- July 26. **337.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

- July 26. **338.** Copy of the Queen's letter in English.

P. ½.

- July 26. **339.** Draft abstract of the Queen's letter in Cecil's writing.

P. ⅔.

- July 21. **340.** REMONSTRANCE of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Complains that the Queen levies great numbers of soldiers in Germany who are instigated to invade France. Desires that she will forbid her subjects to traffic with Rochelle, and also prevent those of that town from buying arms and munitions in her kingdom. Also that she will carry out the restitution of the goods belonging to Frenchmen which are stayed in her realm. Also that she will join some of her ships to those of the King of France for the purpose of clearing the seas from pirates, as he is informed that a few days ago twenty-five ships left port with the intention of plundering the Newfoundland fleet.—21 July 1569.

Endd. by Cecil: Delivered at Lambeth. Fr. P. 1.

- July 22. **341.** ROBERT HUGGINS to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Excuses himself for not having written for nine years. Some unfaithful subjects of the Queen very earnestly procure to bring a foreign army into her dominions as their letters and supplication to that effect sent to the King does more largely declare, the copies of which he is promised to have. Has the names of ten of the chief lords who be consorts in this matter whose offer is great, as under the handwriting of one, being made a council of this practice, does appear which he keeps till the Queen shall order him to deliver it up. The Archbishop of Cashel solicits their cause, who has already had given him 1,000 ducats yearly and 1,000 more in ready money towards his charges. Their offer is well liked and will be accepted, unless there be some agreement made shortly betwixt the King and Queen, whereupon there is some stay

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made for a time. These things be practised by the Lords of the West of Ireland and the chief doers are as follows: James Fitzmaurice, of Desmond, captain in the absence of the Earl of Desmond, by the procurement of Tirlough O'Neile, has demanded of the King of Spain to send an army into Ireland to resist the Queen's power, and has offered to give into the Spaniards hands all his castles and towns upon condition that, winning others, they shall restore him his own again. Gives the names of others of the Irish who have sworn to aid the Spaniards who shall disembark at Dingle in Kerry. All this was given to him by a gentleman of Ireland who came with the Archbishop, who told him that he had made the like offer to the French King; he was also here a twelvemonth ago practising the same. An Irish foot post goes through France with the King's answer to these noblemen. It is a busy world here, and great enemies to England, and great practices in hand, and never so much preparation for the wars. England had never so much need to have somebody here to give advertisement of what is passing in this Court. The King has so many irons in the fire that he is forced to dissemble. There is a making 12,000 muskets, a new invention of shot, which the old soldiers of Italy brought with them into Flanders, which by the end of October shall be finished, with 5,000 other harquebusses which be in making in Biscay, and all the workmen in that country are taken up for that purpose. The King sends 4,000 or 5,000 Spaniards to aid the French King. These wars of the Moriscoes about Grenada do much trouble the King and the country. They increase daily more and more, and have already killed above 10,000 Christians, and few or none of them slain. The King keeps three camps against them, but can do no good unless it be for want of victual. On midsummer's day Don John of Austria gathered together 13,000 Moriscoes of Grenada, and took 2,000 for the King's galleys, and hanged some; a great number were sent to labour in the King's works and fortifications, and the rest, with their wives and children, kept as slaves. Those in the mountains are about 30,000, and have chosen a king. A stay of all ships has been made throughout the coasts of Spain, Italy, and Portugal for the service of this King against next spring. There are of the Moriscoes at least 60,000, and of the King's three camps but 14,000; a great odds both in numbers and courage, for the Moors be desperate. This country without doubt will be undone if there be not an end made betwixt the Queen and the King; many merchants bankrupt, and many towns on the sea-coast undone if the traffic do cease. There is no trade but into the Indies. Out of Biscay and Galicia they have sent up their procuradors requesting His Majesty to end this matter with England, as otherwise they will not be able to live. Desires Norris to provide some means for the safe transmission of letters between them.—
 Madrid, 22 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: Portage two shillings. With seal. Pp. 4½.

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July 24. **342.** LORD HERRIES to the REGENT MURRAY.

Reminds him of his promise on his honour for his safe coming, remaining, and departing to the day and place appointed to confer with him and the other noblemen concerning the articles delivered to him at Glasgow. Also after his coming on 16th April that he told Murray that he was informed that Argyle and Huntly had slandered him, that he should have broken promise with them, and not have dealt truly in the Queen's cause; and in order that he might be free to reason with them, desired that his superscription to the said articles might be deferred till their coming. Complains that nevertheless he is kept in ward, and in the meantime great hardships made upon his poor folk and his proper goods by the proud thieves of England and Scotland. Desires to be released. Has sustained great travails and received dangerous wounds in the service of his country.

Copy. Endd.: 24 July. Pp. 2.

July 24. **343.** The REGENT MURRAY to the QUEEN.

Is heartily sorry that necessity has made him so long in answering her expectation. Trusts that things may be done more quickly and resolutely by means of this convention than otherwise they might have been.—Dundee, 24 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

July 24. **344.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Was not minded to have written to him until the issue of this convention to be held at St. Johnstone, but the Queen of England's letter coming yesterday compels him to ask Cecil to excuse to her the necessary delay in this matter.—Dundee, 24 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 24. **345.** AGREEMENT by MARSHAL COSSE.

Agrees with Richard Patrick and Hugh Offley that there shall be a mutual restitution of merchandise seized both in England and France, on the 25th August.—Rouen, 24 July 1569. *Signed: Artus de Cosse.*

Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

July 25. **346.** ROBERT HUGGINS to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

To the same effect as his letter to Sir Henry Norris, of the 22nd inst. "Here is great talk, and England in words is half won; many foul brag is made against it."—Madrid, 25 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

July 25. **347.** ARREST of SPANISH MERCHANDISE in ENGLAND.

Note of the sale of goods belonging to Spanish subjects by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, consisting of

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sugar, furs, wines, ostrich feathers, and other merchandises which are mostly described as being in bad condition: 101 hogsheds of aqua vitæ sold at 25s. the hogshhead; sarsaparilla, at 1s. 4d. the pound, and molasses at 6l. 15s. the tun; total value of the sale, 3,801l. 9s. 9d. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

July 26. **348.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

According to the Queen's letter he has sent a special messenger to the Regent, and forwards his answer. Perceives that his stay has been and is upon the Marshal's coming up, and fears that if he tarries his coming he will not look to be there at all. Sees by his dealing that the Queen must grant his request or else he be unwilling to serve here. Would be sorry to see Her Majesty so hard "bested" of her servants as though none could exercise the room but he. The Earl of Sussex and his lady are here.—Berwick, 26 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 26. **349.** VALENTINE DALE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Put the agreement on the Queen's behalf in French, and showed it to the French Ambassador, and declared that they had somewhat altered his former device, because there could not be restitution made of such things as had been sold in their own kind, but of the value thereof, and required him to procure the like to be accorded by his master. He said he had already sent to his master a form which he had agreed unto, and that it would be overlong to have answer again, and that it seemed they did not mind any conclusion. Dale told him that the Queen would only put in writing that which she could perform, and bade him consider how impossible it was for the King to deliver all things which were taken from the Englishmen in France at a certain day, unless he should do it out of his own purse, which was never meant but only to restore that which was in essence, and for the rest to do justice. The Ambassador would in general terms include restitution of things taken by the French and brought into England, but Dale told him plainly that those things were never meant. Agreed that order should be taken to restore all men stayed either in the Cinque Ports or on the coast of Picardy.—London, 26 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2¼.

July 26. **350.** VALENTINE DALE to CECIL.

With much ado has got the French Ambassador to like the form which he brought, with one addition, which is nothing material, as long as the absolute restitution is apart by itself and not mingled with the matters in controversy.—London, 26 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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July 27. 351. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

M. Sansac is returned from La Charité, having suffered great loss of his men. His soldiers are sent to lie in garrison on the Loire. M. D'Anjou's camp is almost all broken. They will make some surcease until they have received some foreign succours. Young Schomberg has offered the King to make a levy of 4,000 Polonois. In all payments the strangers are preferred before the King's subjects, so that the captains retire themselves much discontented. The Count Martinego has come to the Court very ill satisfied, and remains here making sale of the booty he took at Chatillon. The Court of Parliament of Paris mind to publish the Admiral's attainder, and have lately beheaded the Baron de Courtenay, besides divers others of the religion executed, whereof is Captain Wallace, a Scotchman. The Admiral is besieging St. Mesmin. St. Fiore finds himself greatly angered and earnestly demands to be admitted to the affairs of conducting the camp. The Cardinal has lately persuaded the King how easy it is to ruin all them of the religion saying that they have all the forces they can look for whereas the King can daily augment his, upon which the King has taken order for 8,000 Swiss and 4,000 reiters. The King came from Orleans on the 24th inst. to prest money of the Parisians, to the sum of 500,000 francs. Prays him to have care of the Queen's safety and his own, since the Cardinal of Lorraine has sent two of his servants, the one an Italian named John Baptista, the other an apothecary having a small red beard and like coloured head, of whom Cecil shall have shortly more particulars.—Paris, 27 July. *The last sentence in cipher. Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

July 28. 352. MAHOMET ABEN, KING of the MORISCOES, to DON JOHN of AUSTRIA.

Complains of the traitorous and unjust behaviour of those who governed the realm of Grenada, who for so small a matter as finding him with a dagger, judged him to the loss of his goods, and destitution of such a principal office as one of the twenty-four of Grenada, serving very well and faithfully King Philip, and also to condemn him to the galleys, not having respect to what he was and from whence he was descended. Seeing his parents and brother kept two years in the galleys and in prison, he could not omit to depart and die in the service of God and for the destruction of the Christian enemies of his faith. He and his men do not serve the Devil, seeing there is but one God who made heaven and earth. The cause of the troubles in Grenada has been the prelates augmenting and inventing every day so many laws and inventions, thereby to live, which were intolerable, and giving false relations to King Philip against such good servants as he has in the realm. Swears that as his parents did not know his intent or the oath that he had taken

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that Don John had no occasion so evil to entreat them. Does not so treat the prisoners that he has here as he shall understand by a letter written by a Governor under the Marquis of Bylena, being here in his hands, whom he took in a fort called Seron, with 240 women and children and 150 soldiers who are with him. If his Excellency will render his parents and brother to him he will give a safe-conduct to those who shall bring them and deliver the prisoners before that they shall be brought. If this does not content him, if there be any knights prisoners in Barbary or Turkey he will speedily send for them. At any rate he begs that they may be treated according to their estate, and have such things as are necessary for them; and if all this may take no place, then his Excellency will be the occasion of the destruction of 400 prisoners, men and women, whom he swears he will burn all quick and as many more as he shall take. Desires that none of those who belong to him may be put to execution, seeing that it is troublesome enough for many Christians. Let them not think that this matter shall be ended as they think, but even as in Barbary and all Spain prognostications and prophecies do declare. Although he is King of this land, yet does he but govern the same as a lieutenant of the Great Turk, his lord, who, if he dies, will be well able to revenge him.—Ferreira, 24 July 1569.

Copy, translated from the Spanish. Endd. Pp. 4½.

July 28. **353.** CONVENTION at PERTH.

1. A list of the names of the noblemen and others of the Estates convened at Perth by the Regent, 28 July 1569.

2. Besides these there were present a great number of ancient barons and senators of the College of Justice and other learned men.

Written on a large sheet of paper. Endd.

July 29. **354.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Has received letters from the Duke of Norfolk and the Earls of Warwick and Leicester in behalf of Mr. Sutton, to be Master of the Ordnance here, for whose sufficiency they take upon themselves to answer. Is content so long as he remains upon his charge, but will never consent that any man may have it to occupy by a deputy.—Berwick, 29 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 29. **355.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

M. D'Anjou being somewhat sickly, minds to come to Tours. In the castle of Lusignan were found by the Admiral four pieces of battery. The Admiral has divided his army, the greater number being before Poitiers, but himself with the rest draw towards Saumur. M. Bravillart, one of the King's secretaries, this day sent to the ambassador resident in Spain

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instructions earnestly to treat of marriage between the King of Portugal and Madame Margaret. The Duke of Alva has promised to send new succours of war. The Count St. Fiore has sent his opinion touching this war which is rather to animate them to battle than to treat of reconciliation. The King has granted to him by the Parisians to support the charges of these wars 700,000 francs, and the other parts of the realm are required to make up the sum of 1,800,000 francs. The King is advised to annex the confiscations of the Protestants' lands to the crown. When he is charged by the French Ambassador to have intelligence with his master's rebels, he denies the same, and declares that none of them can show even a piece of a letter that since his coming he has written to the Admiral or any of his company. Sends a prophecy of Francis I. that "La mayson de Guise metteroyt le Roy en purpoint et son poure peuple and chemise."—Paris, 29 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

July 29. **356.** COMMUNICATION by the AMBASSADOR of the DUKE of SAVOY.

Informes the King and Queen Mother of France of a plan devised by his master for raising a force of 42,000 foot soldiers to put down those of the reformed religion, by compelling every village and hamlet to furnish and keep at least one soldier, and also recommends them to make the different dioceses present the King with harquebusses á croc to the number of 4,000.

Endd. : 29 July 1569. Fr. Pp. 6¾.

SIR JOHN FORSTER to CECIL.

July 30. **357.** Received a letter from the Lords of the Council for the taking of one Armstrong, called Splede Adam, and understanding that he remained in the wastes between Tynedale Head and Liddesdale, made a purpose for the taking of him. He being that night a stealing, was missed, but Forster has got his son and committed him to the high castle of Newcastle till the Regent's coming to the frontiers, and then minds to deliver him to his Grace. Sends a letter from the Regent, and his answer thereto.—Alnwick, 30 July 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

July 19. **358.** *The Regent Murray to Sir John Forster.*

1. Thinks not to delay his coming to Teviotdale longer than the middle of August. Hears that the thieves of Liddesdale brag that whenever they are prosecuted they are certain of refuge within Forster's charge.

2. Desires his opinion in what order it will be best for him to proceed.—Dundee, 19 July 1569. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

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July 25. 359. *Sir John Forster to Murray.*

Denies that the thieves of Liddlesdale have any receipt within the bounds of his office, but the rebels of England are maintained with Liddlesdale, and accompanied by them have done divers displeasures to sundry of his kinsmen and friends. At Murray's coming to the frontiers he shall have his opinion, and help to the uttermost of his power for the quietness of the Borders.—Alnwick, 25 July 1569.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

July 30. 360. REQUESTS of the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Desires that certain measures may be taken for the disposal and custody of the goods of his master's subjects, which have been stayed in England.—30 July 1569.

Endd. Span. P. 1.

July. 361. ARREST of SPANISH MERCHANDISE in ENGLAND.

A valuation of the merchandise remaining in the west parts and some part of it transported to London, consisting chiefly of wool, cochineal, and woven goods. Forty-one "olyvantes tethe" are valued at 100*l.*; thirty ships and hulks at 4,000*l.*, and five hulks at 600*l.*; total value, 49,930*l.*

Endd. Pp. 1½.

July. [362. ARREST of SPANISH MERCHANDISE in ENGLAND.

An estimate of the goods received into the hands of Thomas Smith, customer by order of the Council, and for the most part delivered up to divers people as being the property of neutrals. Total for which he is accountahle, 3,078*l.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

July. 363. The PROCEEDING of RICHARD PATRICK and HUGH OFFLEY.

Were stayed at their landing at Dieppe, and their swords and mails taken from them, which they could not have again without giving rewards to the soldiers. On coming to Rouen and speaking with the Marshal Cosse, and delivering to him the French Ambassador's letters, he said that he knew of no such determination taken by the ambassador, and that he had no such authority from the King to take any such order. He willed them to stay seven days that he might advertise the King of their commission.

Endd.: July 1859. P. ½.

[July.] 364. ORDINANCE by CHARLES IX.

Commands certain companies of the gendarmerie to repair to the camp of the Duke D'Anjou by the — of August, and gives a list of the names of their commanders extending over two pages.—1569.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

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August 1. **365.** MR. JOHN WOOD to CECIL.

Asks him to show his accustomed favour to his master and himself. Showed him how strange this proposition would be found here. Desires him not to let his assured friend be assailed with burdens "importable."—St. Johnston, 1 August 1569. *Signed.*

P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

August 3. **366.** The REGENT MURRAY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Excuses himself for his delay in answering her letter. Has kept the convention and in the same caused John Wood to communicate amply her credit declared to him, wherein are contained three degrees for an accord to be made of all controversies in Scotland. The same have been severally looked on, weighed, and well considered by the noblemen here present, who have taken her meaning in very good part. They find the two last degrees so prejudicial to the King's estate and the surety of his obedient subjects, and somewhat dangerous for the unquieting of the whole isle, that they can nowise condescend to direct anyone towards her to confer upon the same. As for the first degree being in itself not altogether so dangerous, if by her good means it may be compassed, not only will they be content to have the same conferred upon but will think themselves highly bound to her for the same. They will also be ready to confer with such of her subjects as she may appoint on that behalf. Desires her to credit the bearer Alexander Home.—St. Johnston, 3 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

August 3. **367.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Refers him to his letter to the Queen for news. Requests that he will cause search to be made for a letter written from the Queen of Scots to the Earl of Marr, as he is very desirous to have the same again.—St. Johnston, 3 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

August 3. **368.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

At the convention at St. Johnstones, where the Lord Boyd's commission was read, after long reasoning the equality of the Scottish Queen's government with the King was simply denied, but thus much granted generally, that whatsoever may be done for the commodity of both the countries, shall be granted to Her Majesty, two things excepted, first the King's authority, second the freedom of their country. Understands that Alexander Home comes to the Queen with their resolution, for Lethington is suspected to be friend neither to the King nor the Regent. Argyle came not to the convention. Lethington durst not go till Lord Home's, Athol's, and Huntley's servants and certain of the Hamiltons convey him thither. He is making a marriage that Claude

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Hamilton should marry the Regent's wife's sister, which will be the cutting of the Regent's throat. The Scottish Queen sent a commission to be divorced from Bothwell, which displeased the nobility very much, because therein she wrote herself Queen, with all her stiles, and wrote to the Bishop of St. Andrew's, head of the church, whereupon fell great argument between Lethington for the Queen, and James Macgill for the King. Lethington affirmed that she might be divorced without prejudice to the King or the church; Macgill affirmed the contrary, because she wrote to the Bishop, who remains an obstinate papist, and impugns the King's authority in writing herself Queen, and that she wrote to her subjects, and they were not her subjects, and therefore could have no answer. Lethington, the Prior of Coldingham, his brother, and the parson of Fliske, reasoned for the Queen, whereupon Robert Richardston, the Treasurer, took record that they had reasoned and vowed against the King's authority, and also pronounced that whosoever did so hereafter should be accounted a traitor, and so her commission for divorce was utterly rejected. This morning came Fleming, who thinks to make his mistress privy to these proceedings before the Queen should understand thereof. Will therefore stay Fleming one night after Home. The Regent has written for some aid into Liddlesdale, wherein he would know the Queen's pleasure.—Berwick, 5 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 3. **369.** The QUEEN to RICHARD PATRICK and HUGH OFFLEY.

Sends a copy of her agreement for a mutual restitution of goods stayed on both sides, and commands them to resort to the Marshal Cosse, and determine together upon some certain day in this month in which the effect of that accord may be put in execution. The day is to be such as she may have advertisement from them, and be able to give knowledge thereof into remote parts of her realm, where some things to be restored may perchance remain.—Oatlands, 3 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

370. Draft of the above corrected by Cecil. *Endd. Pp. 2¼.*

August 3. **371.** ACKNOWLEDGMENT by the QUEEN OF ENGLAND:

Having given to the Cardinal of Chatillon 20,000*l.* for the use of the Queen and Prince of Navarre and their associates, and received from the said Cardinal certain jewels in pledge, she promises to restore the same upon repayment of the money.—Oatlands, 3 August 1569. *Signed.*

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

August 5. **372.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Informs her of the taking of Lusignan by the Admiral. M. D'Anjou judging that he would attempt Poitiers, sent into

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the town ten ensigns of Italian footmen, and after the Admiral was before the place, the Duke of Guise and his brother entered with 600 horse. The Admiral batters the town with eight cannon and some smaller pieces. On the 2nd inst. the breach was made almost sautable, and the Count de Lude, the governor, demanded to parley, which was refused. This news caused the King to depart towards Blois, to speak with M. D'Anjou, intending to rescue the place. The Queen Mother has required the Admiral to surcease for eight days, that in the meantime they might talk of some composition. On the 1st inst. the King went to the Palais where, in the end, the Parliament made a general arrest of all the goods, lands, and offices of those who bore arms against the King, and that all their lands held in fee or knight-service should revert to the crown; and that for the other lands first, there should be alienated for the sum of 50,000 crowns by the year, and given to the clergy, in recompense of their demesne, which the King had licence to sell, and the remainder bestowed on such as had suffered loss by the religion and done service in these wars. It is accounted that this attainure will amount to 2,000,000 francs a year. The same day they made sale, by sound of trumpet, of the Admiral's goods in Paris. Some moved to have him executed in effigy, which was thought unmeet, as serving only to irritate him to proceed the more extremely. The King borrows 300,000*l.*, and offers to perpetuate the Councillors of Parliament's offices to their children, on their giving a certain sum of money; besides this they tax all citizens throughout the realm to make great contributions. The Cardinals of Bourbon and Lorraine to show an example to the clergy, have offered to sell 4,000*l.* rent of the monasteries of St. Germain and St. Denis. The King has sent into Italy for 3,000 horse and 6,000 footmen, but it will be hard for them to be in order to march these three months. The Swiss will not be ready to enter France until the middle of September, and are people rather to defend themselves than to assail their enemies. Whilst these forces are gathering, the Admiral has commodity to fortify those places already obtained and to win others, seeing he has good store of artillery and munitions, his footmen obedient and well disciplined, and his cavalry masters of the field. Give account of levies for the King in different places. Picardy and Normandy will be left smallly furnished with men of war.—Paris, 5 August. *Signed.*

Pp. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$.

August 5. 373. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Gives the same information concerning the siege of Poitiers, and the confiscation of the property of the Huguenots as is contained in his letter to the Queen of this date. The Parisians have exhibited a list to the King of such as they think meet to be admitted to the Privy Council, and of such

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as they would should be secluded thence, with further request that some great personages should be imprisoned, so that they seem rather to give order to the King than to be directed by his Government. And whereas, when the Queen Mother and the Cardinal were at the camp, the King caused one Pirier, for his great disorders, and cruelty used to sundry persons without commission, to be deprived of his office, being a captain in the town, straight upon the Queen and Cardinal's return he was admitted to his former estate, and uses more cruelty than afore, so that it seems there is no King but the Cardinal.—Paris, 5 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

August 9. **374.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Complains of a restraint made by the Lord Treasurer and others to the customer of wools, hides, and fells, that none shall be transported out of Berwick into Scotland, as being directly against the privilege of their charter and contrary to all law, for whenever any Act of Parliament has been made for the restraint of any of the wares aforesaid, Berwick has been always excepted. Trusts that the common speech in Scotland which daily comes from London and the Court is untrue, that the Duke of Norfolk should marry the Scottish Queen.

2. P.S.—Desires to know what shall be done with the poor men who are in prison for coining the Scottish money.—Berwick, 9 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 10. **375.** EXAMINATION of NICHOLAS HUBERT.

The examination of Nicholas Hubert *alias* French Paris at St. Andrew's, 10 Aug. 1569.

Deposes to having carried letters between the Queen of Scots and Bothwell at the time of the journey of the former to Glasgow. Determination to lodge Darnley at the Kirk-o-field. Understanding between Bothwell, Lethington, and James Balfour. Bothwell told him that Lady Reres used to bring him every night to the Queen's chamber at Holyrood. Refers to his deposition taken 9th Aug. for fuller particulars of Darnley's murder. Relates several circumstances and sayings of the Queen, showing her complicity with Bothwell in the crime. Carries keys from the Queen to Bothwell. The Queen recommends that the commendator of Holyrood and William Blacater should be persuaded to assassinate Darnley. Huntly offers to accompany Bothwell to the Kirk-o-field. When at Seton the Queen commanded him to take her casket containing money to Bothwell, and another one containing jewels to the captain of Edinburgh Castle. First had proof of the intimacy between the Queen and Bothwell during the journey to Glasgow. The night before the seizure of the Queen was sent with a letter to Bothwell who told him to say that he would meet her next

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day on the road by the bridge. Was ordered by the Queen to induce Joseph [Rizzio] to leave the country. After the King's death John Hay often comforted him, but no one else did so except Huntly. Taken in the presence of Mr. George Buchanan, Mr. John Wood, and Robert Ramsay.

Copy. Endd. Printed at length in Anderson's History, vol. II., p. 192. Fr. Pp. 8½.

August 11. 376. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Is required by the King to depart to-morrow towards Orleans. On the 1st inst. there departed hence one Brodeau *alias* Chastetiere, secretary to the Queen of Navarre and the Sieur De Pins, with letters of credit signed by the King, the Queen Mother, and the Cardinal of Lorraine, to persuade the Queen of Navarre to lay down arms, offering great conditions, and amongst others Madame Margaret in marriage for the Prince, whom they must practise to mount upon a Spanish horse, and so bring him to the place of rendezvous. The Admiral has made two breaches at Poitiers, but was in such sort annoyed by the castle and a platform as he could not assault the same without great loss. There is in the town the Duke of Guise, the Marquis of Mayenne, the Count De Lude, and divers other gentlemen of name, with 4,000 footmen and 1,000 horse. Is thankful for the victory over the Queen's rebels in Ireland, but sees the Cardinal of Lorraine's helping hand has been there, who promised no less in open council. Sends Chapelle to the Cardinal of Chatillon, and desires Cecil to stay his return hither as he has caused him great trouble.—Paris, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¾.

August 11. 377. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Robert Etienne, the King's printer, who for his religion is forced to abandon his country, has required him to present to Her Majesty the fruit of his last labour as a token of the service he owes to her as the chief patroness of the Gospel. He desires that the other one without clasps may be given to the Cardinal of Chatillon.—Paris, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

August 12. 378. The QUEEN to the REGENT MURRAY.

Finds no reasonable cause of satisfaction in his letter of Aug. 3. Mislikes his communicating with the whole estates of her secret purposes sent to him by John Wood, for excuse whereof he alleges the Bishop of Ross and his servants writing thereof, which is flatly denied by the said bishop. Does not think his private letter a sufficient answer, he having propounded the matter so openly. Sees no reason why the dangers he writes of should not have been particularly advertised to her. Is altogether unsatisfied with his answer, and finds no cause for her to send commissioners to the

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Borders, the cause being properly his and meet for him to solicit her favour in the ordering thereof, and not to use the matter by such an indifferency of conference as though there were any equality betwixt her and him. Returns his bearer to the end he may better consider of his proceedings, and as he means to have the continuance of her favour so to satisfy her speedily in some more substantial and satisfactory manner than this is, otherwise he will occasion her without further delay to proceed to such a determination with the Queen of Scots as she shall find honourable and meet for herself. In so doing considers that she perceives that he only respects himself and no other party, and doubts how he will like it, and though he should yield to more conformity it may prove too late and not recoverable by repentance.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 12. **379.** WILLIAM, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE, to the QUEEN.

Congratulates her on the firm establishment of the true religion in her kingdom, and trusts that she will entertain the same good will towards him as subsisted between their predecessors. Various rumours having come from France of the death of his relative, Wolfgang, Count Palatine, desires that if she hears anything certain that he may be advertised.—Cassel, 12 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

August 13. **380.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to procure permission for him to export six lasts of gunpowder to Rochelle for the use of the Prince's army.—Shene, 13 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

August 13. **381.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

On account of a certain sum of money being retained by Sir Thomas Gresham at the request of Madame De Stafort, the business which he has with the Cardinal is hindered. Desires that he will interpose his authority for its release.—13 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

August 15. **382.** VALENTINE DALE to CECIL.

Is still more induced to think that the French will depart from the agreement made with their Ambassador and put in writing with his own hand, and will require satisfaction of things spoiled on the sea before they will restore the goods stayed in France. Besides the agreement past, it is against all reason that goods arriving under the safe-conduct of the Prince in time of peace should be stayed by public authority, upon colour that some others have spoiled some of theirs, unless they can show either refusal or delay of justice. The men of Rouen estimate their damages with interest at little less than 50,000*l.* There remain in Rouen, Dieppe, and Calais

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of English goods arrested little less than 10,000*l.*, besides about 20,000*l.* sent thither of late. Complains that the English merchants are so afraid of their particular losses that they cannot deal roundly.—London, 15 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

August 15. 383. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Is much bound to him for the procuring of 300*l.* at the Queen's hands which he is sure was not easily got. Has saved thereby his land in Norfolk. Is sorry to understand that Cecil has been made such a stranger, either in the Scottish affairs or any other, for he is sure they end so much the worse. Hears that Sutton means to put in one Coke of Newcastle to be his deputy, who is as fit for it as Hunsdon is to be a bishop. Trusts that the Queen will consider that this is now the only key to the realm, and if there is any service here the master of the ordnance is the principal man that must be employed, and therefore it behoves him to be of skill and acquainted well with the place and them that must serve under him. Trusts, therefore, that the Queen will condition with him to serve here himself, and then Hunsdon thinks that he will not be very desirous of it.

2. Thinks there were some further fetches in Mr. Marshal's not returning. As the coiners of Scottish money have all wives and children, and are very good soldiers, he thinks some small punishment will be sufficient, for they have remained long in prison.

3. P.S.—Writes concerning the infringement of the conditions of sale of certain trees in Sussex to the Lord Admiral.—Berwick, 15 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 15. 384. THOMAS RANDOLPH to LORD HUNSDON.

Thus far has returned from his long journey, having brought with him an Ambassador from the Emperor (of Russia), a man of good calling and well esteemed of His Highness. His train is about three score persons. His provision was greater than their ships were able to bestow. What his doings will be, and how he will govern himself who now comes into a new world and school of good manners, they will know by the issue. Worse entertainment there was never shown to any than to himself for a long time, but in the end he sped right well.—“Upon the wild seas aboard the “*Harrye*,” 15 Aug. 1569. Between Skewtesenes in Norway and Shetland, the pole elevated 61 degrees.” *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 3.

August 16. 385. The SPANISH AMBASSADORS instructions to JACOB [BURGOS],

Directs him to require that the present commissioners appointed to view the goods of Spanish subjects which have

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been stayed in England may be dismissed, and their mal-practices inquired into.

Endd. Lat. P. 1.

August 16. **386.** A MEMORIAL from the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Complains of the unfair proceedings of the commissioners appointed to inspect and sell the Spanish goods which have been stayed.—London, 16 Aug. 1569.

Endd. Span. Pp. 1½.

August 16. **387.** The COUNT OF MONTGOMERY to the PRINCE OF NAVARRE.

Has defeated and taken prisoner M. De Terrides with the most part of his officers and soldiers, together with their artillery, arms, and horses. Sends a copy of the capitulation with M. De Terrides and a list of the prisoners.—Orthez, 16 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Copy.

388. COMPOSITION between MM. MONTGOMERY and TERRIDES.

Arrangements for the exchange and ransom of M. De Terrides and his officers. The common soldiers to depart without arms, unless they prefer to enlist under Montgomery. The artillery in the town and castle of Orthez to be surrendered to Montgomery for the use of the Prince of Navarre. List of prisoners annexed.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2½.

389. Another copy of the above.

Fr. Pp. 2.

390. Another copy of the above.

Fr. Pp. 3¼.

August 16. **391.** CHARLES IX. to CECIL.

Thanks him for his good offices for the preservation of peace and friendship between him and the Queen of England, which he desires he will continue.—Amboise, 16 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

August 17. **392.** ALBERT FREDERICK OF BRANDENBURGH to the QUEEN.

Having lost both his parents in one day, he sent to Antwerp for the purpose of having a monument made, as this cannot be completed on account of the scarcity of alabaster, he desires licence to export a ship load from England.—Konigsburgh, 17 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

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August 18. 393. The REGENT MURRAY to [CECIL].

Sends him a tarsel and a falcon, and desires to understand some taste of his mind.—St. Andrews, 18 August 1569. *Signed*.
P. 1.

August 20. 394. The QUEEN to the REGENT MURRAY.

Has been informed that he has caused the castle of Dumbarton to be besieged, and has appointed a new convention at Stirling towards the end of this month, for the preparation of new forces to pass into the west to make pursuit against such as he thinks 'favourable to the Queen of Scots. Considering that the said Queen has remitted to her the final order of all her causes, and that she has his promises at many times to be advised by her, she cannot take in good part his delay in answering her, and his pursuit of the Queen of Scots' friends by force. Doubts notwithstanding his promises that he only seeks the satisfying of his own estate without her advice or allowance. Peremptorily requires him to make some more resolute answer concerning the articles sent to him by John Wood, and in the meantime to forbear besieging Dumbarton and conducting any force into the West country. Has in the favour of the Queen of Scots been content to send this letter by Thomas Fleming, her servant, whom she requires to be suffered to return to her quietly, and that also with some answer meet for her expectation, assuring him that she cannot with reason and honour satisfy the said Queen or her friends with any further delay which may grow from lack of answer from him. In default thereof she will be occasioned to proceed in such sort without him, as perchance he shall find much against him.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 21. 395. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to procure the release of a ship called the "Dorothea Fortuna," for which he has engaged a French captain, who will conduct her to Rochelle, and employ her in the defence of the common cause.—Shene, 21 August 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

August 22. 396. BERNALDO [BAKTODEBIRO] to JOHN [DENIS].

Wishes to know whether the King of Portugal's Ambassador has left any letter or writing behind him which relates or belongs to the writer. And whether his (the writer's) son has been with the Ambassador to London, or still remains there. An answer to be sent to Father Maldonado, rector in the Jesuit's College.—Paris, 22 August 1569. *Signed*, Bernaldo Baktodebiro (?).

Add.: To Johana Denies Engles, of the household of the Ambass^r of the K. of Spain. *Endd.*, with seal. *German*.
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August 22. 397. The CARDINAL of CHATILLON to CECIL.

Encloses a list of "merchandises" which are most necessary for the succour of the Princes and their camp. Begs that he will procure a licence in the name of an English merchant, who has engaged to transport the said "merchandises" to Rochelle.—Shene, 22 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

August 22. 398. The QUEEN to the REGENT MURRAY.

Is informed that Paris, a Frenchman who fled into Denmark with the Earl Bothwell, and who is thought to be most privy to the said Earl's worst actions, has by policy been brought into Scotland. Requests that after diligent and circumspect examination of him had for knowledge of the manner and circumstances of the murder of Lord Darnley, the execution of him by way of death may be deferred, whereby the truth may more plainly appear by his testimony living than otherwise it will seem to have credit after his death.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. 1.

August 22. 399. ARREST OF SPANISH GOODS IN ENGLAND.

A memorial to the Privy Council by the Commissioners appointed to view the goods, as to the disposal of certain portions of them.

Endd. P. 1.

August 24. 400. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Thanks him for his letter and news. Is glad that the Queen conceives well of his son. Desires that Cecil will give his assistance and advice in an offer of marriage that he has had from the heir of Mr. Onedall, for one of his daughters. Sends a letter which he has received from Randolph out of Russia. Looks to meet the Regent this week at Kelso and to take order for the punishment of malefactors.

2. P.S.—Desires to know whether he shall send certain men to Knockfergus. Hears that the Earl of Ormond passing through Wales is very sore hurt by the Mansfields.—Berwick 24 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

August 24. 401. VALENTINE DALE to CECIL.

Gives an account of negotiations with the French ambassador, whose answer he looks for this day.—London, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

August 25. 402. VALENTINE DALE to CECIL.

Has got an answer in writing from the French Ambassador, which he sends. He has omitted divers of his reasons which

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he spake. The Ambassador and the merchants of Rouen claim by promise that their matter should have been done in three days; to which he answered that the commissioners were named within three days, but that there were other matters for which there must be time.—London, 25 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 25. 403. VALENTINE DALE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has declared to the Spanish Ambassador how careful their Lordships were to have the doings to be examined of such as had the sales of the King of Spain's subjects' goods, who had commission to sell no goods but such as without damage could not be kept, and that at the highest price that might be. If he would make it appear that they had done the contrary, he desired him to make more diligence, as he had to make his report by the 29th instant. The Ambassador said that it could not be done in such a short time, and required at least the whole of September. He further desired Dale to tell their Lordships that, if they thought good to sell all the goods, to do so plainly, without any colour, and declared what goods might have been kept, as sugar, cochineal, sarsaparilla, and the like.—London, 25 Aug. * *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 25. 404. SIR GEORGE SPEKE to CECIL.

Sends the Spanish Ambassador's reply to his articles in writing. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

August 25. 405. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to [CECIL].

Requests a passport for a gentleman who has been sent by his wife and his cousin to know his health.

Endd. Span. P. ¼.

August 27. 406. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Desires Cecil's assistance that the bearer, Henry Rolfe, who has served in the wars for 25 years and had charge of men as well by sea as by land, may purchase of the Queen 30*l.* of "conceled" lands after 12 years purchase.—Berwick, 27 Aug. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 27. 407. DECLARATION of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Does not agree to the proposition of the Lords of the Council to prohibit the transportation of goods between England and the Low Countries by his master's subjects during the suspension of commerce, as it is contrary to the 5th Article of the last treaty of peace, which he gives at length. Approves of the plan of the Council for appointing four notable merchants of London to arrange all matters relative to the restitution of Frenchmen's goods stayed in England; and also that the

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arrests made on both sides before the 8th of July last shall be continued until the feast of St. Michael if the proposed justice cannot be done earlier.

Draft. Endd. : 27 Aug. 1569. Fr. and Lat. P. 1.

408. Another copy of the above.

Endd. : 24 Aug. Fr. and Lat. P. 1.

August 28. 409. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

1. The motion for peace is clearly vanished away, for the Admiral, by good experience, perceiving their treaties to be only put forth to gain time and drive him to some inconvenience by reason of his mercenary strangers, has rather been attentive earnestly to follow his attempt against Poitiers than otherwise to be deluded with such vain persuasions. Mon. Bonnavet, sent by the King with four companies of men-at-arms to enter Poitiers, has been defeated and taken prisoner and brought before the two Princes of Navarre and Condé. Two of his gentlemen, sometime of the religion, were before his eyes beheaded, and soon after two Italians hanged. After this defeat, the town being more straitly shut up, the Abbess of La Trinité, sister unto the Cardinal of Bourbon, had licence to come forth with certain other gentlewomen, and in her passing through the army saluting the Princes, her nephews, she said to the Admiral that she marvelled he would thus assail the King's towns and trouble his good subjects. Whereunto he answered that he knew that she spake according to her affection, further requesting her to declare that he hoped shortly to have Poitiers in possession. As for the Duke of Guise, he should pay the ransom of her late brother the Prince of Condé, and the Marquis of Mayenne should satisfy six months pay to the reiters. The King has sent M. De la Valette with 600 horse, who makes divers skirmishes. On the 19th the Admiral, assaulting furiously the town wall, there was slain about 600 men, but in the end they entered and drove the others to their trenches, for the town is huge in circuit and many vineyards and meadows within the same. The Duke of Guise has made double trenches within the town, and has to the defence thereof, 4,000 men and the Prince's army is esteemed to be 10,000 chosen footmen and 8,000 or 9,000 horse.

2. The wisest here are persuaded that the importance of the war depends chiefly upon the success of Poitiers, for if the Admiral take this place he has in his hands the chief branches of the house of Guise, besides great riches and ransoms and the flower of the King's army; but if he abandon it, the loss of time, men, munitions, and other necessities will be no small hindrance. The King, in recompense of his great travail in these winter wars last past, invested M. D'Anjou with the county of Maine, and after the Queen Mother's decease has given him the county of Auvergne; but Monsieur being well

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liked of, and having the commandment of the men-of-war, in time it will draw the King to have great suspicion of him, so that the end of this war may be the beginning of another. Thirty prisoners of the religion have been burnt in a house at Orleans by the papists, and about 50 others cruelly cut in pieces and thrown into the river. The Protestants have taken certain places, and those of La Charité have spoiled the King's house at Fontainebleau. The King is at Plessis. Gives account of different forces which are being raised for the relief of Poitiers, but does not think that the King can gather together his forces yet for 20 days. The King has been certified that the Duke of Holstein levies 6,000 reiters and 40 ensigns of foot to invade France. Is secretly given to understand that the gentlemen of La Beauce are ready to receive their further directions upon the success of Poitiers.—Amboise, 28 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5½.

August 29. 410. SIGISMUND GISE to his BROTHER.

Chiefly relating to family matters. The siege of Poitiers by the Admiral and the distress of the besieged. Difficulty that the French King has in keeping his troops together.—Paris, 29 August 1569. *Signed.*

Ger. Pp. 3¼.

August 29. 411. LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Finds that Prestall is sometimes at Dumfries daily accompanying the Lord Maxwell, and sometimes at [Tynnell] with the Laird of Coghill, where, having got two other persons, he coins both gold and silver, whereby he has now such friendship that he is not easily upon any sudden or by secret means to be come by. It were not amiss to pray his delivery at the Regent's hands. Intends to muster the Queen's subjects within this wardenry. The Borders were never in such disorder since he has had charge of them. Intends to call in the sureties of those who refuse to enter themselves, and also proclaim the disobedient outlaws.—Carlisle, 29 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1¼.

[August 29.] 412. MEMORANDA concerning JOHN PRESTALL.

1. Note of such places in Scotland where Prestall resorts.
2. It is said that he has the Regent's and the Earl Morton's assurance for his safety in Scotland.

Endd. P. 1.

August 29. 413. The QUEEN to LORD SCROPE.

Is informed on the behalf of the Queen of Scots that of late he has proclaimed a peace upon the Borders, wherein amongst other things was specially expressed that if any Scotchman were invaded by the Earl of Murray the same

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should not be received nor their goods in England for their safety. Directs him in case Murray makes any pursuit by force against his contraries, as far as he can without evident taking sides, to preserve the persons who shall fly into her realm for succour.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 29 Aug. P. 1.

August 29. **414.** VALENTINE BROWN to CECIL.

Writes touching the loan of 300*l.* from the Queen to Lord Hunsdon. Denies that he has ever meddled directly or indirectly with the trade of the Low Countries. The coast men of Norfolk and Lincoln have all this year haunted Scotland with great quantities of corn under colour of Berwick and Newcastle, and return with the wares of the said Low Countries. If the Queen will give him authority to apprehend any of them, he doubts not with the help of the Lord Governor to have some of the chiefest forthcoming.—Berwick, 29 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

August 29. **415.** CHRISTOPHER EHEMIUS to KILLEGREW.

Is on the point of starting for Nuremburg. They hear that Poitiers has been taken by the Admiral. Many Italians return to their own country. Three thousand Swiss are levied for France.—Heidelburg, 29 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

August 30. **416.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Paris was put to death a fortnight since, and so was Stewart, who was King of Heralds, who had determined to kill the Regent, but was forgiven for that, and was burnt for conjuration and witchcraft. Is glad to hear of some likelihood of the Marshal's coming, and trusts that then he may have licence to come away. Thinks Cecil is not ignorant of his opinion of that marriage; he loves and honours the one so well as he would be right sorry it should take place. It is commonly spoken and believed both in Scotland and in all this part of the north.—Berwick, 30 August 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 30. **417.** SIR GEORGE SPEKE to CECIL.

Has told the Ambassador that Swigs and his fellows shall be inhibited to make any sale until upon trial it be known whether they have committed any of the offences wherewith they stand charged, so that the trial be made with as much speed as conveniently may be. Whereupon he answered that he would use such expedition as he conveniently might, albeit he thought that ambassador hardly dealt with, who must reveal the circumstances whereby he received his information.—London, 30 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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[August.] 418. ARREST of SPANISH MERCHANDISE in ENGLAND.

A note of certain matters to be considered concerning the merchandise stayed in England.

P. 1.

Sept. 4. 419. PASSPORT.

Passport for Antonio Fugazza, a gentleman of Portugal.—
Pychefelde, 4 Sept. 1569. *Signed by the Queen.*
Endd., with royal seal. *P. 1.*

Sept. 5. 420. The REGENT MURRAY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Acknowledges the receipt of her three letters, all of which he has well considered, and has travailed to satisfy her resolutely concerning the articles brought by Mr. John Wood. Is "deliberat," by advice of the King's Council, to send to her Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, instructed to confer with her in the matters imparted by her letters. Denies that it ever entered his mind to prepare any force to pass into the west. As for Dumbarton, there is no other kind of besieging used saving a very mean number of soldiers appointed to resist the daily incursions of them within the castle, from their daily depredations on the poor people of the country. Has suffered Mr. Thomas Fleming to return, but has thought it more sure to send his answer by the ordinary post than by such an one as his misreport has proved him to be. Paris, the Frenchman, suffered death by order of law, on Aug. 16, 17 or 18 days before the receipt of her letter. Desires a safe-conduct for the commendator of Dunfermline to come into her realm.—Stirling, 5 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp. 2½.*

Sept. 5. 421. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Is heartily sorry that the Queen has misliked his answer sent to her by Alexander Hume. Desires him to expedite the safe-conduct for the commendator of Dunfermline. Where Cecil writes that he does not use Lethington as he has done, there is an accident fallen out since his coming to Stirling that is the occasion of the restraining of his liberty and the apprehension of Sir James Balfour. That was a public accusation of them both in presence of the council, that they were of the counsel for knowledge and device of the murder of the King's father; and upon the petition of the accuser (being servant to the Earl of Lennox) it was thought there could be no less done than to put them in surety, whilst the due trial might be had.—Stirling, 5 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. *Pp. 1½.*

August 16. 422. CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTTE FENELON.

Sept. 6.

Extracts from two letters in which the King directs M. De la Motte Fenelon to desire the Queen of England to com-

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mand her subjects to abstain from trading with Rochelle, and to promise that the same conveniences shall be provided for them at Bordeaux, and other towns still in his obedience as exist at Rochelle.

Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 6. **423.** M. DUPIN to CECIL.

Sends some pamphlets printed at Rochelle.—Shene, 6 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ⅓.

Sept. 6. **424.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires his assistance in facilitating the dispatch and procuring licence for the exportation to Rochelle of certain "merchandises" of which they stand in great need.—Shene, 6 Sept. 1569. *Signed.* (See Aug. 22.)

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 7. **425.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Will understand what he can of the marriage at his meeting with Murray. Has received advertisement out of Scotland that Lethington is committed to ward, being accused of treason, and that the parson of Fliske was also sought for. Has received a letter from the Council in behalf of certain of the Armerars, and one Carr and Fenwick. It came too late as the father and one of the sons were condemned of march treason, and had received their judgment a little before the delivery of the letter. Denies that there has been any partiality shown either by himself or Sir John Forster in this matter.—Newcastle, 7 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 7. **426.** The DOGE of VENICE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Thanking her for the liberation of the two Venetian ships which had been stayed in her realm.—Venice, 7 Sept. 1569.

Add. Endd. on parchment. Ital. Royal letter.

Sept. 8. **427.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Sends a packet together with a letter to himself from the Regent, whereby he finds that his advertisement of Lethington is true. Balfour was taken out of Fife with certain horsemen and harquebussiers. They are accused by Crawford, a servant of the Earl of Lennox, of consenting to and aiding the murder of Lord Darnley. The Earl of Athole is also in his house upon bond. Crawford's accusation may be some part of the cause of their imprisonment, but surely the principal cause is a certain convention that has been of late at Athole, where were practised some matters for the Scottish Queen.—Alnwick, 8 September 1569. *Signed.*

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Sept. 8. 428. JOHN STURMIUS to CECIL.

Writes in favour of a man who has translated the Bible into Spanish. They have no news from France.—Strasbourg, 8 September 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1.

Sept. 10. 429. CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the DUKE OF ANJOU.

His letter to the King has just arrived announcing the raising of the siege of Poitiers with great honour to the Duke of Guise. Approves of his false attack upon Chatelherault which has been of great service.

Extract from a letter written from Plessis les Tours, 6 September 1569. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 10. 430. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The town of Naverin for three months being besieged by M. Terrides, the captain sent secretly to the Queen of Navarre that unless presently he were succoured he would be constrained to yield up the place, whereupon the Princes dispatched incontinent to M. Montgomery to repair with the Viscount's troops to levy the siege. Danville sent in haste to Terrides willing him to retire to Orthez, or some other place of security, but by his too long abode his forces were put to flight, 800 being slain and he himself besieged and taken prisoner in Orthez, together with M. St. Colombe and divers others of mark, so as this province is again reduced to the obedience of the Queen of Navarre. MM. Danville and Monluc having joined their forces together, there is like to be some encounter between them and Montgomery. Since his last of the 28th ult. the Admiral has gained a tower at Poitiers and kept them so straitly pent in as for 16 days they were constrained to eat horseflesh, having great penury within the town. On the 3d M. D'Anjou made a general muster of his army in which he found 1,500 gendarmes French, 700 Italian horsemen, 1,000 Walloons, and 4,000 reiters, besides La Vallette's regiment of 400, and the Duke of Longueville's and some other companies. Of footmen he had 6,000 French, 4,000 Swiss, 2,500 Italians, and 2,000 Walloons. On the 4th instant he passed over the river of Creuse, and on Tuesday last planted his artillery before Chatelherault, and by noon next day had made a breach 40 feet long. The assault was granted to the Italians, whereat the French greatly misliking would not follow their captain but suffered 400 of them to be slain without rescue within the town walls. The Admiral judging the place to be in great danger, on Wednesday night last with 7,000 horse and 8,000 footmen marched to within three leagues of Chatelherault; whereupon Monsieur perceiving that he came with intention to fight, levied his siege, and on Friday the two armies skirmished together, when he had two cornets of horse defeated. Monsieur understanding that 2,000

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horsemen be passed the river of Creuse, has advertised the King here to retire within the town, fearing lest they should surprise him. Monsieur's army is at Ingrande, so that they daily look for a battle to be stricken. Is informed that the Admiral yet maintains the siege of Poitiers.—Tours, 10 September 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

431. OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

Abstract of the intelligence contained in the above letter, with the addition that the Queen of Navarre had come to the camp with 12 ensigns and 600 horse.

Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 11. **432. QUEEN ELIZABETH to CHARLES IX.**

Thanks him for his letter of the 15th August informing her of his intended marriage with the Emperor's second daughter, and of that of his sister Margaret with the King of Portugal, which she right well allows, and hopes that the whole estate of Christendom shall thereby receive increase of quietness.

433. QUEEN ELIZABETH to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

To the same effect as the above.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 11 September 1569. Pp. 14.

Sept. 11. **434. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.**

Excuses himself for using his servant's hand on account of his indisposition. Is secretly given to understand that Poitiers is still environed with sufficient forces. No gentleman from within that town has come to the Court but only two spies to Monsieur. Monsieur is with his army at Ingrande and the Admiral is at La Selle two leagues from thence. Monsieur advertising that 2,000 horsemen were passed the Creuse caused the Court to dislodge at midnight with a great tumult. The Prince's army is very puissant and much redoubted of their enemies. The Queen of Navarre banqueted the Count Mansfield and the chief rittmasters before Poitiers renewing their capitulations. There is a levy of soldiers in La Beauce. It is ordained that those of the religion within Orleans shall be put out of the town, which the Duke Montpensier misliked the other day in council, saying that the chasing the Huguenots from their houses had strengthened their enemies above 8,000 men. The Swiss say that they are not bound to furnish any more men. The news of the descent of the Germans into France is lately confirmed. The Duke of Savoy during these troubles does not omit to make his profit thereof, and treats of a league with Berne and Zurich which is greatly suspected by them of Geneva. Begs him to have the Admiral's cause in remembrance.—Tours, 11 September 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

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Sept. 11. 435. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Sends the same information as that contained in his letters to the Queen and Cecil respecting the progress of the siege of Poitiers, the alarm at the Court, the coming of the Queen of Navarre to the camp, &c. Six lines in cipher at the end of this letter.—Tour, 11 Sept. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Sept. 15. 436. JOHN BATEMAN to CECIL.

Here is great care and pensiveness taken for the Laird of Lethington being, as it is informed, in great peril, and most earnest desires and wishes are made that Cecil would stand his friend in this extremity. Is thus bold to advertise him, being thereto moved by those who singularly trust unto him.—Wingfield, 15 Sept. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

[Sept.] 437. The REGENT MURRAY to [CECIL].

Desires that sharp commandment may be sent to Sir John Forster to redress divers enormities and spoils committed on the subjects of Scotland by certain of the West Marches of England. *Signed*.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 16. 438. ALBERT FREDERICK OF BRANDENBURG to the QUEEN.

Desires that restitution may be made of the goods of certain of his subjects, which have been seized by her fleet.—Konigsburg, 16 Sept. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 16. 439. CASSIODORUS REIMIUS to CECIL.

Has after eleven years labour finished the translations of the Bible into Spanish. Describes the different obstacles thrown in the way of accomplishing his task by Satan. Desires Cecil to procure the Queen's favour for his work.—Frankfort-on-Main, 16 Sept. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 18. 440. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Finds now that the siege is wholly levied from Poitiers. There is great want of money on both sides. The King's Swiss are unpaid for three months, and his reiters for five. The Admiral is behind hand for three months, and has repassed the Creuse. Desires him to credit and thank the bearer for his painful and dangerous services lately done.—Tours, 18 Sept. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

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Sept. 19. 441. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to procure licence for two French gentlemen to sell a cargo of fish which they have captured coming from Newfoundland, in order that they may be able to procure victual and other necessities for their return voyage to Rochelle. —Shene, 19 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 2.

Sept. 20. 442. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Monsieur is yet at Chinon, and has passed certain of his men over the river of Vienne, putting garrisons in the towns upon the Loire. The Admiral besieges the castle of Mirebeau. Monsieur has much ado to keep his army from "scaling." The King has made proclamation for all gentlemen to repair to their regiments, and footmen to go to their ensigns. The Viscounts have repassed the Garonne. The Duke of Guise, after his thin diet in Poitiers, making some excess here, is fallen into a fever, the Marquis, his brother, being sick of the same disease. A cornet has been brought hither which was taken in the retreat of the Admiral from Poitiers. Is advertised that a small town in Auvergne called Aurillac is taken by the religion, some motion beginning in those parts.—Tours, 20 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 23. 443. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Perceives by a letter sent out of Spain that there is some practice intended by the Spaniards against the Queen by nourishing the intestine wars in Ireland, they thinking that they can no ways sooner finish these wars in France than by troubling England. There has repaired to M. D'Anjou's camp many gentlemen and certain foot bands, and most of those about the Court. Monsieur has passed his artillery over the Vienne, as though he would fight the Admiral. His army is in great need of victuals. The Admiral's office is given to the Marquis de Villars, his ancient enemy. There have been discovered certain practices of poison intended against the Admiral, but the parties are apprehended. Mentions places taken by those of the religion, also sundry motions in their behalf in Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy. The Italians so much mislike their entertainment lately at Chatelherault as they will not winter in France. There are sundry strange bruits of England which he trusts are not true.—Tours, 23 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 24. 444. The QUEEN to WILLIAM LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Expresses her feelings of good will towards him, and is sorry to say that the report of the death of Wolfgang Count Palatine is true.—Windsor.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd., 24 Sept. Lat. P. 1.

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Sept. 25. 445.

WILLIAM GARRARD and VALENTINE DALE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Repaired to the French Ambassador and opened to him the difficulties of his request, and required him to consider how it would stand with the treaty for the Queen's subjects to be restrained from free access to such places as were best for their commodity, and required to know how they might be assured of their traffic since they had been arrested in so many places, and how they might have as convenient trade in other places as at Rochelle. For answer he made a long discourse what requests he had made, and what answers he had had, and how grievously his master took it that his rebels were aided with cannon, powder, munitions, and money, without which they had not been able so long to annoy him, or to besiege Poitiers; also that now the galleys were come down it might be occasion of harm to the English upon the seas. They asked him whether he made this request of courtesy or by way of prohibition, at which he was somewhat abashed, and after certain conversation said that if the merchants would tell him of any particular wares that were to be had cheap or commodiously at Rochelle, he would cause the same to be procured at other places.—London, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Sept. 28. 446.

HENRY CHAMPERNOUN to the QUEEN.

Gives particulars of the siege of Chatelherault, and of the levying of the siege of Navarin, by Montgomery, whose letter to the Prince of Navarre he encloses. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 28. 447.

HENRY CHAMPERNOUN to CECIL.

Arrived here on the 20th Sept. where he found good entertainment, after no little troublesome time passed upon the seas. Sends a copy of Montgomery's letter to the Prince of Navarre, of 15 August. Is sent for by the Admiral to come to the camp. There is some small likelihood of peace. Sends a letter from the Princes of Navarre and Condé.—Rochelle, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Sept. 28. 448.

The PRINCES OF NAVARRE and CONDÉ to CHAMPERNOUN.

Were very glad to hear of his arrival with such a good troop of English gentlemen and soldiers, who have volunteered for their succour. As they shortly look for a battle, desire that they will make haste and go to the Admiral's camp.—St. Maixent, 28 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 30. 449.

The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Complains that his packet, directed to his master, has been stolen, and the bearer wounded, and desires him to inform the

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Queen, so that redress may be had.—London, 30 Sept. 1569.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Sept. 30. 450. VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Recommends Captain Yaxley, a man of long service, to him, whom he perceives Lord Hunsdon would be glad to have helped with the Queen's liberality.—Berwick, the last of Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Pp. 1½.

Sept. 30. 451. VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Sends up the bearer about the soliciting of his causes of accounts, and thanks Cecil for his goodness, extended always towards him and his wife.—Berwick, 30 Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅓.

Sept. 452. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Has sent copies of the French King's and the Queen Mother's letters to the Duke of Anjou, to the Earl of Leicester, in order that he may show them to the Queen. Desires an answer to his request that the Queen's subjects may be prohibited from trading with Rochelle, and that more diligence may be used in the restitution of the goods which have been arrested.—London, Sept. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ⅔.

Oct. 1. 453. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires that two merchants of Rochelle who have come about the Prince's business and who have been arrested at Dover may be released.—Shene, 1 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ⅓.

Oct. 2. 454. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Yesterday rode to Kelso and dined with the Regent who declared how desirous he was to reform the disordered liberties of his Marches, and hoped that the English officers would in like manner concur. He appointed the 18th inst. to ride upon the thieves of Liddesdale, and required to have 100 shot out of the garrison of Berwick. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure how he shall answer him.—Berwick, 2 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Oct. 3. 455. BATTLE of MONCONTOUR.

Account of a skirmish between the forces of the Duke of Anjou and the Admiral on the 30th Sept. which was followed on the 3rd Oct. by a great battle at Moncontour. The loss of the Admiral is set down at more than 10,000 men, all his carriages and baggage and eleven pieces of artillery ;

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whilst that of the Duke of Anjou is put down at rather over 300 men.—*Signed*: De Neufville.

Copy written at [Hernoulx] 4 Oct. 1569. Endd. Fr. Pp. 10½.

Oct. 5. 456. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The two armies on Friday the 30th Sept. being at Moncontour, there chanced between them a rude encounter with equal loss, there being slain 400 men. The next two days they made some abstinence, but on Monday presenting themselves both in order there was stricken a notable battle, which from 11 o'clock till 3 p.m. remained doubtful, but in the end M. D'Anjou won the field, overthrew the Admiral's footmen, and gained his artillery and baggage. Gives different reports about the battle, but for better knowledge of the certainty, he addressed himself to the Court in manner of congratulation, as all other ambassadors did. One La Roche, newly arrived from the camp, told him by the King's command that for certain the Admiral is dead, and of the King's side are slain the Marquis of Baden with some other colonels of reiters, and the Rhinegrave and Bassompierre sore hurt. The retreat of the Prince's horsemen is towards Angouleme whither Monsieur follows with his army. Being with the King, Norris said that having gained the victory he could do no more worthy thing than to take compassion of his poor subjects, who said that such as were willing to return to their due obedience would find him a merciful Prince, but the obstinate he meant to pursue with all rigour and extremity. On the 24th Sept. the King sent for him, and being first brought to the Queen Mother, she said that the King had a most earnest request to make, that he should at his next dispatch to Her Majesty give her to understand that she would at their requests stand so greatly the Queen of Scots' good friend as to restore her to her former estate. The King being ready to take horse to run on hunting, used the like speech to him. Is credibly informed that there are not slain above 6,000 men, there being lost as many horsemen on the one part as the other. M. De Tavannes wrote to their Majesties that they should now attend to some pacification, which is an evident sign that things are not so desperate as they give forth. The Admiral has retreated to Lusignan, and there gathers his forces together, which proves La Roche's report to be but vain.—Tours, 5 Oct. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Oct. 5. 457. The REGENT MURRAY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Announces the departure of the commendator of Dunfermline, and will not weary her with repetition of anything that he has in charge.—Kelso, 5 Oct. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

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Oct. 5. 458. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Desires him to credit the Commendator of Dumfermline as he knows him to be both trusty and honest, also that David Ker, of "Sheilstokebrayes," a notorious trespasser now worthily kept in prison at Berwick, may be delivered up to him.—Kelso, 5 October 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 6. 459. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Expresses his sorrow at the news which he sends. The battle continued doubtful until 3 p.m., but in the end the Admiral's footmen were all broken and his horsemen put to flight, Monsieur pursuing the chase for the space of four leagues, having gained the artillery and 3,000 of the reiters' chariots. The reiters of Volrade von Mansfeldt's own regiment fought very valiantly, but the others did not so well acquit themselves. They say 13,000 men are slain upon the field. The Duke of Guise is hurt in the hand and foot, the Rhinegrave and Bassompierre wounded, and the Marquis of Baden was slain in the second charge. The King departs towards Chinon where no want of misery will be, being a place sore wasted with the two armies. Sends an *arrêt* whereby a great number of the religion are touched. Understands the number of slain is about 6,000, the most part lansquenets, who cowardly retiring themselves, were all cut to pieces. There was as much slaughter of the King's cavalry as theirs, and M. D'Anjou was borne to the ground off his horse. The Admiral has retired to Lusignan where he assembles his people.—6 October. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 6. 460. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to credit what the bearer has in charge to say, and to send any news that he may have.—Shene, 6 October 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

Oct. 7. 461. The QUEEN to LORD SCROPE.

Is informed that the Earl of Murray is come towards the Borders with determination to pursue and chastise the great number of disordered persons being peace-breakers, robbers, and otherwise offenders against the common peace of both realms. Commands him to his uttermost to concur with the said Earl. Requires better regard to be had to the observation of this order than was had last year upon a like occasion.—Windsor, 7 October 1569.

Draft. Endd. P. ¾.

Oct. 7. 462. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to SIR GEORGE SPEKE.

Complains of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed for the sale of the goods belonging to the Spaniards

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which were detained in England.—London, 7 October 1569.
Signed.

Add., with seal. *Span.* *Pp.* 1¼.

[Oct. 7.] 463. PROCEEDINGS in the COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Commission for certain officers in the Court of Admiralty to investigate charges of piracy committed by Englishmen on the Spaniards, and endorsed with an order for Sir John Pollard to restore a ship called "Fortuna Maris" which had been seized by him.

Endd. *Lat.* *Pp.* 1½.

Oct. 10. 464. SIR HENRY NORRIS to LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. Gives further particulars of the battle of Moncontour. On the day of the battle certain of the Admiral's horsemen surprised a treasurer coming out of the Limousin with 30,000 francs. On Monsieur presenting the battle, the Admiral charged his squadron with 2,000 reiters and such French gendarmes as he had, and furiously striking upon the battle marvellously shook the same, but in the retreat being encountered on the flank by M. D'Aumale and the Marquis of Villars they received some loss. Nevertheless there was charge and recharge made, every squadron fighting his turn, but in the end the Admiral was forced to retire with his cavalry. The infantry being left unsustained and the Duke of Guise charging them with the light horsemen, the lansquenets cowardly without resistance drawing to the French for succour abandoned the artillery, and were the cause not only of their own losses but likewise of a great part of the French. Divers cornets of reiters seeing the battle lost ran to their baggage and took what they thought most dear to them leaving their chariots.

2. The number slain is accounted 8,000 whereof there be but 400 horsemen. The prisoners of mark are M. D'Acier and La Noue of Brittany. Besides those already given there is slain on the King's side Count Mansfield, the general of the Walloons, and MM. De Vacon and De Mailly. There are 115 ensigns taken by Monsieur, whereof 55 were brought hither by M. Tavannes. One has been found dead with the Toison d'or about his neck. Monsieur marching forward found Niort, Chatelherault, and other places abandoned, which confirms this disaster to be very great. It is held that the Admiral is at Rochelle with the Princes and the Queen of Navarre. Yesterday a soldier assured the King that he had slain since the battle M. de Mouy with a harquebussade of triple shot in the head, and further said there was a complot of six soldiers every one choosing his man of the chiefest of the Admiral's company to slay him. Doubts nothing will more [endanger] the Admiral's safety than the 50,000 crowns which the Parisians have decreed to him who shall murder him.

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3. Understands that the galleys are come to stop the traffic of Rochelle. Tours, 10 October 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Damaged by damp. Pp. 1¼.

Oct. 10. 465. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Colonel Julius and the others have gone to London very well content that the Queen has been pleased to send Mr. Middlemore to make preparations for their passage. Sends a letter which they have brought from the Queen of Navarre for the Queen of England.—Shene, 10 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

Oct. 12. 466. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Forwards a letter for the commendator of Dunfermline, which he desires him to deliver. — Kelso, 12 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Oct. 13. 467. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT MURRAY.

Has received his letters by George Carey, her cousin, and where it appears that the Duke of Norfolk did first motion unto him the matter of the marriage with the Scottish Queen, she earnestly requires him to consider well, and that she may have as many proofs with circumstances as he can well compass, to make it appear that the said Duke moved it to him or any of his, and that it was not moved by him to the Duke. The more evident the proofs shall be the better will she allow of him and his actions. Thinks herself not well used if any have reported that she did ever allow of any such marriage, as indeed she never did or in reason will do.

Draft by Cecil. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 15. 468. HENRY CHAMPERNOWNE to CECIL.

1. Sends an account of the battle of Moncontour, which he states to have occurred on the 10th October. Supposes in all there are 12,000 footmen lost. The Admiral was hurt in the face with a pistol. Are driven to their towns and holds until they can assemble again. Look for Montgomery out of Gascony, at whose coming they will fight again.—St. Jean d'Angely, 15 Oct.

2. P.S.—M. de Mouy was hurt by one of his own company, who meant to have shot him through the head, but hit him in the neck. By this means they were fain to yield New Yorke [Niort] to the enemy. The King has sent 2,000 horse to M. D'Anville to fight with Count Montgomery and interrupt his coming. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 16. 469. The PRINCES OF NAVARRE and CONDÉ to CECIL.

Have sent to the Cardinal of Chatillon a discourse of the late battle, which they have desired him to communicate to

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him, by which also he will see the condition in which they are at present. Express their gratitude for the zeal and favour which he has always shown towards their cause.—Xaintes, 16 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

Oct. 16. **470.** M. DE CAVAGNIES to CECIL.

They still have as great a force of both French and German cavalry as before the late battle, who keep up their resolution and courage, but they have great lack of money to pay the reiters. Has told the lord whom he knows what Cecil communicated to him at his departure, for which he thanks him. Desires him to let the Cardinal of Chatillon know what assistance he can render them whilst they are waiting for the succours which are coming from Germany.—Xaintes, 16 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 16. **471.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

1. The Regent has unfeignedly to his great pains travailed and to his uttermost endeavoured to procure justice on the Borders. On the 10th and 11th inst. he came to Ridingburn, and from 9 a.m. till after 5 p.m. debated and determined such causes as came before them, and made to this Border a great delivery.

2. P.S.—Desires Cecil to further the suit of his servant Scudamore.—Berwick, 16 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 10 & 11. **472.** *Justice on the Borders.*

A list of twenty-one English bills filed upon the Scots and delivered at Ridingburn, for horses and cattle stolen, amounting, principal, double and "saffee," to 1,200*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* There were twenty-five bills besides filed, the delivery of which was respited to the 8th November, which are likely to be more than 1,000*l.* sterling; and yet there remain six or seven score unanswered, besides those of the Marches.

Endd. : 10 & 11 Oct. 1569. Pp. 3¼. Enclosure.

Oct. 16. **473.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Has received the Queen's letter commanding him to concur with the Lord Regent of Scotland in chastising the offenders against the common peace of both realms. Whatever negligence or oversight happened last year in his absence, he will foresee and regard the same at this time, so as he trusts the said Regent will have no just cause of complaint.—Carlisle, 16 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

P. ¾.

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Oct. 16. 474. THOMAS LEIGHTON to CECIL.

Found the Marquis Vitelli at Dover, to whom he declared Her Majesty's pleasure from point to point. He was thankful that the Queen would accept him to her presence, but wished that all his servants might have come with him. Though it was thought that himself with five persons was sufficient, he has presumed so much beyond his commission as to let them have two horses more. Sends the names of the eight that came, and of the others who remain.—Dover, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 16. 475. *The Marquis Chapin Vitelli.*

List of the names of the gentlemen and others who accompanied the Marquis to Dover, where they remain, with the exception of eight, about forty-four in all.

Ital. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

Oct. 20. 476. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Doctor Wolph, councillor of the late Duke of Deux Ponts, has just arrived from Rochelle, having charge from the noblemen there to inform Her Majesty of the state of their affairs. Desires to know her pleasure herein.—Shene, 20 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

Oct. 21. 477. The REGENT MURRAY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

At the receipt of her letter of the 13th inst. he was ready to enter Liddlesdale for pursuit of the thieves and peace breakers, so that he wanted the commodity to satisfy her desire presently, all writings touching the matter mentioned being sent back to Edinburgh. The order of the moving of that marriage he has already, to his best remembrance, declared to Mr. Carey, and whatsoever he can collect further that may make the truth more evident shall be sent to her as soon as possible.—Hawick, 21 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Oct. 22. 478. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Is uncertain whether the Duke of Norfolk be free or not from any contract. These words in his letter are to be considered, "that he is so far proceeded in that matter as with " conscience and honour he cannot turn back." Has received no answer as to how he shall behave himself in uttering of the matter moved by Mr. Carey, and therewithal to keep the same secret; for he is not able to know his ability before he has tasted the minds of divers, which is hard to do keeping therewithal secrecy. Prays him to move the Queen not to take two or three days delay in evil part, and to thank her for the readiness and good concurrence which he has found in all her wardens.—Hawick, 22 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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Oct. 22.

479. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Has furnished the Regent with 200 soldiers, and sent the Queen's letters to him. The Regent has desired him to send all letters coming from the south to the Laird of Grange. The Regent minds to be a witness of the siege of Dumbarton in person. The cause of this long holding out has been the messages and comfort ere this to have been relieved by the [Scottish] Queen. Home goes not this journey with the Regent, but sends his friends and servants. Many of the Marches have refused him, and have gone to Earl Morton. Lethington is found to be "the principal person for beginning the trouble—some cause." Robert Melville was not ignorant of the beginning thereof, but brought the Queen's mind to Lethington. Grange's coming to Kelso was to make it known to Scotland that he was of the Regent's [party]. He offered to render up the castle again, but the Regent would not receive it. He has given up the provostship. Lethington has made an offer to the Regent for agreement, but it will not yet be harkened unto. Argyle now determines to conform himself to the Regent. Lord Seton minds secretly to depart into France. The Earls of Eglinton and Cassilis accompany the Regent. The English soldiers remain at Jedworth. There is a principal person of the Hamilton's slain. Another attempt to put victuals into Dumbarton has failed. Complains of want of money. Fears there is also scarcity of powder.—Berwick, 22 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 23.

480. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Sends a packet from the Regent. The soldiers are returned not having passed further than Jedworth. Perceives that the Regent minds to do some further displeasure unto Sandy Armstrong.—Berwick, 23 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 23.

481. The QUEEN to the REGENT MURRAY.

Has heard the bearer hereof, the Commendator of Dunfermline, in all such things as have been committed to his charge, whose sufficiency she well allows. After report made by certain of her Council, she perused such writings as he had exhibited to them. Finds the matters first propounded by her very weighty, and Murray's answers thereto to have been with great deliberation conceived, and to carry with them much reason in the most part, but yet finds not any clear resolution how any convenient end may succeed hereof without such evident peril and danger as in wisdom is not to be chosen. Has shown her mind to the bearer, upon whose report she desires him to consider the same, and with speed advertise her.

Draft by Cecil. Endd. P. ¾.

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Oct. 23. 482. MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to CECIL.

The continuance of Cecil's accustomed favour is no small comfort to him at this time. None can long be employed in the public managing of Princes' affairs who shall not at some time taste the malice of the world and the envy of the Court, whereof his lot is to feel the experience in his own person. Although there be a number conjured against him, of which the most part are bound to him for private benefits, he still has as good friendship of the noblest and best of the country as any man of his degree. Doubts not but that his enemies will endeavour by untrue reports to make him odious to the Queen of England, but trusts that she has had so good proof of his upright meaning towards herself, that she will not conceive any sinister opinion of him until he has been first heard. It has been reported to him that Crawford, who at Stirling accused him, had no commission from his master to do so, as appears by a letter written to him which Cecil has read. Prays him, if he possibly can, to find means to retire that letter into his hands, and to send it hither, to the end that by Lethington's showing the same, the malice of his enemies may be convinced, who still purge themselves of the device of this calumnious accusation.—Stirling Castle, 23 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 23. 483. KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

Can declare no better or certain ground for the committing of Lethington to ward but the malice and envy of some of his enemies, who by means of a faction have craftily induced the Regent to do that which he was most unwilling to do. Is assured that Murray in his heart sore repents that ever he yielded to their passions. Doubts not but that the trial will issue in a declaration of the innocence of Lethington and the confusion of his enemies. In the meantime he prays him and his other friends to suspend their judgments. Dares say that Bedford has heard something against himself that in the handling of this matter he has not done his duty to the Regent. Declares that nothing will ever make him spot his poor honesty whereunto he will ever have greater respect than to his life.—Edinburgh Castle, 23 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 24. 484. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires him to procure a passport for M. De Schomberg to go to Hamburg, and also that he may have licence to export three hackneys, two of which he intends to present to the Elector Palatine and the Duke Casimir.—Shene, 24 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 25. 485. LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

1. Has concurred with the Regent for the reformation of the thieves, and taken order for the avoiding the receipt both

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of them and their goods. The Regent has made great fires and done great hurt, through terror whereof all the whole surnames both of Liddlesdale and otherwheres are generally come in and entered unto him good assurance and pledges for their obedience from henceforth. He has promised to appoint an officer at whose hands Scrope shall receive redress in all causes. Has moved the Regent for the apprehension of Prestall, giving him to understand where he is in secret kept, though he with whom he is reports that he has gone to Germany; who has promised to do what in him lies.

2. P.S.—Lord Herries has sent special commandment to all his that they shall be at the Regent's command in all respects.
—Carlisle, 25 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 27. **486.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The King departing from Tours on the 11th inst., Norris sent his secretary to attend on the Court, from whom he is advertised that the camp being at St. Jean D'Angely, he went to view the place, the site whereof is somewhat strong but commanded on the north side. The town is environed with infantry on all sides. They stay the bringing of their artillery to the town for lack of powder. For that it is judged that the town will be defended to the utmost, the infantry knowing what danger it is to assail a breach have requested to have the gendarmes' cuirasses, which is granted to them. In the piece commands Captains Piles and Rovergne with 1,000 men. There is daily shooting out of the trenches and town, but as yet there is no sortie made. The Admiral was hurt in the face at the battle with a pistol shot, and is at Cognac, two rivers being betwixt him and Monsieur. The dead body that was found with the toison d'or was that of Ludovic of Nassau. The King to animate his soldiers has brought to the camp 600,000 francs. He has likewise sent 300,000 francs into Germany to make a new levy for next spring. There is muttering that the King will practise some composition with the reiters. There is an English merchant taken lately by St. Jean D'Angely and grown to composition with the parties for 100 crowns for his ransom, which is very strange considering the amity betwixt the Princes, that merchants should be taken as good prize. His name is John Hopkins, servant to Mr. Hickins of Bristol, who says that he saw, fifteen days since in the river of Bordeaux, eight galliots, two foists, and two great ships equipped for war. His grief was great to hear the disquiet that the Duke's sudden departure caused both Her Majesty and the Council. His wife is very ill troubled with a lame leg.—Tours, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 27. **487.** The JUDGE of the ADMIRALTY COURT to CECIL.

On receipt of the Council's letter, they framed certain articles agreeable to their advice, which they delivered to the

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commissioners for the French matters, wherewith they are not contented. Sends a copy of the said articles. The merchants of London are very careless of the matter, though they have at Rouen in their own and Frenchmen's names above 20,000*l.* besides the adventure to Bordeaux.—London, 27 Oct. 1569. *Signed*: David Lewes.

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 27. 488. *Answer to the French Commissioners.*

Certain articles proposed by the French commissioners for regulating the restoration of the merchants' goods stayed in England and France with the answers of the other side.

Enclosed in Lewes' letter to Cecil. *P.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Oct. 29. 489. The REGENT MURRAY to the QUEEN.

1. Has already declared to Mr. Carey the order and circumstances of his proceeding in the Duke of Norfolk's matter, wherein seeing her not fully satisfied, he will, to his best remembrance, collect the things omitted that may serve for manifestation of the truth. Cannot well affirm that the Duke of Norfolk did first directly and in plain words motion the matter of the marriage to him; howbeit it will appear that others have gone about to make him (Murray) the author and instrument of their devices. When first at York he was moved to "suit" familiar conference with the Duke in order to procure expedition. He suspected nothing less than that the Duke pretended to the said marriage, but now perceives that it was pressed at to make him the motioner of all things. What was talked betwixt the Duke and Lethington the day they rode to Cawood was without his commandment or foreknowledge.

2. So soon as he had spoken with the Duke he partly smelt his intentions, for when he that chiefly had the hearing of the matter declared himself so careful to have the Queen's shame covered and her honour repaired, showed her interest in the title to the crown of England, which had so many friends; that it was convenient she had no children, there being but one babe proceeded of her, and the Hamiltons, Murray's unfriends, having the next respect; also Murray should esteem that the issue of her body would be more affectionate to him than any other who might attain to that room. It may well be thought by such speeches what he pretended to, but there was no other thing substantial communicated in that purpose to Murray before his departing forth of England than is already written with Master Carey, save that the Duke willed him to make none privy to that which was spoken betwixt them in the park at Hampton Court. When Murray required him to procure that Bothwell might be sent for to be executed, he answered that Her Majesty would nowise solicit to the same, but purposely had him living above the Queen of Scots' head to stay her from any other marriage. Mr. John Wood had no

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kind of instruction from him to the Duke, but it is true that after he had remained twenty days at the Court he was willed by him to write to Murray to know what he would do in the matter of the marriage, which was the first time that it was motioned in plain words to him. The Duke willed him to write that if Murray would make the Queen to be restored to her honour and crown and the unlawful marriage with Bothwell to be dissolved; then should the third follow, that was the marriage betwixt the Duke and her, and consequently all things that he could wish to his weal and surety. Being advised not to make strange with the Duke he wrote again to Wood in cipher, confirm to his declaration sent by Carey. The Duke liked well of the answer, save in one point, where Murray desired the marriage to precede the restitution; wherein the Duke, seeing he could not prevail with him, then was Her Highness (as they judged) urged to come to some end in the said Queen's cause. Being uncertain what was Her Majesty's contentation in the said matter, Murray thought of no better means to redeem time than to require the consummation of the marriage to precede her restitution, judging that Her Majesty would never allow of the first, and so the next of necessity should fail.

3. When she was persuaded to move the Queen of Scots' restitution by the articles sent by Wood, he was constrained to refuse the same.

4. Was pressed on all hands to redeem time with the Duke as well by reason of his credit and greatness as the uncertainty to what end Her Majesty would incline in the matters of restitution and marriage. The misknowledge of Her Highness's resolution has caused things to be otherwise handled than if she had given them a taste of what should have been the issue of the Queen's cause.—Dumfries, 29 Oct. 1569.

Signed.

Pp. 2½.

Oct. 29. 490. MEMORANDA by CECIL.

Notes of injuries done to the English by the King of Spain's subjects. Also of matters to be considered in treating with Vitelli.

Endd.: 29 Octob. 1569, "Concerning the treaty with the Marquis Vitelli."

P. 1.

Oct. 29. 491. The REGENT MURRAY to the QUEEN.

Has sent to her some notes collected of that which was omitted in his discourse made to Mr. Carey. Beseeches her to consider them, and that he may have some advertisement of her mind. Desires her not to be offended with the delay.—Dumfries, 29 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Oct. 29. 492. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Such things as were by his letter required he will receive herewith. Cannot blame him for finding the late proceedings strange, but seeing Her Highness so earnestly travailing for the Queen of Scots' restoration, he could not think it profitable to lose the benevolence of such as seemed bent that way, having no taste of Her Highness's misliking of the purpose. Uncertainty with them has bred uncertainty here. Wishes that on both sides the matter had been more plainly handled. Can do nothing till he hears from him in the matter moved by Mr. Carey. Has been inclosed in an unhappy country plenished with thieves, with whom he has taken order.—Dumfries, 29 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 30. 493. ALFONSO FERRABOSCO to CECIL.

Begs him to continue his good opinion of him and to remain his protector and favourer.—Bologna, 30 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. P. ½.

Oct. 31. 494. JOHN WOOD to CECIL.

1. The Regent has had a very prosperous journey upon the frontiers.

2. It is thought that Dumbarton is in a great strait.

3. There is great expectation of this day of law of the Secretary.

4. Begs his forgiveness for not having been so plain as he thought he should have been.—Manderston, 31 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 31. 495. QUEEN ELIZABETH to CHARLES IX.

Has received his letter of Oct. 8, and has great pleasure in hearing of his victory. Offers her services to assuage the evils with which civil war is accompanied.

Queen Elizabeth to Catherine de Medicis.

To the same effect as the above.

Draft. Endd.: 31 Oct. 1569. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

Oct. 496. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to the QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Is willed by the King to agree to the things propounded at Farnham Castle on 10th August for the trade between England and France. He also desires that she will cause her subjects to forbear oft repair and traffic to Rochelle. Cannot agree to restrain the trade of his subjects to and from England and Flanders during the present suspension. Desires that a day may be appointed for the execution of the restitution of prizes on both sides. Requires that the Queen of Scots shall not be put into the hands of her enemies, and that nothing be

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said or done impertinent to her dignity as a sovereign princess. Also that he may be resolved what succours the Queen of England means to give to place her in her estate, and that she will not suffer her evil subjects to settle their matters against her by the spoil of the country and taking the town of Dumbarton.

2. Copy with English translation in the margin, and also notes by Cecil.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

- Oct. 497. TREATY of COMMERCE between the GRAND TURK and the KING OF FRANCE.

Consisting of eighteen articles wherein the Sultan Selim promises that the subjects of the King of France trading to the Levant, and other parts of his dominions shall not be robbed, enslaved, or otherwise molested, but shall be given every reasonable aid and encouragement in their traffic.—Constantinople, Oct. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 5¼.

- Oct. 498. GOODS of ENGLISHMEN arrested in BRITANNY.

Note of ships and goods belonging to Englishmen arrested by the King's officers in Brittany, of the total value of 1,900*l*.

Endd. by Cecil: Oct. 1569. P. 1.

- Oct. 499. The REGENT to CECIL.

1. This letter is formed upon the very words and device of Lethington. He has flatly denied in any sort to be an accuser of the Duke of Norfolk, thinking he shall escape this storm. Prays Cecil earnestly to consider of that which is in hand, and to give frequent signification of his meaning, seeing they have none other at whose hand they can look for advertisement. The matter imparted to him by the Commendator of Dunfermline must take some reasonable time. There lacks a warden for the West Marches. Lord Herries gives good words and would fain be at liberty, but Murray cannot be persuaded of his true meaning. This will compel him soon again to repair to the West. Although he had Lethington's promise not to write to England without his knowledge, yet he understands that within these twelve days he has written to Cecil.

2. The great papist Laird of Seyfeld has become a good Christian man.

3. P.S.—Lethington counts it not wisdom on Murray's part to have touched anything tending to the Duke's accusation.

Signed.

Pp. 1¼.

- Nov. 2. 500. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Encloses certain letters. Captain Reade is in Yorkshire.—Berwick, 2 Nov. 1569.

Imperfect. Add. Endd. P. ¼.

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Nov. 3.

501. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The Admiral, fearing some mutiny of the reiters, showed them certain letters out of England of two months' date, which much satisfied them. This motion grew by Count Mansfeld's lieutenant being taken prisoner in the battle, and released upon his faith, who promised M. D'Anjou, that he would divert the reiters from the Prince's service, but of late he does not hear that this practice proceeds forwards. The Admiral lies in garrison upon the river of Charente, and has broken down all the bridges. The King arrived at his camp, 24 October, where after many congratulations between him and his brother, he saw the greatest part of his army ranged in order of battle. The next morning he went to St. Jean D'Angely, and shooting one volley of five cannon and six smaller pieces, Piles, the captain, made some sign of parley, but refused to surrender, whereupon the volleys were redoubled, and battering for four days, a good part of the wall was beaten down, but no sufficient breach made. There are 1,500 soldiers within the place, but they have no other artillery than falconets and muskets. The governor of the town, upon Monsieur's approaching, minding to have rendered it up, Captain Piles openly hanged him and cast his body into the river. There has chanced no sortie save one on 21 October, when issuing out at midnight, they entered the trenches and slew to the number of twenty, and took in their retreat two ensigns and all the arms they found in the Corps de gard. M. D'Anjou took this reproach very grievously, degrading therefore two captains of blood and arms, who were, however, remitted to their former estates. Many men considering the different difficulties. think that though the King take St. Jean D'Angely, he can in nowise this winter besiege Rochelle, and thereby another war in the spring is likely to ensue. The Admiral having lost few of his cavalry, may in time recover new infantry. The Counts Rhinegrave and Mansfeld lying at point of death, and Bassompierre maimed of both arms, the King's reiters being destitute of their leaders, make some motion to depart home, whereupon the King has sent into Germany to make a new levy. The 6,000 Swiss for the King of long time talked of are not likely to be raised. M. Monluc has refused to be under M. D'Anville's conduct, which emulation has not a little availed M. Montgomery with the viscounts. Gives the different movements of troops on both sides. Has procured the release of certain English ships stayed at Bordeaux. There is lately come to the Court an Italian captain of a galley, who requests to have licence to take such of her subjects as traffic at Rochelle.—Tours, 3 Nov. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 3.

502. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

They have made great difficulty in granting a passport for Mather to go to the camp. Their Majesties think they are

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not well dealt with seeing their packet was taken forcibly from their courier. La Croix has brought hither word of some trouble amongst the nobility in England, as the Duke of Norfolk and others, whereat they much rejoice here. M. D'Alençon lies at Paris sore sick of the small-pox. Thinks he shall be able to give them to understand that things are not in so desperate a state as some report them and others wish them to be in. Has procured the release of six ships of London stayed at Bordeaux and likewise certain Scotchmen.—Tours, 3 Nov. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1½.

Nov. 4. 503. ANTOYNE CORRAN to CECIL.

Desires that he will intercede with the Bishop of London to finish his process, when he assures him that his innocence will appear.—London, 4 Nov. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd.: “The Spanish preacher to my master. *Fr. P.* ¾.

Nov. 4. 504. The VIDAME of CHARTRES to CECIL.

Complains of the conduct of a certain man [Thomas Gardiner, farmer of wine duties], named Garnier, who is reputed to be a papist, and begs Cecil to consider the loss that he suffers from not being able to dispose of his wine. Commends to his favour an Italian named Messer Giovanni Baptista Agnelli as a man of honesty and industry. Perchance his kindness may be returned by an ounce or so of powder of transmutation. Could have wished that Agnello's book, which he sends, had been written on cleaner paper, but that of dusky hue best suits the works “Vulcanicorum hominum.” Holborn, 4 Nov. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. and Lat. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 7. 505. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Whereas he was willed to procure good proofs that he was not the author or persuader of the marriage betwixt the Queen of Scots and the Duke of Norfolk, he has at two several times uttered his part and interest in that matter as truly as he can. Has communicated with Lethington, who constantly affirms that there was never any mention of the said marriage betwixt the Duke and him in plain and direct words, neither in conference or in letters. Lethington would gladly go to England and answer all interrogations that can be enquired of him; and if it be found that he has ever trafficked with the Duke in any cause prejudicial to the Queen will submit himself to her jurisdiction, and underlie his punishment as an Englishman.—Edinburgh, 7 Nov. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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Nov. 9. **506.** RESTITUTION of GOODS arrested in ENGLAND.

Articles proposed by the French deputies appointed to arrange for the restitution of goods stayed in England, with the replies of the Privy Council, drawn up in a tabular form with the ratifications of the Council and the Deputies. — London, 9 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Nov. 13. **507.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Has sent certain soldiers to Holy Island. Has stayed a small vessel of Ipswich in the haven. Declares the loyalty of himself and the rest of the garrison. Hears that there have been means used to draw one of the Melvilles, who has charge of certain soldiers who attend on the Regent, to betray him. Hears that divers keys of the gates of Edinburgh are secretly made. The Regent has forbidden both the numbers, and the forcible manner which was intended to have been witness of Lethington's day of law. Lord and Lady Lennox and their son have been summoned to "compere" that day. Held a day of truce on the 8th inst. The Crosiers and others of Liddlesdale, who would not come in to the Regent, he fears will often these long nights visit them. Has caused the Laird of Nuton [Kirk Newton] with the towns of Wooler, Langston, Coupland, Milfield, and others to trench and pare the banks of as many fords and comings in as may offend. In the meantime a general watch nightly.—Berwick, 13 Oct. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Nov. 15.] **508.** PROCLAMATION by the EARLS OF NORTHUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND.

Printed at length in the Calendar of Domestic Papers Addenda, 1566–1579, p. 111.

Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 18. **509.** ADVICES.

News from Rome and Vienna, dated 18 Nov. 1569, of the discovery of a society of sorcerers at Naples, the affairs of France, movements of the Grand Turk, &c.

Endd Ital. Pp. 3½.

Nov. 19. **510.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Sends two letters written by the Bishop of Ross. Explains how they came into his hands. Has been diligently travelling in the other matter moved by Mr. Carey.—Edinburgh, 19 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 21. **511.** WILLIAM NORRIS to CECIL.

His father has departed from Tours towards the camp, and for that the country thereabouts is in great misery for want

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of victuals, and by the infection of the air from the multitude of sick and hurt men, who daily depart from the camp, his mother has retired to Paris. They had a long and perilous journey, and very narrowly escaped from certain Huguenot horse, who had come from La Charité.—Paris, 21 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *P.* 1.

Nov. 21. 512. The VIDAME of CHARTRES to CECIL.

Desires him to procure letters of naturalisation for a foreign woman and her family, who has had her husband executed for religion, and has come over to England to avoid persecution.—Holborn, 21 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr.* *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 22. 513. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Lethington's favourers and friends having assembled in such numbers at his day of law, he has declared to them that he will not proceed with the trial at that time. Has heard of this commotion risen in the north parts of England against the Queen's authority under pretence of the Papistical religion, and has offered to the Marshal of Berwick to take such part in Her Highness's cause and quarrel with the whole power of this realm as he shall advertise.—Edinburgh, 22 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Endd. by Cecil. *Pp.* $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 24. 514. The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to the PRINCES of NAVARRE and CONDÉ.

1. There is no doubt but that many of the gentlemen of their party being wearied with the war would retire to their houses, which they would more readily do if they saw any overture of peace. She, therefore, informs them of what has passed with M. de Losses, who has been with her. After excusing himself for his attempt to seize the Princes, he begged her to assist in establishing a good peace. She replied that it rested entirely with the King, as they had only taken up arms in order to enjoy the free exercise of their religion granted to them by his edicts. It was answered that the King did not wish to restrain the exercise of religion by the nobility in their own houses privately, but that he was firmly determined never to permit it publicly in France. The Queen said that then it was useless to talk of peace as they were all determined to die rather than give up this freedom. De Losses replied that there were many people of rank in their army who would not give her that advice, and who would be content with reasonable terms. The Queen assured him that even if they all consented that the signatures of Jeanne and Henri would never be found attached to such a peace.

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2. She desired him to give her very humble commendations to the King, the Queen Mother and Monsieur, and to beg the King to take pity on his realm.

3. M. Marmoustier has been sent with a similar message to his brother, M. De la Roche. Assures them that if they abandon the defence of the religion all the ruin and losses which they are charged with causing will fall upon them and their posterity; and if any should be content to remain quietly in their houses, all communications will be cut off between the churches, and they will be one by one compelled to obey the commands of the bishop of the diocese. It is for that purpose that they advise that the Queen and the princes should reside near the King, and that the Admiral should go into Germany in order that they of the religion should have no one to rally round. Knows there are certain in their army of so strange a humour that they think that they put forth these things merely for their private advantage. Asks if it is probable that the King, thinking himself victorious over his rebellious subjects, will give them good terms of peace. The anxiety of the Cardinal of Lorraine for peace ought alone to show them what is the design of their enemies. Shows the inconvenience of making peace without including the Protestant princes of Germany, and warns them of the power of the League, which persecutes Calvinist and Lutheran alike. As the danger is common, so should be the defence, seeing that the Papist Princes spare no pains to ruin them. It will be time to talk of peace with the enemy when their forces are more equal. Desires them to be very careful in receiving deserters, and to order the captains of the cornets of cavalry to see that none enter amongst their troops, whom they do not know, as there is a plot to assassinate the Admiral.

4. Has not heard from them for a long time.—Rochelle, 24 Nov. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 24. 515. ADVERTISEMENTS from FRANCE.

On the 24th Nov. 1569, the King and Queen Mother of France sitting in council, the Sieur de la Personne, on behalf of the princes and the nobility associated with them, expressed their loyalty and desire for peace, and begged humbly that he would send some one to negotiate with them for that purpose. The King having desired that this request might be put in writing delivered his answer also in writing, to the effect that he was willing to receive any one who might be sent to him by them, and would grant them safe-conducts. List of the councillors who were present.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 25. 516. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Sends a letter which he received from the French King, declaring some discontent, taxing her officers for not seeking

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the recovery of his packet or the punishment of the offenders, and likewise requiring him to desire her to make such demonstration towards the Queen of Scots as she deserves. Gives an account of the progress of the siege of St. Jean d'Angely. M. Piles accorded to deliver the town to the King if they were not succoured in ten days, but afterwards refused to do so without a general peace were made. Monluc having made offer of surrender of his government of Guienne, the same is offered to Marshal Cosse, the said offer growing upon emulation between him and D'Anville, which greatly avails the Admiral's proceedings in those parts. The Admiral minds being joined with the Viscounts to gather forces in Berry, which are esteemed at 800 horse and 2,000 footmen. Those of the religion are in hopes of succours from Germany. The King is advertised that Her Majesty has made league with the Princes Germans for six years continuance which causes him to make a new levy for next spring. There has been some earnest dealing for peace; the Count of Rochefoucault being in Rochelle the Marshal De Cosse and M. De Cormere were sent to speak with him; and since this secret treaty has been continued by M. De Croc sent from the King to deal with M. De Ranty on the behalf of the Queen of Navarre, to which end M. De Losse, Captain of the Scotch Guard, has been at Rochelle with the said Queen; whereupon the Rochellois suspect lest the nobility make some accord to their prejudice. Gives particulars of the surrender of certain towns. The Count St. Fiore is returned into Italy having left of 1,000 horsemen 300, and of 4,000 footmen only 400.—Saumur, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

517. Copy of the above with information of the arrival of Thomas Fleming in France, and the intended succour of Dumbarton.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2½.

- Nov. 25. 518. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends similar information to that in his letter to the Queen of this date. Thomas Fleming has brought letters to the King from Lord Fleming. The order of arming two ships is appointed to Martigues to go out of the coast of Brittany. Fleming minds to repair to Scotland with ships, munitions, victuals, and 200 men for Dumbarton.—Saumur, 25 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

- Nov. 27. 519. PROCLAMATION by the REGENT MURRAY.

Warns all Scotchmen against in any way assisting the authors and members of the present troubles and commotions in England.—St. Andrew, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

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Nov. 30. 520. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

The Privy Council having granted leave to Captain Sores to refresh his ships in the Queen's ports, he desires that he may not be annoyed by any of her officers.—Shene, 30 Nov. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr.* P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

[Nov.] 521. PROCLAMATION at BERWICK.

Warns the soldiers and inhabitants on pain of their allegiance, that they do neither by word or fact, or countenance, speak or utter any misliking of the Queen's most royal person or her most gracious proceedings, or to the favouring or supporting of any traitorous, mutinous, or seditious fact or practise against her Highness. Any person-hearing or seeing any party so offending, is to cause them to be apprehended. No person is to depart out of the town and bounds without the consent of the Deputy, as he will answer to the contrary at his extreme peril.

Subscribed in Drury's hand: "God save the Quene."

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 522. The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Orders the return to Berwick of 300 foot and 100 horsemen of the garrison, who were lately used against the rebels.

Draft in Cecil's hand. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 4. 523. The EARL OF SUSSEX and COUNCIL to the REGENT MURRAY.

Are ready to march from this town against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and doubt not to give them the overthrow. They will, in that case, fly into Scotland and join themselves with his contraries. Advise him to stand on his guard, and to repair with some power unto the Borders.—York, 4 Dec. 1569.

Copy. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 8. 524. ADVERTISEMENTS.

News of conversion of Jews at Rome, anticipated troubles in the Low Countries, interception of treasure by the Moors of Grenada, and aid afforded to them by the Turk and out of Barbary. *Signed by John Marsh.*

Endd. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 8. 525. PROCLAMATION by the REGENT MURRAY.

Warns the inhabitants of certain counties to be in readiness at twenty-four hours' notice at such time and place as he shall appoint, to oppose the entry of the rebel Earls into Scotland.—Edinburgh, 8 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

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- Dec. 8. **526.** The REGENT MURRAY to the COUNCIL of the NORTH.
 Upon the receipt of their last letter has warned the people of divers counties to be in readiness at twenty-four hours' notice to accompany him towards the frontiers, for which purpose he continues at Edinburgh, in readiness to march forward, in case these Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland hold their course towards this realm. Cannot perceive what succour they can look for in Scotland, the principals that might be suspected their favourers on this side of Forth being inward, and Murray holds many and good hostages for the obedience of the broken men of the clans inhabiting the Borders. Their principals are almost all here to know his mind, how they shall behave, being suited to both by the Queen's officers and the rebellious Earls to come and serve. Has shown himself content that they should serve in Her Highness' cause, and has inhibited them to have "melling" with the disobedient faction.—Edinburgh, 8 Dec. 1569.
Signed.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.
- 527.** Another copy. *Endd. P. 1.*
- Dec. 8. **528.** JEAN ROULLEAU to GEORGE RAWE.
 Corn will be very dear as all the country is laid waste. St. Jean D'Angely has surrendered on composition. The enemy has gone to Cognac, M. Montpensier will be the chief of their army. The princes have gone towards La Charité to assemble their forces. M. de [Rouvre] has entered Xaintes and slain certain people, and taken two gentlemen prisoners.
Copy extract from a letter sent from Rochelle, 8 Dec. 1569.
Fr. P. ¾.
- Dec. 8. **529.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.
 Desires that certain arms and powder intended for the defence of Rochelle, which has been seized and placed in the Tower of London may be restored. Also that he will procure a passport for certain vessels to go to Hamburg.—Shene, 8 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.
- Dec. 8. **530.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to the QUEEN.
 Complains of the conduct of certain of the farmers of her customs in detaining certain wines belonging to him which thereby daily lose in value and quantity.—Holborn, 8 Dec. 1569.
Copy. Endd., Dec. 9. Fr. Pp. 1½.
- Dec. 9. **531.** The ANSWER of the PRINCES OF NAVARRE and CONDÉ and their COMPANY.
 Having seen the answer in writing, which it pleased the King to make to the Sieur De la Personne, and understanding

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also by himself the King's desire to establish good peace and quietness in this realm, declare that they hold no town or place, but for his service and under his obedience, and deny that any can justly charge them with having done anything amiss against His Majesty. Have sent M. de Teligny towards His Majesty for the "continuance suit, and most humble request to be made for a good assured and inviolable peace."—Montpezat in Agenois, 9 Dec. 1569.

Copy. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Dec. 10. 532. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The King will go to Bordeaux and take order for sending ships into Scotland, whereof Martigues gave some light two days afore his death; saying to Master Douglas that he should declare to the Queen of Scots that he would be within one month in Scotland. This is certain that peace made here the Cardinal of Lorraine will labour to garrison footmen to Dumbarton, whereby the French may set foot in Scotland at their pleasure. Understands that two are sent, one into England and the other into Ireland, of which one is Standen, who now receives the Cardinal of Lorraine's annuity. They are sent to advertise the Cardinal of the state and proceedings there. The Cardinal travails earnestly to get the King of Scots hither into France. Except the Admiral be assisted Norris sees no likelihood, but that the Protestants of France will be ruined, whereof as most carefully he has aforetime considered so he prays him continue still to the end.—Niort, 10 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal, mostly in cipher. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Dec. 13. 533. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Requests passports for certain French and German gentlemen, who have come from Rochelle, and desire to go into Germany.—Shene, 13 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 14. 534. PROCLAMATION by the REGENT MURRAY.

Directs proclamation to be made warning all Scottish skippers and mariners against receiving any of the rebels of England into their ships.—Edinburgh, 14 Dec. 1569. *Signed, Hay.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 15. 535. The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires that she will allow the bearer to purchase corn, meal, gunpowder, and other merchandises of which they have need in her kingdom.—Rochelle, 15 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 16. 536. ANTONIO DE FOGAÇA.

Copies of two commissions from the King of Portugal to Antonio de Fogaça sent into England to procure the revocation of a letter of marque, and the removal of other impedi-

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ments to the commerce between that country and Portugal, dated at Evora on the 12th April and 16th Dec. 1569 respectively. Also a copy of the Queen's passport for Fogaça, dated 4 Sept. 1569.

Portuguese. Pp. 2½.

Dec. 16. **537.** Another copy of Fogaça's commission, dated 16 Dec. 1569.
Endd. by Cecil. Portuguese. P. 1.

Dec. 17. **538.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

The bearer, M. [Tasfir], whom he sent with letters to the Princes of Navarre, Condé, and Orange, three or four months ago, being returned with answers from them, has had his packet taken from him at Bristol. As the packet contains nothing but what concerns the common cause he begs that Cecil will open it, and send the contents to him.—Shene, 17 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

Dec. 18. **539.** LADY NORRIS to CECIL.

Understanding by this last messenger out of England of the troubled state of that realm, she sends her son to offer his services according to his bounden duty to be appointed where he shall think it best.—Paris 18 Dec. *Signed, Margery Norreys.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Dec. 18. **540.** PROCLAMATION by the REGENT MURRAY.

The rebellious people of England not being able to withstand the force prepared to resist their insolence and cruelty intend to enter Scotland with displayed banners in warlike manner, and to destroy the goods of the subjects of that country, and set up again the papistical idolatry and abominable mass. Therefore he charges all the male inhabitants of certain counties, between sixty and sixteen years of age, to meet him on 20 Dec. at Peebles, "well boden in feir of weire," with ten days' expense and provision in their purses.—Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1569.

Copy. Add.: To the Earl of Sussex. On a broadside.

Dec. 19. **541.** The QUEEN to the DUKE OF ALVA.

Was very desirous to have entered into treaty with the Marquis of Cetona if his authority had been sufficient, and would have done so if his commission had had the like good words duly expressed, as were in Alva's private letter. Has written her opinion therein to the King.—Windsor, 19 Dec. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

542. Translation of the above.

Endd. P. 1.

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Dec. 19. 543. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. The King was minded after St. Jean D'Angely was rendered straightways to have besieged Cognac, but both the great wet that has lately fallen, and also the great and dangerous sickness which Madame Margaret is fallen into, which is thought to be either the plague or a pestilent fever very contagious, has let that enterprise, insomuch as they have revoked their artillery. The country being in such misery where the King is, he must be driven to go to Angers. The Admiral has lately written to the Captain of La Charité that he might now join with the Viscounts at his pleasure, and that he had forces sufficient to make head to his enemies, praying him to provide all things necessary for the coming of M. De Lizy with the army of Almain. Notwithstanding that they use all means to treat of peace, those of Orleans have twelve days past murdered in prison eighty and odd poor men of the religion who had neither borne arms nor otherwise offended the King. At Paris they have hanged in effigy the Vidame of Chartres and M. Montgomery, and trained their armories through the street at a horse's tail.

2. Is required by the two Gaspers Sconbiras to make offer of their service with 4,000 reiters of Poland or Germany. Schomberg has gone into Germany not contented with the stipend which the Admiral allowed him. They of Picardy and Normandy have granted to the King 100,000 lbs. of powder, and 6,000 bullets, which are stayed at Estamps for fear of those of the religion. The Duke of Longueville narrowly escaped taking, who is now gone to his government of Picardy, the yearly fee whereof is 12,000 francs. The Germans who have served the King for thirteen months have received pay but for three, so there is now owing to them 2,000,000 crowns paying all these thirteen months for 9,000, whereas for these five they have been but 4,000 which comes because the King had not payment ready to make musters, and till the musters be made the whole number must be paid. Desires to know the state of England, as the French Ambassador's secretary has bruited that the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland are revolted; also he has declared that he had conference with the Queen of Scots, which is thought here very strange.—Tours, 19 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal: Pp. 1½.

Dec. 19. 544. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

The bearer having had his ship seized at Waterford, into which place he was driven by the weather, whilst returning from the Indies, he desires that it may be restored to him.—Shene, 19 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

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Dec. 20. 545. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Signor Pesaro, the Venetian consul, having complained to him of the seizure of a Venetian vessel, off the English coast, by Captain Sores, and the detention of another one in Dartmouth through fear of his cruizers, he has furnished him with letters to the said captain desiring him to deliver up the ship immediately, as otherwise the Queen and the Privy Council would be offended. Assures him that Sores is very well affected to the service of Her Majesty, and desires him to inform the Council of what he has done.—Shene, 20 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 20. 546. QUEEN ELIZABETH to PHILIP II.

Has received his letter of 20 July, by the Marquis of Cetona, in which he finds it strange that she did not admit the envoy sent by the Duke of Alva to an audience. Professes her strong wish to continue in friendship with the King, but complains of the oppressions exercised on her subjects by the Duke of Alva and others of the King's officers, but which she has not retaliated on his subjects. Wishes that some other person better disposed to the preservation of amity between them, might be sent in the place of the present Ambassador. Had hoped that the Marquis of Cetona had come prepared to remove all causes of quarrel, but found that he was merely charged to demand the delivery of certain money and merchandise which she had preserved from the attacks of foreigners, and afterwards detained for most just reasons. Could not agree to this unless the wrongs inflicted on her subjects were first redressed, which the Marquis has not power to concede. If the King will send him complete authority to agree to this, all the matters of complaint can be gone into and settled.—Windsor, 20 Dec. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Dec. 21. 547. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the REGENT MURRAY.

Yesternight at midnight, the rebellious Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, with certain of their principal confederates fled from Naworth into Liddesdale, and be there under the conduction of Black Ormiston, John of the Side, the Laird's Jock, and other outlaws. Desires him to do what he can by force or policy to apprehend them, or to put them from any succour in Scotland. Intends to send to-morrow a gentleman of credit to confer with him, and in the meantime sends this, which Sir John Forster will cause to be conveyed by a shorter way than the messenger can come.—Hexham, 21 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. ½.

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Dec. 21. 548. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Letter of recommendation for Captain Du Puy, a servant of the Queen of Navarre.—Shene, 21 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

Dec. 22. 549. GREAT NORTHERN REBELLION.

Copy of the second proclamation of the rebel Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. Advertisements from Hexham, of the reception of the Earls by the Scottish borderers, 22 Dec. 1569. Printed at length in the Calendar of Domestic State Papers Addenda, 1566-1579, p. 162. Other advertisements dated 17 Dec. List of gentlemen who are prisoners at Carlisle.

Pp. 3.

Dec. 22. 550. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Has received his letter of Dec. 2, whereby he finds to his great grief the unnatural and disobedient behaviour of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. Humbly craves his revocation, whereby he may show the earnest desire he has to deserve Her Highness' great goodness by venturing his life in her service. Has returned William Norris to be employed as it shall please Her Highness. There has been of late a packet surprised, sent by the Duke Casimir to the Admiral, wherein was specified that he used all diligence to come to Vezelay, whereof these thinking that the Admiral would repair thither have caused M. Sansac with all his forces to give a sharp assault to the town, which continued from morning till night, when he was constrained to retire with the loss of many of his officers. The Parisians go about to make the process of such as were slain at St. Denis. Dacier, a man of great credit, who was taken prisoner at the late battle, and who, as he heard La Noue say, brought to the Prince of Condé 17,000 footmen, has given his faith not to join with the Admiral for the space of one year, and has been dismissed to his house. There is some muttering of a surcease from war for three months, which the Cardinal of Lorraine labours to bring to pass, thereby to send forces into England. The rebels in the end of their proclamation look for the aid of strangers. The French King is advertised out of England that if he will send forces thither the Queen of Scots shall be set at liberty and the Roman religion established.—Tours, 22 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 22. 551. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

1. Desires that he will obtain a letter from the Council to the Queen's officers at Rye, ordering them to liberate a ship belonging to a native of Rouen which they have unjustly seized.

2. Requests that he may be excused payment of the duty on 30 casks of wine which he expects from Bordeaux.—London, 22 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

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Dec. 22. 552. The REGENT MURRAY to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter and advertisements from her officers, and promises to omit nothing either by force or policy which may tend to the advancement of her service.—Peebles, 22 Dec. 1569. *Signed*, James, Regent.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 22. 553. The REGENT MURRAY to the EARL OF SUSSEX and the COUNCIL of the NORTH.

On the first knowledge of the retiring of the rebellious earls and their confederates, he made despatch for the convening of forces at Peebles on the 20th, where he came and has tarried, being uncertain which way to direct his journey. Is certified that yesternight the two earls, with some others, came towards the Harlow woods under the conduct of the Laird of Ormiston, and other notorious thieves and outlaws. Will be to-morrow night at Hawick. In the meantime he has commanded diligent search and watch lest any of them privily take ship or boat, and has directed some of his special servants in Liddesdale to attend what purpose they may take whilst he himself may approach.—Peebles, 22 Dec. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. [22]. 554. INSTRUCTIONS for SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Notes of instructions directing him to treat with Murray for the delivery of the rebel earls and their confederates, also to take order for their safe keeping and for their examination upon interrogatories.

Rough Draft. Dated, Dec. 12. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Dec. 22. 555. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

1. Informs him of the reception of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland by the Laird of Ormiston, and of the steps which he has taken to prevent their escape by sea. Will omit nothing either by policy or force for their apprehension, and stopping them from all receipt or consort in this realm. This matter no doubt has branches yet unknown, extending, peradventure, to the furthest marches of both realms, and wants not the malice of many foreign adversaries. As for the present, it seems most expedient that Her Majesty should retain some "substancious" force of footmen near the Borders, to be ready at all occasions for the repressing of the insolence of her own people or the invasion of foreign enemies. And because it shall be with time alike dangerous to both the realms when either is invested with civil troubles or outward pursuit, the quarrel being one and the intention of the adversaries alike, and he cannot well retain this realm in frame, without some reasonable force; the charges whereof

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if Her Majesty would support, she might surely make account to have both him and them and the whole force of this realm, to be employed as she shall have occasion. Would not have touched on this matter if the estate of both realms, their religion, and his own life, were not so directly sought by all means foreign and intestine.

2. Commends the vigilance and discretion of the Marshal of Berwick during the whole of these troubles.—Peebles, 22 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Dec. 22. **556.** INSTRUCTIONS for Mr. GEORGE CAREY.

He is to repair to the Regent of Scotland and inform him that the rebellious Earls with 100 horse of their train are received into Liddesdale by Black Ormiston, and that divers others of the principal rebels, being gentlemen of name, are in other places thereabouts, being hidden by such as favour the Queen of Scots' party.

He is to desire the said Regent to take means that they be not conveyed away by sea or by the help of the Lord Home be received into Fast Castle, and also to devise how they may be apprehended and delivered into the Queen of England's hand. If the same may not be done by promise of reward to be given by Her Majesty, or promise of pardon to the said Ormiston for the murder of Darnley, he is to desire the Regent to allow her officers to enter Scotland with some convenient force, and also to aid in the apprehension of the said Earls and their confederates.

If neither by these or any other means this can be compassed, he is to desire that his Grace will do his endeavour that they receive no aid from any foreign prince, or that they escape out of that realm by sea or be permitted to have any succour therein.—22 December 1569. *Signed by Sussex, Hunsdon, and Sadler.*

Copy. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 24. **557.** MR. GEORGE CAREY to the EARL OF SUSSEX and others.

Delivered their letters yesterday to the Regent, to whom also he imparted such articles as he was instructed to do. The Regent is of opinion that it will be necessary for the Queen to retain some garrison upon the frontiers this winter, to be a terror to his reconciled friends of the Queen of Scots' party, and a bridle to the rebellious papists who would join with them. His taking of hostages at his Liddesdale journey stayed the aid of 4,000 horse promised before this attempt. Touching the answer of the articles propounded by him, the Regent declared how, before Carey's arrival, he had taken measures to prevent the escape of the two rebellious Earls, and had by his trusty servants promised the outlaws in whose power they were not only pardon but also rewards of large profit if they would deliver them up, and had even directed

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them to offer Ormiston the same conditions. The Earls have removed from Harlow woods, and the Regent himself moves to Jedburgh to do what he may for their apprehension. The Regent not only consents that they may be taken in Liddesdale or elsewhere by force out of England, but will give all aid and assistance possible.—Hawick, 24 December 1569. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 25. 558. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Forwards a certain writing which he has just received.—Berwick, 25 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Dec. 26. 559. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

After Carey's departure has apprehended one Burton, the Earl of Northumberland's master of the horse, and another of his serving men. Captain Borthwick, his servant in the convoy of the Earl of Northumberland through Liddesdale, is slain by certain outlaws who were unable to have done any injury, if they had not been assisted by the Queen of England's subjects dwelling under the charge of the keeper of Bewcastle, by whom also some others were hurt. Borthwick was godly, honest, and of great experience, being acquainted with the wars in France from his youth, and a partaker with him in all his troubles. Craves redress for this, which is not however possible without a large force.—Jedburgh, 26 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 27. 560. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Wrote on the 25th of the taking of the Earl of Northumberland. Since then is Thomas Jeny and two others of the Earl's servants taken, and are at Jedworth with the Regent. The Regent complains much of the disorder of certain Forsters of Bewcastle dale, by whose means Captain Borthwick is slain, the Lairds of Mangerton and Whitlaw hurt, and the rebels succoured and defended. It may come to pass that Drury will get him knowledge where some of them are harboured not far from him. Of some he did know but they are removed, and the remover in ward for his labour.—Berwick, 27 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 27. 561. VIDAME OF CHARTRES to the QUEEN.

Desires her letters to the Captain of Jersey and Guernsey, ordering him to suffer M. Ste. Marie D'Aigneaux to reside there with his family.—Holborn, 27 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

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Dec. 27. 562. VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Desires his assistance in obtaining permission for M. Ste. Marie D'Aigneaux to reside in Guernsey with his wife and family, and also that a certain captain of the Queen of Navarre may have leave to purchase victuals for his vessel with a crew of 46 persons for five months.—Holborn, 27 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

Dec. 27. 563. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Sends M. De Montlouvre to desire her to set at liberty the Queen of Scots and to aid her in recovering her kingdom, also requests that the said Montlouvre may be allowed to visit her and give her letters which he has written.—Camp at Coulonges, 27 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Broadside.

Dec. 27. 564. CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

To the same effect as the letter of the French King of this date.—Camp at Coulonges, 27 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letters.

Dec. 28. 565. The EARL OF SUSSEX and SIR RALPH SADLER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Mr. George Carey returned yesterday from the Regent, by whom they understand how careful he has been to do all things that might further the Queen's service and tend to the apprehension of the rebels, of whom he has already in custody the Earl of Northumberland and Thomas Jeny. The Scottish borderers were very unwilling to deny aid to banished men who sought it at their hands, affirming that it was against their custom and their own surety to deliver such as fled out of England, for that they many times in like manner received succour in England. The Regent used such persuasions that the rebels case was against God, and the Queen (to whom the whole realm of Scotland was greatly bound) and against the weal and quiet of both realms, as in the end they all promised to do their best to apprehend the rebels. Commend Carey's execution of his commission, whereof they desire them to make report to the Queen.—Hexham, 28 December 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Dec. 30. 566. LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

The bands are returned to Berwick and those who supplied their places discharged on the 23d instant. Sent the Marshal to the Regent who was at Jedburgh, who found the country very much addicted to the rebels. All sorts, both men and women, cry out for the liberty of their country, which is to succour banished men as themselves have been received in

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England not long since, and is the freedom of all countries as they allege. If the Regent had not been there in person, it had not been possible to have had the Earl or any of them taken. Doubts whether the Regent dares deliver the Earl to her, as she will perhaps hear some objections as why they should not as well keep her rebels as she to keep their Queen, being fled from them. If Northumberland is to be credited, although he and the rest are overthrown and though Westmoreland were taken, the matter is not ended, for there are a great sort of noblemen and a number of others who are in this conspiracy.

Their only pretence was the setting up of the Scottish Queen in Her Majesty's place, and the principal workers thereof are the Bishop of Ross and Lethington. Northumberland confessed to the Marshal before the Regent that the Bishop of Ross sent a Scotchman to him and the rest willing them from the Spanish ambassador to take Hartlepool, and they should have succour out of Flanders: Their confederates in Scotland were Lord Home, Ferniehurst, Buccleugh, and Johnstone, and Argyle suspected. If there had been a sufficient garrison in this town, the Queen would have saved these charges. Commends the diligence and care of the Marshal who deserves thanks.—Berwick, 30 December 1569.

Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Dec. 30. 567. M. DE LANSAC to M. PARDAILLON, Governor of Blaye.

Has been appointed by the King Governor of Bordeaux. Encloses a letter from the King. Counsels him as a friend to consider the great service he has it in his power to do for His Majesty, and desires that he will either come himself or send some one in whom he has confidence. In case of his refusal he will be very sorry to have to use force.—Mortaigne, 28 December 1569.

M. PARDAILLON to M. DE LANSAC.

Cannot communicate with him as he proposes without the express leave of the Princes, as there is open war between them without suspicion to his honour. Does not see any foundation to believe in his promises, considering that the King's edicts, made with Princes of the blood and a great part of the nobility, and confirmed by public oath, have never been observed. Where he threatens to use force against this place, he will be very sorry for the defeat and loss that he or any other who so does will sustain. Denies that his party is responsible for the ruin brought on the country, as they have been forced into taking up arms.—Blaye, 30 December.

CHARLES IX. to M. DE PARDAILLON.

As he has been informed by his friends that he has taken up arms for the purpose of his own preservation and for reli-

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gion and not with the design of throwing off his allegiance, he assures him that he has never thought of doing him harm in any respect, as he may see by the example of those who have remained in their houses. Desires him to deliver the town of Blaye to M. De Lansac, who has full powers to arrange the terms of capitulation.—The Camp near St. Jean D'Angely, 20 December 1569.

M. DE PARDAILLON to CHARLES IX.

Is sure that His Majesty desires above all things that his last edict of pacification should be observed, and that this war was commenced contrary to his wishes, and that he never had any intention of touching the persons or religion of his subjects. Considers, therefore, that he would not be doing his duty if he did not employ all his power in enforcing the observation of the said edict. Assures him that neither he nor those of Blaye have ever renounced their obedience to him, and begs him to take it in good part that he continues to defend the said town against the rage of their adversaries.—Blaye, 29 December 1569.

Copies. Fr. Pp. 8½.

Dec. 31. 568. LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Contains similar information as his letter of 30 Dec. to the Queen. The garrison of Berwick is 500, whereof many old and many hurt in service, and meeter for an almshouse than to be soldiers. If any foreign power should attempt it he knows few in Northumberland he would suffer to enter to help him, for throughout Northumberland they know no other prince but a Percy. The want of all manner of munition here is also great, especially of powder.—Berwick, 31 Dec. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Dec. 569. ARTICLES for the PACIFICATION of FRANCE.

Consists of a great number of articles proposed by the Queen of Navarre, the Princes of Navarre and Condé, and the other chiefs of the Huguenot party, for the pacification of France, and is divided under the heads of religion; restitution of goods and estates; council and justice; arms; and finances; together with measures to be taken to ensure the performance of the edict.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 10¼.

Dec. 570. ADVERTISEMENTS from FRANCE.

1. The Count of Montgomery is joined with the Admiral at Mont Auban, and if the King purposes to besiege Rochelle their intent is to levy the same.

2. St. Jean D'Angely is rendered by composition. The captain thereof, M. De Piles, departed with his company, bag

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and baggage, and ensigns displayed, to Angoulesme, "embracing the King's thigh at his departure."

3. Sends certain conditions of peace. It is reported here by a certain argosy that King Philip has of late lost a battle against the Moors, wherein his whole force of 15,000 men were slain; and that there are 300 galleys of the Turk harbouring within twenty miles of Naples. Count Montgomery has restored all her towns to the Queen of Navarre, and is thought to be the richest nobleman in France, having had in spoil of one town 100 jennets, 200 curtals, and 100 mules. His force was 10,000 shot and 2,000 horse.

Endd.: December 1569. Sent from Dartmouth. P. 1.

Dec. 571. NOTE of SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE.

Sums received, 90,001*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; sums paid, 87,712*l.*; remainder, 2,289*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Signed, Thomas Gresham. *Endd.* P. 1.

1569. 572. PROCLAMATION of CHARLES IX.

Commands all gentlemen and others who are liable to serve in the ban or arriere ban, to repair to the army under pain, in case of refusal or delay, of forfeiture of goods. 1569.

Printed copy. Fr. P. 1.

[1569.] 573. PETITION to the QUEEN.

Petitions for relief from certain French mariners and merchants who have either been detained in prison or had their goods seized in different places in England.

Fr. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

[1569.] 574. FELIX DUMONT to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

A ship of Rouen being detained at Rye, and not daring to make the voyage across to Havre on account of the numbers of pirates in the Channel; the writer begs that he will procure him permission to sell the cargo on payment of the proper tolls and duties.

Draft. Fr. P. 1.

[1569.] 575. A LETTER for the most part in cipher, to which there is no key.

In the other part of the letter the writer complains of the treatment of one M. De la Vigne, who is ill, and who is very discontented at the want of recognition for his services.

Signature and address in cipher. Fr. P. 1.

[1569.] 576. CAPTAIN of ROCHELLE.

The Mayor and Council of Rochelle having elected M. de la None to command them during this war; he promises in their presence to execute his charge truly and faithfully. The keys are to remain in the custody of the mayor.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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[Dec.]

577. LETTERS from ROCHELLE to the CARDINAL OF CHATILLON.

1. The Cardinal has received letters from his brother the Admiral, dated from Montauban, 22 Nov., informing him that the Princes are well, and that their army is increasing, and that the reiters are content, and have received pay, and that there is no difficulty in joining with Montgomery and the viscounts. Their army will consist of 6,500 horse and 12,000 harquebussiers.

2. By other letters he is informed of the siege and capitulation of St. Jean D'Angely, and of the loss sustained by the King's army before that town. The Princes' party are not anxious to use precipitation in agreeing to peace, knowing that the people with whom they have to deal have formerly broken their faith.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

578. COMMISSIONS by SIGISMUND, KING OF POLAND.

List of three commissions, dated 26 May 1566, 12 March 1569, and 5 September 1569, by the King of Poland to his Admiral, and others to seize all munitions brought to his enemy the Muscovite.

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

579. FOREIGNERS in DENMARK.

A decree of Frederick II., consisting of twenty-five articles of religious belief, in which all strangers shall be examined, who require the King's license to dwell in Denmark or Norway. If any man be convicted of having sworn deceitfully to the said articles he shall be punished with death, and the loss of all his goods; and if any refuse to swear to them he shall, within three days, convey himself, his family, and goods out of the kingdom under pain of the fore-named punishment.—1569.

Translated by Anthony Wastlyn. Endd. Pp. 6.

[1569.] 580. INSTRUMENT by the EARL OF MURRAY and certain NOBLEMEN of SCOTLAND.

Recapitulates the reasons why the Queen's person was sequestrated, and the King invested with the Crown. As the Queen of Scots is the ground and fountain from whom all these troubles, practices, and daily dangers flow, to the performing whereof her remaining within the realm of England gives her opportunity; there is no more likely means of remedy, and for the quieting of both the realms, than that the said Queen's person were again in Scotland, and so be something further from foreign realms, and daily practice with the princes thereof. If she returns she shall be provided for in competent estate like unto a Queen, and may live her natural life without any sinister meaning to shorten the same. Offer

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to send five or six pledges into England being either earls or Lords of Parliament for the fulfilment of these conditions.

Draft. Endd. in Cecil's writing, with the names of Murray and eight other noblemen. Broadside.

581. ALLOWANCE for the TREASURER OF BERWICK.

Various expenses connected with the victualling of Berwick.

Endd. P. 1.

[1569.] **582. SIR HENRY PERCY to VALENTINE BROWNE.**

Heard this night that certain horsemen were to come over the water; whereupon he sent for all the men within this rule, so that he is 200 in the house, and has 1,200 horsemen abroad as far as Newcastle. The captain of the Queen's ship has offered him 100 men.—Tynmouth, this night. *Signed.*

Holog. Add. Seal. P. 1.

[1569.] **583. MUNITIONS for BERWICK.**

List of the provision of powder, harquebusses, bows, and other arms, and stores required for the service at Berwick.

Signed by Thomas Bancks. Endd. Pp. 1½.

[1569.] **584. PROCLAMATION by CHARLES IX.**

Orders a muster to be made on the of March next, of the old and new companies of gendarmerie for the quarter of April, May, and June 1568. Gives the names of the different commanders and the armies to which they are to attach themselves.—1569.

Printed. Fr. Broadside.

585. List of villages in the dioceses of Albigeois, La Vaux, and Castrico.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

[1569.] **586. LEADERS of the HUGUENOT PARTY.**

List of the names of several of the leaders of the Huguenot party with the different governments appointed for each to administer. They are to collect the King's taxes, and also the ecclesiastical revenues.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

[1569.] **587. VIDAME of CHARTRES.**

Estimate of losses sustained by him on certain wine shipped at Rochelle for London.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2½.

588. KING JOHN of SWEDEN to the QUEEN.

On account of the miserable state of the realm through the misgovernment of his brother Eric XIV., he has been called to the throne by the unanimous consent of all classes. Mentions the unjust imprisonment and murder of some of the principal of the nobility by his brother at Upsal, and also

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his intention of sending the Queen and princesses of the blood, and several of the wives and daughters of the nobility to the Czar of the Muscovites, a barbarous prince. The Princess Cecilia of Baden has desired him to write to her for redress of the injuries done to her by the Queen's subjects by seizing her goods, as it is not just that she should be made to pay her brother's debts in England. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

[1569.] **589.** PASSPORT.

Request by the Spanish ambassador for a passport for Pedro Marrow to go into Flanders.

Endd. Span. P. ½.

[1569.] **590.** LIST of JEWELS.

A list of different parcels of pearls which were brought from Saltash, with the Spanish money, laid with the said money in the vault beneath the jewel house.

P. ½.

591. SPANISH MONEY in the TOWER.

An estimate of such Spanish moneys as remain in the Queen's Majesty's jewel house within the Tower of London. Different sums in rials, which being reduced to English currency amount to 90,042*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* Also bullion to the amount of 467 lbs. 11 ozs.

Endd. by Cecil. P. 1.

[1569.] **592.** REQUEST of GIOVANNI BAPTISTA AGNELLO to the QUEEN.

Sends a plan for remedying the scarcity of pence, halfpence, and other small coins, and also for making testons of lead, which he desires that he may be allowed to take in hand.--
See 4 Nov., The Vidame of Chartres to Cecil.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2¼.

[1569.] **593.** PETITION to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

1. Sebastian D'Anvalx, gentleman of France, states that about one year and three-quarters past he happened to fall in with one Mary Wynibanke, daughter to Richard Wynibank, of Sandown Castle, gentleman, unto whom being contracted, and her father consenting to the same, he disbursed divers sums for such necessities as she wanted, and expecting her father's coming to perform the marriage for the space of eight months, he bare her charges for her lodging, meat, drink, and apparel. The said orator being wearied with so long delay being earnest with her to perform her promise, she craved respect for three weeks, and in the meantime he took a chamber for her; she, however, went from thence and spoiled him of certain jewels, stuffs, money, apparel, and writings, which he had committed to her keeping. After this time he found her in the service of the Lady Sidney, who very honourably gave him good words, praying him that she might stay there five or six months, and then she would with the preferment of her

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friends yield her as his wife unto him. Wherewithal the said orator being well pleased, the said Mary, during the time of her abode with Lady Sidney, sent to him for money and other necessities, which he sent unto her. The six months being ended he again waited on her Ladyship, who answered that at the coming home of Sir Henry Sidney, order should be taken for the matter and all should be well. A little before his return the said Mary went from her Ladyship, and has since privily lurked in places unknown to the said orator, so as Sir Henry told him that he could not help the matter, and willed him take his remedy by law. Thomas Wynibank, uncle to the said Mary, who had also given his consent, promised that if the said Mary had received anything from the said orator that he would see it answered, now makes a flat denial of any such promise, adding that he would neither meddle or make with his said niece, but willed him attempt the law for his remedy.

2. Begs that he will move the Privy Council to call the said Richard and Thomas Wynibank before them, and upon hearing of their evil dealing in this matter make a final order and determination therein.

Endd.: Pour le capitaine Bastien François. P. 1.

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Jan. 2. 594. JOHN KNOX to CECIL.

If he strike not at the root the branches that appear to be broken will bud again with greater force. Exhorts him to turn his eye to God, and forget himself and his when consultation is to be had in matters of such weight as presently lie upon him. More days than one would not suffice to express what he thinks.—Edinburgh, 2 Jan. 1569. *Signed*, John Knox, with his one foot in the grave.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Jan. 2. 595. The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Letter of credence for the bearer, Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone.—Edinburgh, 2 Jan. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Jan. 2. 596. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. Being advertised of a treaty lately sent hither to the King out of England, he will use great diligence to attain to the knowledge of those who have set it forth. Finds that both here and there they are very maliciously bent against Her Majesty and the quiet of England. Here continues still a bruit of peace, which he would have judged to have been to cause some surcease from wars till the reiters and Swiss be returned; but it is judged by men of good and sound judg-

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ment that the Cardinal of Lorraine will get footmen to land in England to help the rebels' enterprise and force the delivery of his niece. Also to pleasure the King of Spain, whose pensioner he is, with whom he has great intelligence, and who seeks to trouble England for revenge of his money stayed there; and, lastly, the hope the Cardinal has to establish the Queen of Scots and make her Queen of England. The sieurs of Rantz, la Persone, and Bordereau, secretary to the Queen of Navarre, have brought a request to the King that he will establish throughout the realm the exercise of religion, set the nobility and his other subjects in possession of their goods and estates, and give surety for the performance of these articles.

2. Answer was given to them in general terms that the King desired nothing more than to see his subjects live in rest and safety of their lives, goods, and honours. The castle of Bourges was lately like to have been surprised by them of Sancerre, but the enterprise being discovered a number of them were either taken or slain.—Paris, 2 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. partly in cipher, with seal. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 3. 597. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Orders him to direct either John Vaughan or Sir Henry Gates to the Regent Murray, with her letters requiring him to deliver up the Earl of Northumberland.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 3. 598. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

The Regent has departed towards Dumbarton. The whole country of Scotland is against the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, unless the Queen grant him pardon. Desires license to repair up to Court. Asks his advice if the Countess offer to submit herself.—Berwick, 3 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Jan. 3. 599. INSTRUCTIONS for JOHN VAUGHAN or HENRY GATES.

Is to go to the Regent of Scotland, and after delivering her letters, require the surrender of the Earl of Northumberland. If he may have him delivered upon the first letter he is to forbear the delivery of the second. Is to keep the said Earl from conference with any person.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 3 Jan. 1569. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 2 and 4. 600. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT MURRAY.

Thanks him for his speedy repair to the Borders, to withstand the entry of certain of her rebels; and requires that the Earl of Northumberland may be delivered to the bearer, and the rest of the prisoners to the wardens of the Marches.—2 Jan. 1569.

A letter to the similar effect, requesting the surrender of the Earl of Northumberland, in accordance with the ancient covenants between the realms, dated 4 Jan. 1569.

Drafts, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

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Jan. 4. **601.** The EARL OF SUSSEX and SIR RALPH SADLER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Regent had so small a force with him at Jedburgh, as it was convenient for him to retire after he had the Earl of Northumberland in his custody. Buccleugh, Ferniehurst, Johnstone, and others have confederated for the relieving of the rebels. If the Regent go to Dumbarton it is like that the adverse faction will, by his absence, grow the stronger, and the rebels may in that time have comfort from foreign aid, or put over this matter till the spring, when, if they may go to the hills, they shall not be so easily gotten. As long as the principal rebels are untaken it will be convenient to lay garrisons upon the Borders as well for their defence, as also to enter Scotland upon the sudden for the apprehending of the rebels. The garrisons now remaining with a supply of 400 or 500 footmen will be sufficient for these purposes.—Durham, 4 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 4. **602.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Thanks him for restoring his letters, and promises to do all in his power to confirm and strengthen the ancient amity between Spain and England.—London, 4 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. ½.

Jan. 4. **603.** The EARL OF SUSSEX and SADLER to the REGENT MURRAY.

Thank him for apprehending the Earl of Northumberland, and his other honourable doings. Send their opinions for the apprehending the rest of the rebels. First, by the Regent's secret commandment to Ferniehurst, and the others who maintain them, to deliver them up. Secondly, if this has no effect, to point out to them the peril of disobeying his commandments. Thirdly, that they should write a secret letter to Ferniehurst, and the others, charging them to deliver the rebels or to look that the Queen would revenge this injury to the uttermost. Lastly, if they will not be induced by persuasion or threatening, then it will be necessary to prepare a force on both sides and at one time set upon them.—Durham, 4 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

Jan. 4. **604.** — to PAUL DE LA WALE.

Desires him to deliver letters to certain people and to pay for their carriage.—[Louvain], 4 Jan. 1569.

Add. Dutch. P. ¼.

Jan. 5. **605.** ADVERTISEMENTS from HAMBURG.

There being a bruit of certain soldiers of the King of Denmark coming over the Belt into Holstein, some have suspected that the King means to do some exploit against Hamburg, which he has long threatened because they have refused to furnish him with money. They have furnished their walls with

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artillery, and watch day and night, and the boors and their neighbours bring into the town all their substance, and they have prohibited any burgher from departing from the town or sending away any of his goods. Mr. Deputy went to the burgher-master to learn the effect of this, who declared that there were 800 or 900 Scots come over, and 7,000 or 8,000 looked for in all, and that though they did not know that the King meant any evil against them; nevertheless, they were always accustomed when any number of soldiers passed through the country to make ready their force, and to bring in their goods from abroad to avoid pillage, like as all other their neighbours did the same. He also said that the prohibition did not affect strangers trafficking to Hamburg, whose privileges they would maintain.—Hamburg, 5 Jan. 1570.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 5. **606.** The EARL OF SUSSEX and SIR RALPH SADLER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

This morning Mr. Elphinstone arrived with letters of credit from the Regent of Scotland, by whom they perceive how careful the Regent has been to apprehend the rebels. He has required their letters in general commendation and furtherance of the matters which Elphinstone has to move to the Queen.—Durham, 5 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 5. **607.** The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Directs him to inform the French King of the complete suppression of the rebellion in the North, and to show him how the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland were enticed into revolt through giving place to such light companions and neighbours as they entertained about them, who not only increased their fear that she would punish them, but persuaded them that they would find great numbers in other parts of the realm ready to assist them. They were utterly frustrated in their expectations as the very lords and parties to whom they sent their letters, became their open enemies, desiring of her to be employed to subdue them, the like as did all her nobility universally. Though they gave out that they should shortly have aid of money and munitions from France and Flanders, she has no disposition to enter into any such conceit, yet for the satisfaction of her own people has resolved to put her whole realm in full strength, and have her subjects trained to be able to serve. He is to assure the King that her meaning is but to arm for defence.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 5 Jan. 1569. Pp. 5.

Jan. 6. **608.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL

Complains of the detention of the persons and goods of certain French merchants which he desires may be remedied.—London, 6 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

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Jan. 6. **609.** COUNT SCHOMBURG to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Reminds him of his promise to procure the Queen's order for Lasco the Palatine, and excuses himself for not having written before.—Niort, 6 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 3.

Jan. 6. **610.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Orders him to direct John Vaughan to repair to Berwick and there to confer with the governor and marshal how it may be obtained of the Regent that the Earl of Northumberland may be safely brought to Berwick, and afterwards conveyed through Northumberland and Yorkshire. He is to discharge as many of her forces on the Borders as he conveniently can.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 6. **611.** The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Directs him to confer with Vaughan and the Marshal of Berwick how the Regent of Scotland may be best induced to give up the Earl of Northumberland, and also to induce the said Earl to utter the circumstances that moved and comforted him and his confederates to this rebellion, and what persons have been privy allowing or assenting to the same, and so to order it, that what he shall utter may be duly testified, lest hereafter he may deny or alter the same.

Draft, partly in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 7. **612.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Sends the bearer, M. De Villars, who has lately returned from Germany to inform him of what he saw and heard there.—Shene, 7 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

Jan. 9. **613.** SIR RALPH SADLER to CECIL.

The Earl of Westmorland and the Countess of Northumberland are in Ferniehurst's house and the rest bestowed amongst the other borderers. Thinks that the Regent will not be able to deliver up the said rebels, as none of the nobility or others will agree unto it, and specially the borderers who will never be induced thereunto but by force. Understands also that the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, and others of the Queen of Scots' faction, are minded to revolt and make some trouble to the Regent. Advises that the forces under the Earl of Sussex and the Lord Admiral be continued, so that in case the Scots on the Borders refuse to deliver up the said rebels, they may by often incursions have their houses, lands, and goods overthrown, wasted, and destroyed by fire and sword; wherein no time should be lost in case any foreign aid be intended. Sir Henry Gates is now to go into Scotland.—Durham, 9 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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- Jan. 10. **614.** INSTRUCTIONS for SIR HENRY GATES.
 Instructions given by the Earl of Sussex that he shall repair to Berwick and take the opinion of Lord Hunsdon for the place and time of the receiving of the Earl of Northumberland, and then repair to the Regent of Scotland and demand the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and make arrangements for his safe custody.—Durham, 10 Jan. 1569.
Endd. Pp. 2¼.
- Jan. 10. **615.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the REGENT MURRAY.
 The bearer, Sir Henry Gates, one of Her Highness's Council in the North, has been sent to demand the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, and also that he will cause to be given up to Her Majesty's wardens on the Borders all such rebels and fugitives as are contained in the enclosed schedule.—Durham, 10 Jan. 1569.
Copy. P. ½.
- Jan. 11. **616.** The EARL OF SUSSEX and SIR RALPH SADLER to the LORD ADMIRAL.
 In respect of any cause proceeding from England, they see no necessity to continue any garrison. Nevertheless having received intelligence that certain principal borderers of Scotland are confederated with the rebels, they enclose a schedule of such forces as shall be continued.—Durham, 11 Jan. 1569.
Signed. P. ⅔.
- 617.** Another copy.
Endd. P. ⅔.
- Jan. 11. **618.** *English Forces on the Borders.*
 A note of such forces as should be discharged or continued in service on the Borders. Two hundred horsemen and 300 shot are considered sufficient to be retained, as if more are required Lord Hunsdon can in two days levy 300 or 400 trained soldiers who have heretofore served at Berwick.
P. ⅔. Enclosure.
- 619.** Another copy. *Signed by Sussex and Sadler.*
Endd. P. ⅔.
- Jan. 11. **620.** M. DE MONGUEVILLE to M. NICOLAS CARREE.
 The army of the Princes joined to that of Montgomery is as firm and great a force as they have had during the whole war. M. D'Anville has written to the Admiral to know by what means they may have peace; who has demanded full liberty of conscience. At the request of the King envoys have been sent by the Queen of Navarre duly accredited with certain articles which he gives.—Rochelle, 11 Jan. 1570.
Signed. Add. Fr. Pp. 1½.

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Jan. 12. **621.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Thanks him for the well taking of his service in this troublesome time. Has written to the Regent demanding the delivery of Prestall. Gives the names of those on the Borders with whom the different rebels remain. There is great want of a supply of munition of all sorts.—Carlisle, 12 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 14. **622.** LORD HUNSDON to [CECIL].

To-morrow Sir Henry Gates and the Marshal of Berwick ride together towards the Regent of Scotland. They will be able to work the furtherance of Her Majesty's desire as much as any; yet he thinks that neither will the Earl be delivered or the others apprehended. Sends herewith the article of the treaty which the Queen wrote of, but fears that it will be answered that it only touches such as inhabit upon the Borders, and not any nobleman or gentleman dwelling inwards. Has instructed Gates and the Marshal to desire that if the rebels may not be apprehended yet that they may be kept safe in Scotland.—Berwick, 14 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Pp. 1½.

623. ARTICLE touching the apprehension of FUGITIVES.

Article providing for the delivering up of fugitive criminals by the respective wardens of England and Scotland. *Signed by Lord Hunsdon.*

P. ¾. Enclosure.

Jan. 14. **624.** The REGENT MURRAY to CECIL.

Has certified his mind in a letter to Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, which he prays may be delivered to him so that he can declare to Cecil the state of their matters.—Stirling, 14 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Jan. 15. **625.** The QUEEN to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Complains of the seizure of certain Venetian ships within the bounds of her territories by Captain Sores and other Frenchmen, and desires that reparation may be made.

Draft. Endd.; 15 Jan. 1569. Fr. Pp. 2.

Jan. 18. **626.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Forwards certain letters together with the copy of one which he has received from the Regent Murray. It seems Dumbarton should not be delivered, and that he dislikes the arrival of certain French ships in those parts. The Scottish Borderers receive the English rebels openly.—Durham, 18 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Jan. 14. **627.** *The Regent Murray to the Earl of Sussex and Sadler.*

Has again assayed Ferniehurst and Buccleugh by a secret message to persuade them to render up to him the Earl of Westmorland and the other rebels in their bounds with promise not only of oversight for bypast evil behaviour but to make them assurance of large reward. If they cannot be won to do their duty with favour he means, according to Sussex's opinion, to use strait commandment against them to deliver up the rebels upon the highest peril. Desires him not to think it strange that the Countess of Northumberland is in Home Castle, for at his being at Jedburgh hearing of her great misery and inhuman usage by the outlaws and thieves, he declared to the countrymen that he would not take in evil part whosoever re-set her making him privy thereunto. Desires more evident proofs of the receipt of the rebels in Scotland, as the persons burdened therewith stand at their denial; and also the names of those whom he requires most earnestly to be apprehended. Has been very earnest to have the castle of Dumbarton obedient, but has received no satisfaction. There are some French ships in their waters who have taken both Scotch and English ships, so that it would serve to great purpose if two or three ships were directed to attend upon that firth.—Stirling, 14 Jan. 1569.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. Enclosure.

Jan. 18. **628.** *The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.*

Complains that not only are the goods of his master's subjects spoiled by pirates, but they themselves are sought to be slain if they complain as happened to a certain Baptista Sannittor.—London, 18 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Jan. 19. **629.** *NOTE of INSTRUCTIONS for MR. ELPHINSTONE.*

A note of the principal matters contained in Mr. Elphinstone's instructions, chiefly recapitulating the services rendered by the Regent Murray and the impossibility of his continuing his forces without the assistance of the Queen of England. He charges the Bishop of Ross with being the principal instrument of this late rebellion.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 19 Jan. 1569. Pp. 3.

Jan. 22. **630.** *LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.*

Forwards a letter by which Her Majesty may see what likelihood there is of having any of the rebels. Perceives that the Lord Lieutenant is commanded to discharge the 300 shot and the other bands, so that it seems that the Council are persuaded that the marches with the garrison of this town are able to do wonders. Is sorry to see Her Majesty's purse more

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regarded than either her honour or the present necessity of her service. The Regent is desirous to have some ships for the attainment of Dumbarton which he considers is nothing either to the delivery of the Earl that is taken, or them that are yet at liberty.—Berwick, 22 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 24. **631.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT MURRAY.

Has well considered the things imparted to her by Elphinstone, and is determined to send some trusty servant to confer with him and show her pleasure and resolution to his message. As the rebels, besides their high treason against her, have purposed the alteration of the common religion, she cannot think that any godly wise councillor will either maintain them or impeach their delivery.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1.

Jan. 24. **632.** The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Orders him to employ himself the best he can to aid the Regent of Scotland to get into his power those of her rebels who are fostered by certain of the Borderers. Before force is attempted, she would be content if some reasonable reward might attain them.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 24. **633.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Has seen the copy of the Regent's letter of 14 January, and directs him to order the three wardens to have secret conference with the Regent as to what manner of force and assistance shall be necessary to procure the delivery of her rebels. He is to send to Lord Scrope and Simon Musgrave that such of her lewd subjects be apprehended as have aided her rebels at the time that the Earl of Northumberland was sent from Hector Armstong, when Captain Borthwick was slain by certain of the Fosters.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 24. **634.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

The Regent coming from Stirling to meet Sir Harry Gates and the Marshal upon Her Majesty's affairs, being in Linlithgow, among divers others, was shot at with a courier by one of the Hamilton's being hidden in a house, and was charged with three or four pellets, whereof all missed him saving one which hit him through the belly beneath the navel. If he die as there is little other hope, Her Majesty shall be fain to send as good a company as the Earl of Warwick and the Lord Admiral brought, or else this country to be clean overthrown.—Berwick, 24 January. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Jan. 24. **635.** LORD HUNSDON to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

The Marshal writes that yesternight the Regent Murray died of his hurt. Being required by certain of the nobility they repaired this afternoon to Edinburgh.—Berwick, 24 January 1569.

Copy. P. ½.

Jan. 24. **636.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Informs him of the death of the Regent Murray. They cannot now look to have any of the Earl's rebels or their confederates. Considering that there are so many outlaws in Scotland, both English and Scotch, he will be driven to lay the most part of the garrison of this town in towns upon the frontiers, for the Regent was the only stay and cause of quietness. The great faction which remains is all French.—Berwick, 24 January 1569. *Signed.*

P. 1.

Jan. 24. **637.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Desires that he will command the farmer of the Customs to admit certain wine for the use of his household free of duty.—London, 24 January 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

Jan. 26. **638.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The bearer has received from him 33 crowns and 3 testons. Forwards copies of letters.—Angers, 26 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

Jan. 26. **639.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The death of the Regent will breed great alteration in Scotland, and he fears if the Queen put not in her foot quickly and deal liberally, the French will shortly have a greater faction than will be for her profit. Suspects that the killing of the Regent came from thence, as all of the surname of Hamilton depend upon France.—York, 26 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 26. **640.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Desires that reinforcements may be sent to him. Is advertised that Westmorland was in the late raid. Hears that suit will be made for the pardon of some of the rebels, which he trusts will not be granted without hearing from Sir John Foster and himself, for some of them have been guilty of murders and March treason. Has sent 200 men to keep Wark. If the Queen sends bands of horsemen and footmen, there are good captains here for them. Desires that he may have the stewardship of Richmond. The Regent was struck three fingers above the navel at the buttoning of his doublet and out above the "hukkelbone," and struck Arthur Douglas' horse who rode by him to the heart, so as it was all with one

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pellet. The Regent was warned that he should not ride through Linlithgow as Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh lay to kill him, yet had he no power to take heed.—Berwick, 26 January 1569. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

Jan. 27. **641.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has received a letter from the Queen of Scots which he has sent to the Queen unbroken, and stayed those who brought it.—York, 27 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Jan. 27. **642.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has received a letter from the Queen of Scots, which being the first that ever he received from her he sends unbroken in the same sort as it was delivered to him. Has detained the bearers until he may know her pleasure.—York, 27 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Jan. 27. **643.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

1. Shortly after Christmas M. De Teligny was sent by the Queen of Navarre to the French King at Cologne with petitions from the Princes and the rest of his subjects of the religion, certain of which being denied he returned to the Queen. In the meantime there was a great bruit that peace was ratified, but this feigned hypocrisy was revealed by a letter sent by the Queen Mother to the Governor of Bordeaux that he should not be troubled with the rumours, for that whatever was given forth there was no peace meant, which letter was intercepted by them of the religion and sent to the Admiral who made an unsuccessful attempt to take Bourges. The King being advertised of this, agreed with certain of Rochelle to let in Captain De la Riviere, but this attempt was disclosed and the conspirators apprehended, who shortly will be condemned. Hereupon Teligny wrote to the King, that it might please him to hold his coming excused, and added that notwithstanding the King's safe-conduct he had hardly with great danger escaped by St. Jean D'Angeli. In the meantime they of Angouleme, Cognac, and Rochelle made an excursion, and slew to the number of 300 of the garrison about St. Jean D'Angeli, and were like to have recovered the town. The King has gone to Angers to the intent his companies might be the better refreshed, and also by the solicitation of the Cardinal of Lorraine, who desires that the marriage of M. Montpensier and the Guise's sister, his niece, might there be celebrated. Three were dispatched from Cologne to seek by all means possible the death of the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and the Admiral. The King is deeply indebted to his reiters and Switzers, to whom there is owing 1,100,000 francs. The Admiral has paid his reiters by ransoming the

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towns of Querci. Captain Sores has taken certain ships of Venice, Genoa, and Spain with so great a prey that the least is esteemed to be 500,000 crowns. On the 24th instant arrived at the Court as commissioners from the Queen of Navarre, MM. Beauvois, Querquero, Du Compin, De la Chastiere and Teligny. The latter told him that he had learnt from the Duke of Montmorency that Rambouillet, besides his charge to the Queen of England, had express commandment to assure her rebels both of money and munition. Teligny further said, that being lately sent to the King with charge from the Prince and the rest of the nobility of the religion, to inform him of their readiness to serve him, M. D'Anjou desired to know if they would swear to follow and assist him in conquering England, to which he answered, that he did not find how with good conscience and a regard to their own safety it might be granted, but that if the King pleased to invade Flanders or other places he should see their readiness, skill, and courage most evidently. M. Beauvoir also said that his brother had declared to him that all their articles should be granted and peace fully concluded if they would assist Monsieur in this enterprise. Beauvoir solemnly protested that he uttered not this to the intent to urge Her Majesty the more to defend them of the religion in France, but that she might be truly advertised of the wicked enterprises of her enemies. Teligny also gave him to understand that because there is no sincerity in the Queen Mother they mean nothing less than to conclude a peace, and that they stood in far better state than their enemies thought for.—Angers, 26 January 1569.

2. P.S.—Teligny has learnt from Montmorency and Vielleville that the Cardinal has written into Normandy to prepare six great vessels with 3,000 harquebussiers to invade England at the first spring, and also desired the Duke of Alva to be ready with his ships against the aforesaid time. The Queen Mother has given resolute answer to the articles that they shall have no manner of exercise of their religion.—Angers, 27 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Partly in cipher. Pp. 3.

Jan. 644. *Articles sent by the Queen of Navarre.*

Certain articles presented to the French King by the commissioners sent from the Queen of Navarre to form the basis of a peace, demanding the restitution of their goods, estates, and offices to those of the religion, and the reversal of all sentences against them, together with the free exercise of religion, for the observance of which articles the King is to provide sureties.

Copy, enclosed in Norris's letter. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 27. 645. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Inform him of what he has written to the Queen. They mind to send to Her Majesty to declare that unless she restores

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the Queen of Scots to liberty and permits the exercise of their Papist mass throughout her realm, she shall look assuredly to be constrained thereto by the Pope and the Kings of Spain and France. They blaze abroad with open mouth this their enterprise into England, with this exception, if peace be had here, whereof he guesses they are not so near as they whine for. Of this he has advertised no one else. Jasper Schomberg has written to know if it may like Her Majesty to grant that Lasco Palatino may have her order as his father had aforetime, and when it shall like her to have any force out of that country they will ever be ready for her service.—Angers, 27 January. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 28. **646.** The EARL OF MARR to CECIL.

His nephew's days being shortened by the malice of men, compels him to write to Cecil upon small acquaintance and ask him to present his letter to the Queen.—Stirling, 28 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Jan. 28. **647.** The EARL OF MARR to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Informs her of the shameful murder of the Earl of Murray, and begs her comfortable assistance according to her promise made to him, to withstand all things that may tend to the King's peril. Also that her power may be extended with speed to the revenge of this detestable murder that this "pernicious preparative" escape not due punishment.—Stirling Castle, 28 January 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Jan. 29. **648.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT MURRAY.

Hearing, to her very inward grief, of the devilish intention attempted by shot of a harquebuss to have slain him whereby he has received a dangerous wound, she sends his acquaintance, Thomas Randolph, to understand certainly of his good estate, and after that to impart such things as he has in charge.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 29 January 1569. P. 1.

Jan. 29. **649.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the NOBILITY of SCOTLAND.

Letter of credence for Thomas Randolph and Sir Ralph Sadler sent to confer with them on certain matters.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 29 January 1569. P. 1.

Jan. 29. **650.** INSTRUCTIONS for RANDOLPH.

Is to repair to Sir Ralph Sadler and show him the following instructions. If he is certainly assured that the Regent is dead or cannot escape, he is to advertise Sir Ralph Sadler, but to proceed himself. If he finds the Regent in life he is to deliver her letters with such earnest and hearty com-

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mendations as he can express and declare her earnest grief of mind for his danger. If he is dead he is to deliver her letters to such of the nobility as he shall find meet, subscribing them accordingly and induce them in her name to stand fast to keep common peace, and preserve the state of religion from alteration, and the Prince from all dangers to be transported out of the isle, and also to procure her rebels to be delivered up.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 29 January 1569. Pp. 2.

[Jan. 29.] **651.** STORES for BERWICK.

List of armour and munitions required for the garrison at Berwick.—*Signed*, Thomas Sutton.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 29. **652.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Encloses a schedule of certain munitions required by the Lord Scrope for the Queen's service at Carlisle.—Newcastle, 29 Jan. 1569. *Signed*.

Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 29. **653.** SIR HENRY GATES to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Excuses himself for not coming to him. Sends him the very copy of such things as Mr. Drury and he have delivered to Lord Hunsdon, whereby he may the better understand their travail since the death of the Regent.—Berwick, 29 Jan. 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

654. *A Brief Discourse made by Sir Henry Gates and Drury to Lord Hunsdon.*

Account of the movements and intentions of different noblemen in Scotland after the death of the Regent Murray.

Pp. 2. Enclosure.

Jan. 30. **655.** LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

1. On Saturday afternoon returned Sir Henry Gates and the Marshal, not without great peril, but that they were strongly guarded by the way, and only by the practice of her rebels in Scotland. The Regent's murder is so odious to all that faction that they are presently all reconciled, and have vowed the revenge. Grange and Morton and Lethington and Morton are now reconciled. Divers of the Hamiltons presently repaired to Edinburgh thinking to have had the Duke at liberty, but found him kept straiter than before. To prove the consent of all the Hamiltons to this murder, he that killed the Regent is Arbroath's man, the spare horse which was laid for him was Arbroath's chief horse, the piece he killed him with was Arbroath's, and himself was kept and received at Hamilton. The Bishop of St. Andrews is known

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to be the procurer of it. Grange and Lethington have written to Lord Fleming that he should by no manner of means suffer any strangers to enter Dumbarton Castle. The Earl of Morton and the others declared to Sir Henry Gates that, although the Regent was dead, yet the Queen of England would find them ready to run the same course that he did, so that they might be sure that she would stand with them, and help them in the preservation of their laws. Finds that they are almost assured that she will deliver their Queen, so that they know not what course to run. If she will send the Earl of Lennox into Scotland they will make him the head of their faction. Beseeches her to "forslow" no time. If the Hamiltons bear the sway the Franch will not be long absent. The Earl of Northumberland will be removed out of Lochleven. He is not so liberal in talk as at his first apprehension. The Bishop of Ross should be kept straiter, as all this rebellion and practice with foreign nations proceeds from him. If she takes not heed of the Scottish Queen she will put her in peril, and that ere long.

2. A slip of paper attached with the names of those who will be at her devotion.—Berwick, 30 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil, with seal. Pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

656. Another copy of the above.

Endd. P. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Jan. 30.

657. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Perceives that the Queen may have a sufficient party in Scotland so as she will grow to some resolution what she will do. It is plainly given out that the Earl of Leicester was sent to the Queen of Scots, and that she will return to Tutbury, and so shortly home. Sends him a copy of his letter to the Queen of this date. Prays him to cause Nicholas Elphinstone to take heed how he comes, for he is laid for both in England and in Scotland to have his letters and money, and he to be killed, so he desires him to warn him to take heed how he comes from Newcastle. This practice and the apprehension or killing of Sir Henry Gates proceeds from the rebels. The Earl of Westmoreland was at this raid, and was the causer of the burning of Rowland Forster's corn and hay at Mindrum and looked on the whilst. His wife lies so near that he has weekly relief of money. Knows not whence the rebels have their encouragement, but where they sought to take the seas they now mean it not. Westmoreland wrote lately that the Duke should be shortly at liberty and the Scottish Queen sent home. Will be fain to revoke the soldiers out of the country for lack of money. Is advertised that Ferniehurst, Buccleugh, Johnstone and others, have made a gathering in Jedburgh, and will enter again into this wardenry. The comfort comes to the rebels by William Douglas, who is the Bishop of Ross's man, and who brought

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letters sewn in the buttons of his coat, who has assured them that they shall have aid from the Duke of Alva, and willed them to do what they can to break the Borders. He has brought money twice to them. Newcastle is not out of danger, for considering how that part of Northumberland is addicted to the Earl, it is an easy matter to surprise it. There is no way to prevent this but to lay a great garrison here; besides, if the Queen has not a force upon the Borders she will hardly have any party in Scotland. Desires to know whether if he hears of anything intended against Newcastle he shall repair thither. To-morrow shall Shilstokbrays make his last end. Forgot to write how the Earl of Westmoreland threw his hat in the fire for joy of the Regent's death.—Berwick, Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 30. **658.** LORD HUNSDON to [the EARL OF SUSSEX].

Has received his letter, but considering the state of the Borders he cannot send any men from hence, and besides must have commission from the Queen for it. If Her Majesty have not a good garrison in this town and upon the Borders, between this and York will be in great peril ere it be long.—Berwick, 30 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

P. ½.

Jan. 30. **659.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Desires that he will forward a packet containing an account of the siege of St. Jean D'Angeli to the Earl of Murray.—Holborn, 30 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

[1569, Dec.] **660.** *Siege of St. Jean D'Angeli.*

Terms of capitulation whereby the garrison were allowed to retire with their horses, arms, and baggage, on engaging not to serve against the King. Many of those who signed the capitulation had promised to surrender if not succoured within ten days, which however they did not do.

Fr. P. ¾. Enclosure.

Jan. 31. **661.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Forwards a packet from the Earl of Marr. This night have Ferniehurst, Buccleugh, and Johnstone, with the Earl of Westmoreland, been in the Middle March with 300 horse, as far as Morpeth. Complains that the courtiers get the rebels' lands and goods. Reminds him of Newcastle.

2. P.S.—Nicholas Elphinstone has arrived a sorrowful man for his master. John a' Selby came into the Middle March a stealing, and there was he killed with an arrow.—Berwick, 31 Jan. 1569. *Signed.*

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Jan.

662. MUNITIONS for BERWICK.

Note of powder and other munitions and arms which are required for the service at Berwick.

Endd., Jan. 1569. *Pp.* 1½.

Jan.

663. MURDER of the REGENT MURRAY.

Copy of verses entitled "The Regentis tragedie ending with ane Exhortatioun"; commencing "James Erle of Murray, Regent of renown, now lies dead and dulefullie put down." Charges the Queen of Scots with complicity in the murder and exhorts the nobility to revenge it. "Quod Robert Sempill."

Black-letter broadside, printed at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik.

Jan.

664. MURDER of the REGENT MURRAY.

Copy of verses entitled "The Deploratioun of the Cruell Murther of James, Erle of Murray, umquhile Regent of Scotland, togidder with ane admonitioun to the Hammiltounis committaris thair of, and to all thair fortifearis, mantenaris, or assistance, with ane exhortatioun to the Lordis and Nobilitie, keiparis and defenderis of our Kingis Grace Majestie;" commencing "Quile as with flesche and blude we go about," and stating of the Hamiltons "come never a gude byrde of the Devillis eg."

Black-letter broadside, printed at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik. Addressed in Drury's writing to Cecil.

Jan.

665. MURDER of the REGENT MURRAY.

Copy of verses entitled "The Exhortation to all pleasant things; wherein man can have delight to withdraw their pleasure from mankind, and to deplore the cruel murder of umquhile my Lord Regent's Grace." The pleasant "Paun" and "Popingaw" are to cast off their blithe-like colour and to take the feathering of the crow in sign of woe and dolour. Also the Pelican is to prepare its beak and grind it sharp and long, to pierce their breasts, that they may seek how to revenge this wrong.

Black-letter broadside, printed by Robert Lekpreuik.

Jan.

666. SEIZURE of GOODS.

A list of goods belonging to French merchants seized by one John Michel of Truro.

Fr. P. ½.

Jan.

667. EXTRACT from a LETTER from ROCHELLE.

Describes the position of the armies of the Admiral and the Count of Montgomery, who are on either bank of the Garonne, and in good spirits and health; and also gives an account of the negotiations for peace entered into by the Queen of Navarre.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2½.

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- Feb. 1. **668.** MUNITIONS for the NORTH PARTS.
List of munitions and stores required for the Queen's service in the North, with the cost of the different articles.
Endd. Pp. 3½.
- Feb. 1. **669.** GARRISON of BERWICK.
A memorial of certain matters for the supply of Berwick, with money and victuals; with notes by Cecil in the margin.
Endd. Pp. 1½.
- Feb. 2. **670.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.
Desires a passport for a servant of the Duchess of Deux-ponts, in order that he may convey powder and arms to La Rochelle.—Shene, 2 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.
- [Feb.] **671.** ——— to CECIL.
Desires that he may be paid 200*l.*, which the Queen has agreed to give him for certain works in marble of which he gives a long description. Also licence for a relative to retail wine in London.
Add. Endd.: Pour le Marchant de Marbre. Fr. Pp. 4½.
- Feb. 3. **672.** REPLY of CHARLES IX. to the DEPUTIES of the QUEEN of NAVARRE.
Having considered their articles, the King is pleased to grant an amnesty for what has passed, and promises the restoration of their estates and offices, the expulsion of foreign soldiers from the kingdom, with liberty to exercise their religion in their own houses, and in two towns, which he will appoint.—Angers, 3 Feb. 1570.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.
- Feb. 4. **673.** LORD HOME to WILLIAM DRURY.
Cannot assure Randolph a sure passage until he gets advertisement from the nobility of Scotland, after which he will convoy him himself to Edinburgh, or wherever the Lords shall happen to be. Fast Castle, 4 Feb. — *Signed, Alex. Home.*
Add. Endd. P. ⅓.
- Feb. 5. **674.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.
Has received her letter of the 5th January, but could not have access to the French King. Has declared to the Queen Mother her happy success against the rebellious Earls, and what good proof she had of the fidelity of her subjects universally. The Queen Mother answered that she was glad of the victory over the rebels, and denied that her son had promised them any aid, and said that she thought that this beginning of a rebellion was sent to warn Her Majesty not to assist rebels against their prince, which, if it sufficed not, she must look for sharper scourges. On Norris denying that

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she had done so the Queen Mother desired that he would advertise her of her speech, and also that her son could not with honour see the Queen of Scots so unjustly deprived from her estate, but would employ his whole forces to the redress thereof. Teligny has given him to understand that the Cardinal of Lorraine has seven ships at Bordeaux arming to be sent into England; seven at Newhaven, and five at Dieppe, and likewise the galleys at Bordeaux, are coming to the coasts of Brittany, whither Strozzi, has already gone to levy men. Fears that the religion must yield to peace, except they find some aid. Trusts that Her Majesty will be well prepared for their coming, which is the only way to keep them here. Whilst this "purparle" of peace is in hand they use all diligence to hasten forward a new levy of reiters for the King, and use marvellous persuasions to the Emperor to stay such as were levied for the religion, the Cardinal keeping him in a vain hope for the restitution of Metz, Toul and Verdun, as he has done with King Philip to be invested with Bas Navarre and Bearn.—Angers, 5 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 5. **675.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The Cardinal trusts that if he can land forces either in England or Scotland, he will find great troops to take his part. If the bottom of the late rebellion be searched he will find the spring head to come from hence or from Flanders. Informs him of what he has been told by Teligny and Beauvoir of the Cardinal's preparations against England and of the offer made that those of the religion should aid the Duke of Anjou in his enterprise against that country. A Frenchman has been secretly sent over to England, who formerly served Lord Strange.—Angers, 5 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 7. **676.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Minds to-morrow to depart out of this town to the place appointed to join with such as are to meet him and convoy him to his journey's end. Two of Lord Home's chief councilors and friends have assured him that if Lord Home persists in the maintenance of disordered and rebellious persons, they will neither assist nor take part with him. Trusts to find him reasonable, as he is wholly Lethington's. If he can reconcile Morton and Lethington he doubts less of his success in the rest. They must be dealt with by other means than bare words. Begs that there may be no stay of Sir Ralph Sadler's coming.—Berwick, 7 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 7. **677.** DRURY to CECIL.

On the 4th Mr. Randolph come hither, whereupon he sent immediately to Lord Home for his safe conduct. Has caused

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Randolph to speak with certain of the March not of the unblest, who offer that if Home or any other run any course to the offending of the Queen they will be in his and their contrary. The Earl of Marr is fallen sick with sorrow taken for the Regent's death. The Hamiltons and the Earl of Argyle are convened at Glasgow. The Regent's body is brought quietly to Leith, and shall be at the convention brought to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to be seen openly, and such as mind to revenge his death to protest it there publicly. The Laird of Ferniehurst has written to Grange how the Bishop of St. Andrew's, the Duke's children, the Lord Fleming, and other of the nobility that favour the Queen wrote to him and Buccleugh, and others to take in hand these enterprises in England, and that they would presently send them the French who came to Dumbarton and that they look for foreign support. The Earl of Morton is in Edinburgh. Home sent Drury word that he had to thank him for his life, for that it was meant by Ferniehurst and Buccleugh to have slain him in his return from Edinburgh. Randolph's journey will not be without danger of body, and he must bait with a golden hook. The Hamiltons levy men of war. There is an assurance of quietness during this convention between the Earls of Huntly and Morton. It is reported that the Laird of Minto, the provost of Glasgow, has slain Andrew Hamilton. There are two English priests come to Fast Castle with their furniture, for the mass. Takes one of them to be Morton, the Pope's patriarch.—Berwick, 7 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 7. 678. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Complains of difficulty in getting a passport for the bearer. Desires him to warn the Regent of aid to be sent to Dumbarton, and for that the galleys are about the coast of Brittany it is doubted that an enterprise will be done about Dover.—Angers, 7 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Feb. 8. 679. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Understanding that it is sought to expel all foreigners from Guernsey, he begs that the Queen's permission to reside in that island given to M. De St. Marie, may not be withdrawn.—Shene, 8 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Feb. 9. 680. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

On the 8th inst. the Queen Mother told him that her son was advertised that the Queen of England had sent money to the Duke of Holstein to levy 8,000 reiters and two regiments of lansquenets, which he found very strange, and desired to

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know whether he was to account her as a friend or a foe ; and although she had aforetime kept from her son's knowledge such aid as she had sent to his rebels of artillery with her arms engraved upon them, and causing her merchants to bring shoes for men and horses and other necessities, yet this last levy being so great he desires to know what account he can make of her friendship. Whereunto Norris said that he wished she would not lightly give credit to rumours, and that the artillery and other necessities were brought in by merchants with whose traffic the prince meddled nothing, and that the levy was made to withstand such as sought the unquiet of her country. The Queen Mother answered that she would be better advised than to bring such a number of strangers into her country, and to be plain, neither her son nor she could judge it to be but to their annoyance and to aid their enemies. Takes these quarrels offered, whereby to begin their enterprises against her moved thereunto by Don Pedro Mandrik, the Duke of Alva's brother-in-law, who came to this court the last of January. Trusts that they shall find a queen of England better able to withstand their malicious attempts than an Admiral of France, and does not think that they will get any aid from those of the Romish religion in England. Three of the King's galleys have been taken by certain of Sores' ships.—Angers, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Feb. 9. **681.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Complains of his servants. He will see by the Queen's letter what menaces they use here, which must be appeased with some round speech. All men's mouths are full of the invasion of England, but take a reasonable day thereto, as when peace shall be concluded, which is yet far off. If they follow their enterprise the English will reap the commodity of forgetting great hosen and gay apparel, and learn to defend God's cause, their Queen and country.—Angers, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

[Feb. 10.] **682.** The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Is glad to understand the goodwill that she and the King have to agree to a peace which she hopes will be firm and lasting. Recapitulates at great length the former negociations for that end, and complains of the want of good faith towards those of the religion, and of the machinations of the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Alva in Germany and elsewhere.—La Rochelle.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

Feb. 11. **683.** The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to CHARLES IX.

Has received his letter and communicated his reply to her son and nephew, and the noblemen who are with them.

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Assures him that it is impossible for them to live without the free exercise of their religion, which in the end he will be constrained to grant, and declares that all those who advise him otherwise are no true subjects to him.—La Rochelle, 10 Feb.

Feb. 11.

The Queen of Navarre to Catherine de Medicis.

They are much disappointed with the King's answer to the article touching the free exercise of their religion, which she has often assured her is the sole method of pacifying the realm. Begg her to prevent the cruelties which it is reported are used against those of the religion, as otherwise it will be impossible to prevent their making reprisals.—La Rochelle, 11 Feb.

Feb. 11.

The Queen of Navarre to the Duke of Anjou.

Informs him of their dissatisfaction with the King's answer.—La Rochelle, 11 Feb.

Copies in French. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 14. **684.** DECREE of the PRIVY COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

Declaring Lethington to be innocent of any participation in the murder of Darnley, and restoring him to his own place and rank.—Edinburgh, 14 Feb. 1569. *Signed by seven earls, eight lords, and six prelates.*

Copy. Endd. Broadside.

[Feb. 14.] **685.** MURDER of the REGENT MURRAY.

Information anent the punishment of the Regent's murder and the preservation of the King's innocent person, given in to the Lords of the Convention by the Laird of Whitburn. Charges the Duke, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the rest of the Hamiltons, with being privy to the murder and assisting its executor, and also with taking arms to bereave the King of his crown and life, and to destroy all noblemen and others that profess his obedience. Urges that they should be proceeded against by force, and not be summoned to underlie the law, and gives reasons and examples for adopting this course.

Endd. Broadside.

Feb. 15. **686.** LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Perceives that in their opinion 500 footmen and 300 horse are sufficient to defend the wardenry, and take revenge upon such as are the common burners and spoilers in England. If he had had them in any convenient time he might have saved this country. Upon the death of the Regent he sent 200 men to lie upon the frontiers, but in the meantime Ferniehurst, Buccleugh, and the Earl of Westmoreland entered with 2,000 horse. Gives an account of the places they burnt and destroyed and of the spoil they made. At Mindrum they carried away 5,000 sheep and 140 head of cattle, and at Kirk Newton 400

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head, besides horses, mares, and household stuff, and above 200 prisoners, besides the hurting of divers women and the "throwing of sucking children out of their clouts." The principal burners are the English rebels. This is the doing of both East and West Tivdale, and all the gentlemen present at it, saving young Cessford and Sir Andrew Kerr, whose servants and bailiffs were at it, so they are all in one predicament, and must drink all of one cup. Refuses to receive men from the bishopric, as they are all traitors. The borders will be in no safety until both East and West Tivdale be overthrown. Lord Home, the warden, is the principal receiver of the Queen's rebels, and has mass in his house for the patriarch who was at Durham with the earls, is now at Fast Castle. Has received a warrant for 1,200 weight of corn powder, which was left at Newcastle, at which he marvels; as indeed there was not one pound left there.—Berwick, 15 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Feb. 15. **687.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The bruit is great here of two men coming out of England, and stayed at Boulogne. It is secretly talked that Harcourt is one of them; if so, he beseeches his help for his release. The King keeps his chamber, which they marvel not at who know his diet. They of Rochelle have taken one of the King's galleys in the river Charente, and it is thought that two others which fled into the seas are perished.—Angers, 15 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 16. **688.** ——— to the VIDAME OF CHARTRES.

Being on his voyage towards Rochelle, the vessel was driven by the winds into the Downs, where being attacked by two hulks of Hamburg, they captured one. Complains that Mr. Holstock has seized them and put them into very strait prison, and begs his intercession in their behalf.—Sandwich, 16 Feb. *Signature illegible.*

Add. Fr. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Feb. 17. **689.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. Having understood that one was arrested at Boulogne and his letters sent to the Court, and hearing that the Cardinal of Lorraine had given forth that the Earl of Murray had been murdered in Linlithgow with a harquebuss, he mistrusts lest some one of his servants has been stayed. Is secretly given to understand that it is Harcourt, whose delivery he begs Cecil will seek as soon as he can. Heard that the Ambassador of Scotland gratified the King and Queen with the death of the Earl of Murray, assuring them that the army of England which rose at the devotion of the Queen of Scots, is joined with that of Scotland, and is stronger and more puissant than that of Her Majesty. The Queen of Navarre is not content with such towns as the King accorded by his answer to the

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articles, and by a packet which has been intercepted, the dissimulations and hidden treasons which the King's Council thought to use against them of the religion are discovered. Does not think that peace will be so soon concluded as is given forth. Touques in Normandy has been taken by them of the religion, who have also done great hurt about Toulouse. The Ambassador of Spain has sent to him sundry times to understand of some good accord and agreement between the Queen's Majesty and his master.

2. P.S.—The Duke of Lorraine has advertised the French King that near Strasburg there are in arms 12,000 footmen and 8,000 horse, whereupon the King sent to stay the reiters, whom he had given leave to depart to their country.—Angers, 17 Feb. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Feb. 17. 690. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Forwards copies of certain letters, and thanks him for the passport which he has sent for the conveying of victuals to La Rochelle.—Shene, 17 Feb. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 17. 691. LORD SCROPE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Encloses a letter which he has received from Leonard Dacre. Doubts that under colour of defending himself against the Scotch he puts himself in force for defence of the other. Desires to know their pleasure herein.

2. P.S.—The friends of Lords Maxwell and Herries will all repair to Dacre.—Carlisle, 17 Feb. 1569. *Signed*.

P. 1.

Feb. 17. 692. *Leonard Dacre to Lord Scrope.*

Hearing that Buccleugh and the others mean to make a raid into Gilsland, he intends to make preparations against them for the defence of his house and his poor tenants.—Naworth, 17 Feb. 1569. *Signed*.

Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 17. 693. The EARL OF MORTON to DRURY.

Desires that he will procure the setting at liberty and restoration of his horse and gear to a tenant of his who has been taken prisoner by certain Englishmen.—Edinburgh, 17 Feb. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Feb. 17. 694. The LORDS OF SCOTLAND to LORD ———.

Summon him to a convention to be held in Edinburgh on the 4th of March, so that by common advice some perfect resolution may be taken for the establishing of good order and the retention of quietness in the commonwealth.—Edinburgh,

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17 Feb. 1569. *Signed by Athol, Morton, Cassillis, and several others.*

Endd. P. 1.

Feb. **695.** ADDRESS to the NOBILITY of SCOTLAND.

Exhorts them to revenge the murder of the Regent, and shows the different conspiracies and crimes which the Hamiltons have entered into for the purpose of setting up their authority during the last fifty-seven years, charging them with endeavouring to prevent James V. from marrying and detailing their numerous plots to destroy all that stood between them and the crown.

Endd. Pp. 13.

Feb. 17. **696.** PROCLAMATION by the SECRET COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

Directing proclamation to be made in all market towns that no one should take part with the murderers of the late Regent under pain of treason.

Endd. Broadside.

Feb. 18. **697.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

Thanks him for the care which he has taken for his good education and behaviour, and hopes that he will continue his friendly advice. The Ambassador on Wednesday presented him to the King, from whom and Monsieur he received great good words. In his journey he saw both Chantilly and Ecouen, the Marshal Montmorency's houses. Ecouen has not its match in England either for good site or uniform and costly building. —Paris, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Feb. 19. **698.** PROCLAMATION by the LORDS of the SECRET COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Commanding that none of the lieges of Scotland reset or supply any of the English rebels, and that none who had already received them should suffer them to depart out of the realm.—Edinburgh, 19 Feb. 1569.

Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 20. **699.** DRURY to CECIL.

Lord Hunsdon departed on the 16th, with 300 footmen of this garrison, and the 100 horsemen out of the bishopric. The Scots have been in nightly since his departure, burning and spoiling and make their account to be near 4,000. They intend to lay waste all beyond Till. Their next journey is into Norham and Islandshire. Can spare none of his number, there remaining but 200 footmen, and but 40 of the old band of horsemen serviceable. It would pity any English heart to see the state of the country.—Berwick, 20 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

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Feb. 20. **700.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires that he will cause justice to be done to a French merchant whose goods, to the value of 2,000 crowns, have been seized, and whom, notwithstanding he has obtained judgment against them, the captors seek to have arrested on a pretended debt of 2,000*l.*—Shene, 20 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 2.

Feb. 22. **701.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Encloses a letter from the Earl of Argyle.

2. The 20th instant the Hamiltons were at Glasgow to the number of 140 horse and 80 harquebussiers, which is thought to be their chief force, and hardly to be maintained except they get support from France or elsewhere. There met them, the Earl of Argyle and Lord Boyd, with a small number. Ferniehurst and Buccleugh have returned unsatisfied in what they looked for, which was to have some harquebussiers to break the Borders, for it is now certain that they were moved to break the Borders by that faction, thinking that all men after the Regent's death would acknowledge the Queen's authority, whereunto he finds many more inclined than bear her goodwill, doubting lest she be sent home against their wills.

3. This will be the stay of any good assurance of these men's hearts towards England until they be assured that it shall pass her power to do them that evil which they fear. Perceives that nothing will be resolved on until Sir Ralph Sadler comes, and therefore wishes he might come in time for their convention on the 4th proximo. Cecil knows by their letters what they would fain be at.

4. The Regent Murray was brought from Linlithgow by water to Leith, and thence secretly to the Abbey until the morning that he was brought by the noblemen to St. Giles' Church. Gives the order of the funeral. Mr. Knox preached upon "Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur." Desires him to a mean with the Earl of Lennox that he follow chiefly the advice of Morton, Marr, and Glencairn. Hears that Leonard Dacre has come into Scotland. Morton has caused order to be taken that the Queen's rebels be not transported by sea.—Edinburgh, 22 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Feb. 18. **702.** *The Earl of Argyle to Randolph.*

Expresses his willingness to serve the Queen of England, his duty to his own Queen and country reserved. Desires to meet and confer with the nobility at Edinburgh, and also with Randolph.—Glasgow, 18 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½. Enclosure.

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Feb. 22. **703.** M. D'ANVILLE to CHARLES IX.

Complains that notwithstanding the well-known loyalty of his family he is accused by Monluc of holding intelligence with the King's enemies, and keeping M. De Joyeuse inactive in order that they may the better carry out their enterprises. Declares that this is false, as he hopes to prove on the body of Monluc, and also that his charge has been administered with the most order.—Toulouse, 22 Feb. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 23. **704.** INSTRUCTIONS for SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Whereas M. Monluc lately on the part of the French King required her to use towards the Queen of Scots all honest and favourable treatments, and to set her at liberty and aid her to be restored to her realm; to which she made some brief answers. Norris is to resort to the French King and the Queen Mother, and to ask leave to read the following answer which, however he shall not deliver out of his hands except it be very earnestly pressed for. Has considered their letters in favour of the Queen of Scots and has thought good to communicate her meaning and doings in her case to which she requires them to give an indifferent ear. First, where she is required to use all honest and gracious treatment due to a Queen of her quality, the truth is since her flight into her realm she has caused her always to be honourably attended upon with persons of nobility, and entertained her at her charge with a company of such as she made choice of, and appointed her houses with such commodities and pastimes as the country could yield. Has been assuredly informed that when she lived at her own will in Scotland she had no better entertainment or diet, but rather many times worse and baser. So as for the state and honest and favourable treatment of her person, she is sure no lack can be justly found. If the fault be found that she has not such honours done in the service of her as are due to a Queen, she herself is to answer for the same, for by her own servants she has been and is continually served. Is credibly informed that in Scotland she had commonly less reverence done by the self same servants than here. Has been always careful of her person to be honourably used, of her health to be by all possible good means preserved. If the rest that is required be not granted, that is to have her aided to the restitution of her realm, she trusts to make it appear that to consent thereto were not only a great folly and dangerous, but against all common reason. First, she is the person by whom her kingdom and crown was challenged almost as soon as she was called by right title thereunto. Mentions Mary's refusal to confirm the treaty of Edinburgh, and her sudden marriage with Darnley as one thought to be a meet person to work troubles in England for her advantage, and afterwards sundry practices not only with Queen Elizabeth's subjects but also

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with foreign persons. After Darnley was cruelly strangled and horribly murdered, the principal murderer Earl Bothwell having a lawful wife living became suddenly her husband. Afterwards when she was in present danger to have had her life taken by the fury of her nation, she only by speedy messages and other kinds of earnest means saved her life. Again when she was driven for safety of her life to fly into England, she commanded to have her comforted and honourably used, and had her brought from the Borders, where she was in manifest danger to be surprised, further within the realm to a castle of an ancient nobleman with all her company, where she had such entertainment as was meet for a Queen. Omits the cause why her commissioners did not answer such matters as were brought against her touching her complicity in her husband's death, and has hitherto forbore to notify the multitude of arguments produced against her by which if she had been disposed she might have made and yet may make no small advantage to abase her estimation in the whole world. Last year whilst Queen Elizabeth was occupied at her request in travailing with the estates of her realm for her return, she entered into a secret dealing of marriage with a principal nobleman of England, and also had secret intelligence with certain noblemen in the north, who have since burst into open rebellion and whose meaning was to set her up not only in Scotland but in England. Has passed over no small number of unkind and dangerous enterprises against her. Excuses the more strict custody of the Queen of Scots because she well understood that she was a party to the rebellion, and also her restraint of the Bishop of Ross for the same reason. Norris may assure the King that she will be very glad to be a furtherer of peace between him and his subjects, and also that she has not directed or licensed any of her subjects to carry arms or munitions to Rochelle, but that generally she must permit the merchants to resort to all places indifferently in France. Has made no levy of soldiers in Almain, but has such friendship with sundry princes there, that if she required any numbers for her service she could speedily be thereof furnished. Is determined to prepare a force by sea and land, whereof she requires the King not to conceive any jealousy.—Hampton Court, 23 Feb. 1569.

Endd. Pp. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$.

- Feb. 23. **705.** MORTON, LORD ADMIRAL OF SCOTLAND, to his OFFICERS. Orders them to use diligence in inhibiting the transporting of strangers out of the realm.—Edinburgh, 23 Feb. 1569.
Signed.
Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

- Feb. 23. **706.** PROCLAMATION by the LORD ADMIRAL of SCOTLAND. Commands his officers to charge all masters of ships not to transport out of the realm any Englishmen or other strangers

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without licence, on pain of confiscation of the ship and goods. They are to take away the sails from the ships.—Edinburgh, 23 Feb. 1569. *Signed*: Morton, Admiral.
Endd. P. 1.

[Feb. 24.] **707.** ARREST of GOODS in ENGLAND.

Things to be considered upon the demand of the merchants for the restoration of their goods.
Draft in Cecil's writing. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 24. **708.** DRURY to CECIL.

As Sir Ralph Sadler is looked for to come into Scotland so is it thought that his passage will be most dangerous between Darnton [Darlington] and this town, for that the Earl of Morton minds her to receive him and be his guard to Edinburgh.—Berwick, 24 Feb. 1569. *Signed*.
Add. *Endd.* P. ½.

Feb. 24. **709.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

The wife of Captain Frobisher has begged him to write and require Cecil's aid in delivery her husband from the misery and captivity in which he now is.—Shene, 24 Feb. 1570. *Signed*.
Add. *Endd.*, with seal. *Fr.* P. ¾.

Feb. 25. **710.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Since the overthrow given to the rebels by Lord Hunsdon the country is grown generally to great disorder partly by a great number of Borderers who joined Dacre for spoils sake, and partly for that the residue of the Borderers being good subjects think that they may lawfully ride upon and spoil the rebels. Has taken the best order that he can by way of proclamation. Desires a sufficient garrison of horse-men and shot, as for want of them he cannot pursue upon the sudden, and the manifest rebels besides Scots are to the number of 2,000. Has appointed his brother Edward and John Musgrove to the custody of Naworth.—Carlisle, 25 Feb. 1569. *Signed*.
Add. *Endd.* Pp. 2.

Feb. 25. **711.** MR. FOWLER and others to CECIL.

Beseeches him to procure their liberty. In the time of their most miserable estate, when they had neither meat, money, or clothes, but ready to die with hunger and cold, the bearer, Mr. Hugh Tipton, not only relieved them (being then 32) with food, but by the means of the Duchess of Feria procured for every Englishman of the number one rial a day. Of late a sickness and death has begun amongst them and taken away four of their company. and six lie now at point of death. The air is so evil in this pestered prison, that ere

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the summer pass most of them will perish.—From the prison in Seville, 25 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 25. 712. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Whereas Cecil advertised him that he had discovered some tokens that made him think that the late rebellion had more branches both of English and of strangers than appeared; to make him more certain thereof he sends him a most spiteful and untrue treatise set forth against Her Majesty and her Council with the privilege. Has moved the Queen Mother to punish the author, but can get no redress but words. Expresses his grief at the lamentable murder of the Earl of Murray, the author of which cruelty is here judged to be the Cardinal of Lorraine. This news coming to the court on the 15th, there could not be more joy both for the loss that they of the religion had received in Scotland, and for the likelihood it had to breed new troubles in England. Seeing the good success that the traitor had of his wicked enterprise, he is credibly informed that the minister of mischief straightways devised to send four to attempt the like to Her Majesty. Cecil must not think that the Queen of Scots remaining there that ever Her Majesty shall be void of danger. The Cardinal of Lorraine will leave no mischief unattempted to bring the Queen of Scots to the crown of England, assuring himself of the aid of the Papists there. If the Queen, though so often warned, will not provide remedies for her safety, he must doubt that they are not considered worthy to have so virtuous a princess to reign over them, but will have the same taken from them by the wicked ministers of the devil, and thereby be driven to great misery or to return to their old vomit again. Informs him of the negotiations for peace in France. The Emperor will not deal for a marriage of his daughter with the French King until a perfect peace be concluded. Where Cecil puts him in some comfort for his revocation and names two gentlemen to be his successors, he thinks Mr. Henry Killegrew wanting in none of the qualifications for the post. It is reported that the searchers at the English ports are greatly corrupted, and for little money suffer such to pass who being duly searched would greatly avail to the knowledge of matters of importance. — Angers, 25 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 26. 713. The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

Finds it somewhat strange that he has not advertised her that the Council in Scotland have dissolved and prorogued their convention until the 24th March. Cannot send Sir Ralph Sadler thither, he being presently sore travailed with his late service in the North, and without some understanding of the further particular intentions of those then cannot well

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send any such person with any matter of weight. He is to assure the Scottish Lords that she remains resolute in all things which may concern the maintenance of true religion amongst them, and preserve the concord and intelligence between the two realms, and if they propound reasonable and honourable conditions, her actions will make it appear that she seeks not her own profit otherwise than it may concur with the common weal of both realms. Also that however the reports may devise the same that she will never give ear to any restitution of the Queen of Scots. He is also earnestly to set forth the unneighbourly and barbarous usages of their Borderers in maintaining her open rebels, who are also notorious adversaries of the religion, with whom they have entered her realm in warlike manner spoiling and burning her towns and robbing and taking her subjects, a matter not to be suffered by her to be unrevengeed unless by some authority they may speedily be redressed. If they are not able to do this of themselves, he is to confer with them how it may be done by her powers entering the Borders from England. Has just heard of the defeat of Leonard Dacre, who like a caitiff and desperate rebel was the first to fly into Scotland. He is to require redress for this act of the Scottish Borderers now entering her realm and joining with such manifest rebels. Has just received his letters of the 20th, which have given her further contentation to see the general good disposition of the Earls and Lords, especially in their publishing their commandments against her rebels, for which he is to thank them. If the Earl of Lennox's coming be generally liked by her friends, she will then condescend to it. He is to procure some punishment for those who aided the escape of Jenye.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. : 26 Feb. 1569. Pp. 5.

Feb. 27. **714.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Requests him to help him to get a piece of land belonging to Martinville near Boroughbridge held of the Bishop of Durham, also a house in the Strand which has fallen into Her Majesty's hands by the late offence of Leonard Dacre.--
Edinburgh, 27 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 27. **715.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

The Lords here have written to Ferniehurst and Buccleugh to come in and answer the attempts against England. Sends Ferniehurst's answer. The Earl of Argyle and the Lord Boyd have accorded to be at the next convention. Spake to the Earl of Argyle at Dalkeith and declared to him the same things as before he did to the others. He liked of all save the delivery of those who for refuge had come to Scotland, which could not be done with honour, nor would the Queen of Scots ever consent thereto. He said that in all things which he has done in defence of the Queen, his mistress, he did it by

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such advice as the Queen of England had given him by his brother when he was in England, which had caused him to lose the friendship of others who were very dear to him. Their hope is here great of support out of France and Spain. Travails that none of the rebels escape by sea. Leonard Dacre is at Home Castle, and Jenye with Lady Northumberland in Fast Castle.—Edinburgh, 27 Feb. 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 23. **716.** *Kerr of Ferniehurst to Kirkcaldy of Grange.*

Will forbear riding in England till next peace day if he can be assured that England will not invade him or his friends and servants till that day. If they would have quietness on the Borders, they are to get all attempts committed in England forgiven, and then he and his friends will forgive the things that they might crave of England, howbeit they be thrice as much.—Ferniehurst, 23 Feb. *Signed.*

Copy. Note in Randolph's writing of the answer which he gave to Ferniehurst's servant. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

Feb. 27. **717.** *MR. MATHER to CECIL.*

Sends a discourse which is openly sold here, that he may know the French opinion of their affairs, who neither spare to touch the highest in honour, nor [put] the nobility in suspect of duty of their allegiance. Harcourt's stay at Amiens is partly done in revenge of the discourtesy the French Ambassador's secretary received lately at Dover, his money being there taken from him. There is small likelihood of peace, as the gendarmes are preparing to return to the camp, and the Duke of Longueville's regiment is beginning already to march forwards.—Dieppe, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Feb. 28. **718.** *The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to the QUEEN.*

Has received her letter in favour of certain Venetian merchants, whose ships have been seized by Captain Sores, and is sorry that she can do nothing as the case has already been determined in the ordinary courts of Admiralty. The Venetians greatly assist their enemies both with money and counsel.—La Rochelle, 28 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Royal Letter.

[Feb.] **719.** *DEATH of the REGENT MURRAY.*

Certain heads to be considered of the Queen of England, for the weal and surety of the relict of the Regent Murray, his pupils, servants, and special friends. Chiefly provides that the Scottish parliament should pass an Act of indemnity for anything the late Regent might have done in his office, and that his widow might be allowed to reside abroad, and that the income of her estates might be guaranteed to her.

Pp. 2½.

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720. Another copy.
Endd. Pp. 2½.

Feb. 721. ELEGY on the REGENT MURRAY.
Copy of Latin verses commencing, *Siccine fata vocant sic te clarissime princeps.*
P. 1.

Feb. 722. The QUEEN to DRURY.
Orders him to repair the bridge at Berwick, and to admit Captain Brickwell to the office of porter of the town.—Feb. 1569.
Endd. In Cecil's writing. P. 1.

March 1. 723. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has sent five letters since coming to Berwick. Finds never an honest man in his posts. Lethington is presently at Seton to "air" himself before this convention. His wits are sharp and his will good, but he is fearful to take matters in hand as he doubts some thunderclap out of the south, which if it fall in this country wrecks himself and his friends. Lethington has now only his heart whole and stomach good, an honest mind somewhat more given to policy than to Mr. Knox's preaching; his legs are clean gone, his body weak, and inward parts feeble. To this the blessed joy of a young wife has brought him unto.—Edinburgh, 1 March 1569.

2. It is oft cast in his teeth that peace is made with France, and soldiers ready to be sent over. This day was hanged forth in the street an ensign of black satin, in which was painted the King lying under the tree as he was found dead, and the Regent in his bed with his wound open, and the King on his knees crying, Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord! Sends the Regent's epitaph of eight Latin verses by Buchanan who never rejoiced since his death. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

March 1. 724. WAR in GRENADA.

Confession of a Moor taken in Calahorra, 1 March 1570, touching the numbers, equipment, and condition of his countrymen.

Span. P. 1.

March 1. 725. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Warns him again of the great danger the Queen is in through the machinations of the Cardinal of Lorraine. Thinks it were better for the Queen's preservation that the Queen of Scots were further out of the realm, as she being there the Cardinal daily devises some mischief here to be practised by the Papists there. In a tourney between the Duke of Anjou and Marshal Schomberg, both went to the ground, and Monsieur has his

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shoulder out of joint, and Schomberg has his face very ill broken. They of the religion have won two other towns. The Secretary of the French ambassador complains that his money was taken from him by the searchers of Dover and Sandwich, which he prays may be restored, otherwise none of his servants shall return hither without the like usage.—Angers, 1 March 1569. *Signed, partly in cipher.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

March 1. **726.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires a license for Nicholas Boulanger, an exile for religion, to import from Flanders and retail in England a thousand weight of white salt.—Sheen, 1 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

March 3. **727.** LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Thursday after the overthrow of Leonard Dacre, the Earl of Westmoreland, Leonard and Edward Dacres, the Nortons, and others assembled at Jedburgh in consultation, and since then have been at Home, and Lord Home is determined to maintain them. They look daily for and out of Flanders. Sends a letter which Drury has received from Rowland Forster. Has placed 100 footmen and 100 horsemen in the town of Wark. The castle is not guardable. Rather doubts Newcastle than Wark. Sends a copy of Ferniehurst's letter to the Laird of Grange. Has received 200 horsemen out of Yorkshire, and thinks that they cannot find in all the shire 200 so ill horses again. The footmen are as evil or worse.—Berwick, 3 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Feb. 24. **728.** Rowland Forster to Drury.

Is credibly informed the Ferniehursts and the Earl of Westmoreland intend to make proof of the town and castle of Wark, and that they have made ladders for the scaling of the same. Desires assistance, as he will not take in hand to defend it with the numbers which he has.—Wark, 24 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾. Enclosure.

Feb. 24. **729.** The Laird of Ferniehurst to Kirkcaldy of Grange.

Where he would have him forbear to ride in England, he assures him that he has suffered thrice as much damage as he has done. Will, however, do so if they can make him sure that England will not invade or ride upon him or his friends.—Ferniehurst, 24 Feb.

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

March 3. **730.** SIMON MUSGROVE to LORD HUNSDON.

Since the overthrow of Leonard Dacres this country has become very ill, for the very next day after the Borderers

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wholly with Scotchmen have not letted to spoil as well the good subjects as the rebels with such force, as the Lord Warden was not able to deal with them. The Lords Home, Herries, and Maxwell, and all the Lords of the West Borders of Scotland will be aiders of Leonard Dacre, and he fears greatly that the Douglasses will also take his part. The readiest way to overthrow these rebellious doings is to send such a force as shall not only be able to save the Borders from spoiling, but also to daunt those of Scotland who have received the rebels, and to burn and waste their lands.—Carlisle, 3 March 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

March 5. **731.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Understands by his letter that the Queen is angry with the detention of her courier at Amiens, and the publication of certain writings at Paris. Does not offer any excuse, but assures him of the wish of his master not to offend Her Majesty.—London, 5 March 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

March 5. **732.** The QUEEN to LORD SCROPE.

Perceives by his letter the evil state of the Borders, and orders him to levy such number of horsemen and foot soldiers as he shall deem sufficient for their defence until the arrival of the Earl of Sussex with her army.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1½.

733. The QUEEN to LORD SCROPE.

Understanding that the great multitude of her subjects were incited to resort to the traitor Leonard Dacre, under pretence of withstanding the invasion of the Scots and English rebels, she is content in such sort to extend her mercy as by a proclamation herewith sent may appear. Means to except from the proclamation all constables, gentlemen having inheritance in possession or reversion, and all such as have any farms of her lands and are her tenants.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. 1.

March 6. **734.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

1. Desires that the Laird of Cessford may be well used, and that Martin Elliott (who is laboured unto by Ferniehurst) may be made sure.

2. P.S.—“I pray you that the first good horse that any man of yours doth steal let me be partner with him.”—Edinburgh, 6 March 1569. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 7. **735.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

The Earl of Westmoreland has been at Linlithgow with the Hamiltons. Lord Home has so far discovered himself to take

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part with the Hamiltons, as his best friends in the Merse have refused him. Has written oftentimes what succour the Earl of Westmoreland has out of the bishopric, and many times both Cuthbert and Christopher Nevil lie lurking thereabouts. The country is in a great hatred with Sir George Bowes, so as he dare scant remain there. The country has no man of credit to resort to between York and Berwick, which makes many of the honest sort ready to fly the country. Desires that he may have leave to lie sometimes at Bransby [Brancepeth] and sometime at Newcastle, as he shall see cause.—Berwick, 7 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 8. **736.** ROBERT HOGAN to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Craves his favour in his suits. It is a busy world here, for there never wants one mischief coming on another's neck. The taking of Tunis troubles the King very much, for he may in no case suffer the King of Algiers to nestle there, unless he will lose Sicily. There is news that the Turk arms this summer 200 galleys and fifty ships. The King makes great preparation of men to defend the coasts. There are four camps to encompass the Moriscos, who be a great number of stout and desperate men who will sell their lives dearly. Signor Luis Quexada is dead of the harquebus shot which he had. The Pope has given 600,000 ducats, and the Duke of Florence 200,000 ducats in aid of the Catholics of England, and order is sent to the Duke of Alva for the making of the men and the paying the money. Commends the bearer, Hugh Tipton, who has been long consul of the English nation here, to him.—Cordova, 18 March. *Signature partly obliterated.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 8. **737.** The QUEEN to LORD HUNSDON.

Is in hand to send the Earl of Sussex with an army levied in the South not only to defend the Borders, but to avenge the injuries done by maintaining her rebels and invading her country. Would think him worthy of great praise if he could take Fast Castle, where her rebels are fostered. Commends the towardness of his son, the bearer, in his readiness to serve her.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

March 8. **738.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Has caused Livingstone, a boy brother to John Livingstone, the Queen of Scots' servant, who minded to pass into Scotland, to be searched for letters, but has found none. Has detained him until he can know Cecil's pleasure.—Carlisle, 8 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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March 8. **739.** REPLY of CHARLES IX. to the DEPUTIES of the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Copy of the reply made on 3 Feb. 1570 at Angers by the French King to the deputies sent by the Queen of Navarre to settle conditions for a peace, with notes of objections to each separate clause, chiefly on the ground of want of security for the fulfilment of the King's promises.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 5½.

March 9. **740.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Is informed by one whose advertisements he has always found true, that the Ambassador of Scotland's secretary has been sent into Scotland, to declare the King's intent of aiding them, and further to require the Duke of Alva to be ready to execute the enterprise already intended whereof Chapin Vitelli is appointed to be the chief conductor. Moreover, there is a gentleman of credit to be dispatched within four days, with two ships, wherein are thirty or forty Spanish and Turkish horses, and to land as near as possible where the Queen of Scots is, and at such time as she shall ride hunting, the said horses to be laid at the relay and she by force taken away; which enterprise has been once already attempted but failed, yet not then discovered. There are at two houses of Martigues 4,000 corslets and 6,000 harquebusses, with other armour to be sent to Dumbarton, for the furnishing of the country. Also there is a man who has but one eye and a cut over the face, the one part whereof burnt with gunpowder, who is sent to work treason to Her Highness. The advertiser of her proceedings is an Italian, whose name he has not been able to attain unto. For her preservation it were expedient to rid the Queen of Scots out of her country in such sort as shall be thought most expedient. The Duke of Chatelherault is dissembling in order to gain the friendship of both Protestants and Papists, whereunto Lethington persuades him what he may.—Angers, 9 March 1569. *Signed, part in cipher.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

March 9. **741.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends his letter to the Queen to him unsealed to use as he thinks most expedient. The gentleman who will be dispatched within four days he thinks is Strozzi. The marked man is thought to be called Villenus, who has been in prison at Rochelle for conspiring to kill the Prince of Condé, out of which he and one Badcheko broke. Badcheko is a great familiar of Baptistis of the Queen's privy chamber. Urges him again to rid the Queen of Scots out of England.—Angers, 9 March 1570. *Signed.*

Part in cipher. Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

March 9. **742.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Has already informed him of the overtures for peace which the Papists in France have made. Assures him that the

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Queen of Navarre and the other Protestant leaders are resolved never to agree to any unless the free exercise of their religion is granted and the Queen of England and the princes of the empire appointed guardians of the treaty. Declares the goodwill that the Protestant party bears to England, and the importance that this war should have a favourable issue for them. The bearer can inform him of their plans for continuing the war.—Sheen, 9 March 1570.

Fr. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

March 10. **743.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Desires that the bearer, a French merchant, may have restitution of his ship and goods seized by John Mitchell, near Falmouth. Thinks he meant to arrive at Dumbarton with the powder and harquebusses.—Angers, 10 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 10. **744.** The FRENCH KING'S ANSWER to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE'S ARTICLES.

A short discourse on the French King's answer to the articles of the Queen of Navarre and Princes of Navarre and Condé, acknowledging the King as their rightful sovereign, and pointing out that considering they were driven to take up arms in self-defence on account of the bad faith with which the former treaty of pacification was kept, it is reasonable that they should now require the assurances which are necessary for them, and which he ought not to deny.

Endd. by Cecil.: 10 March 1569. Fr. Pp. 2.

745. Translation of the above.

Endd. Pp. 2.

March 10. **746.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Assures him that Burford and Calverly have used him so ill that he and they will not serve in one place. Desires that some further supply of money may be sent. Informs him of the arrival of a great number of the Scottish noblemen at Edinburgh. The overthrow of Dacres has disappointed all the purposes of the Hamiltons. Is yet "St. Thomas of Ind" touching the delivery of the rebels. The comfortable words that Her Majesty wrote put him in great hope of some relief, but reminds him that whilst the grass grows the steed starves. Craves his furtherance for his coming up to Court. Bestowed the keeping of certain of the rebels and their goods upon some who served in that journey, the best of them not being worth 20*l.*, desire that the Queen will confirm the same, as it will be some credit to him and some relief to the poor men. Desires also to know her pleasure for the stewardship of Middleham.—Berwick, 10 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

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March 11. **747.** LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has received their letters of the 3rd and 5th inst. As for Burford and Calverly, he discharged them for two causes, the one that having passports for six weeks, they have been away since August and April; the other because he could not suffer so great an injury as to have those who had their entertainment under him, to seek to serve under any other, he being in the field; therefore he desires them to bear with him if he denies their request in this case. Has sent Sir John Forster some money, and requires that a greater proportion than 2,000*l.* should be forwarded to him.—Berwick, 11 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 11. **748.** INSTRUCTIONS for the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Orders him to levy 3,000 foot soldiers and 1,000 horsemen with whom he is to proceed to the Borders and do his best for the apprehension of her rebels, who have fled into Scotland, and the punishment of those who have assisted them.—11 March.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 6½.

March 11. **749.** MARTIN ELLIOTT to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Will come at any time, when he can make him sicker to come and gang, for he has many unfriends. Where Forster desired him to bind himself to no man he is still of that same mind. Desires to know what he would have him to do, and for that purpose would have him and some special servant to meet him.—At the Reidheut, Saturday. *Signed.*

Add. P. 1.

March 14. **750.** The EARL OF MAR to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has understood from Randolph of her comfortable direction towards the preservation of the King's innocent person, which animates him with greater boldness to employ his care, travail, and attendance thereto.—Edinburgh, 14 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

March 14. **751.** EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES in the NORTH.

Wages of 300 horsemen and 200 footmen and their captains, amounting to 1,781*l.* 6*s.*

Endd. P. ⅔.

March. **752.** RATE of PAY for the EARL OF SUSSEX'S ARMY.

The Lord Lieutenant has 5*l.* per diem with 20*s.* allowance of 30 halberdiers. Every captain of 100 horsemen, 6*s.*; every captain of 100 footmen, 4*s.*; demi-lancers, 1*s.* 6*d.*; light horsemen, 1*s.* 4*d.*; harquebussiers, 8*d.*, and armed pikemen, 8*d.* It is not meant that the wages should continue longer

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than the army continues. Armour and weapons to be had out of the Queen's store for ready money, which will be repaid when they are returned to the stores unspoiled.

Draft chiefly in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2½.

March 9. **753.** A MEMORIAL of the EARL OF SUSSEX.

A miscellaneous list of things required by the Earl for his expedition, such as commissions, instructions, and warrants, money, powder, provisions, and munitions.

Notes in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. ¾.

March 14. **754.** The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to the QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Understanding that Captain Launay, who holds her commission to cruise against her enemies, has been detained in England, she begs that he may be released.—La Rochelle, 14 March 1750. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1½.

March 15. **755.** TRANSPORT of MUNITION into the NORTH.

Charge for the carriage of certain munitions to Newcastle in carts, at 4*d.* the mile for 240 miles, amounting to 102*l.*; 242 tons, at 8*s.* the ton, are to be conveyed by sea, amounting to 96*l.* 16*s.*

Endd. P. 1.

[March.] **756.** OFFICE of the ORDNANCE in the NORTH.

Note of such things as are necessary for the repair of Her Majesty's ordnance at Berwick and other places in the north, together with an estimate of the cost of the repair of the Friar's Church called the Queen's manor at Newcastle, wherein the ordnance and munitions are stored.

Rough notes. Endd. Pp. 3½.

[March.] **757.** OFFICE of the ORDNANCE in the NORTH.

Note of the numbers of pieces of ordnance at Berwick and other strong places in the North, whose carriages require repairing.

Endd. Pp. 1¼.

March 16. **758.** SIR JOHN FORSTER to CECIL.

Sends a copy of Martin Elliott's letter, and desires to know the Queen's pleasure as to how he shall deal with him.—Alnwick, 16 March 1569.

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 6. **759.** *Randolph to Sir John Foster.*

Martin Elliott is laboured unto by Ferniehurst to take his part with his friends. If Forster thinks him to be used he

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prays him to make him as sure as he can.—Edinburgh, 6 March 1569.

Copy. P. 1/3. Enclosure.

March 11. **760.** Copy of Martin Elliott's letter to Forster of the 11th inst.

P. 2/3. Enclosure.

March 16. **761.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Thinks that these moved in conscience with such and so many injuries done to Her Majesty by the Queen of Scots can neither reply thereto nor justly make any request in her behalf, having made so small an answer to her Highness's letter. Wishes that it were printed for the satisfaction of those who are in opinion that the Queen of Scots is unjustly dealt with. Thinks the King and Monsieur are now satisfied, to whom he finds a great part of the Queen of Scots' dealing was utterly unknown. Seeing that since the keeping of the Queen of Scots Her Majesty has not been void of danger, both abroad and at home, and weighing the dishonour that would arise of her escape, which she so often hath and does attempt, he thinks it were better that by her departure some commodious composition might be made. Thinks that thereby the redelivery of the transgressors might be attained. Has been lately advertised by the Spanish Ambassador that his master has gained a great victory over the Moors at Galera. These being subdued, it is doubted whether he will divert his forces hither or send them into Scotland. These here also cease not to make great offers of peace. It is agreed between the Kings of France and Spain that one of them shall not invade England without making the other privy thereunto, and within these two days has one been dispatched into Spain with great speed and another into Scotland. Nothing causes him more to fear false dealing than this unaccustomed smooth speech, used to Her Majesty, denying that they sent any forces into Scotland, when two ships landed at Dumbarton with men and munitions from hence. When they are charged with it they will say that the Cardinal of Lorraine did it, they not knowing thereof.—Angers, 16 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 1/2.

March 17. **762.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Had audience on the 12th inst., when he declared at length what was given to him in charge by her letter of the 23rd February, the King, the Queen Mother, and Mons. Anjou being present. Passing the first part wherein was mentioned the Scottish Queen's usage of Her Majesty in his father's and brother's time, and her fresher dealings no less ungrateful than the former. The King suddenly required him to stay and demanded why Her Majesty would not permit his servant Monluc to go into Scotland. As this question was unawares Norris answered that he had no particular instructions in this

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behalf, but doubted not that her Highness would sufficiently satisfy him. He then declared how well the Queen had entertained the Queen of Scots, and the great care she had rather to hide her faults, whereunto the King replied that for all these commodities he wished she had free liberty to go where she would, and the Queen Mother added that it would not only be a great honour to Her Majesty, but also a firm and faithful uniting of amity between them, and also that the Queen of Scots had advertised them that she needed not to have escaped into England had it not been for the confidence which she had in Her Majesty. Touching the other parts of his discourse of her ingratitude, her secret dealing of marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, and her intelligence with the Queen of England's rebels; these points were wrapped up in silence, but the summary and effect of their whole talk tended to procure the Queen of Scots' liberty, with her re-establishment by Her Majesty's help into her realm and country. Made further relation according to his instructions touching the aid and munitions said to have been conveyed to Rochelle, and denied that she made any levy in Germany, though she had such friendship with sundry princes there that she could be speedily furnished thereof. He further declared the Queen's intention to prepare force both by sea and land, and required the King not to conceive any jealousy thereof, and further said that the Queen thought it an honourable act for the King to make a general pacification, and that she would be glad to employ her credit with them of the religion, so that she might see how they could be assured. The King, as well to this as to the premises, said that he would write to Her Majesty by his ambassador resident ere long. Was sent for again on the 14th and early on the 15th. Was brought to the Queen Mother walking in a garden, who declared that he was sent for upon receipt of letters from their ambassador, by whom they are advertised of the doubt which the Queen conceived of the King's conveying forces into Scotland, which he neither had done nor was to be persuaded thereunto, although there might be some solicitation used to that end. She also counselled the Queen as a mother, that in order to end her late began troubles she should set the Queen of Scots at liberty, and herself take a husband for the general satisfying of her subjects. Norris said that these matters were of so great importance that he dared not enter into talk of them. The Queen Mother earnestly desiring him to advertise Her Majesty on these two points, he took his leave and went to the King, who said he was much beholden to Her Majesty for making him privy to all her proceedings with the Queen of Scots, and assured him that he never meant to make any preparations into Scotland, and wished that the Queen would credit nothing but what she heard through her ambassador.—Angers, 17 March. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3½.

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March 17. **763.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Has written to Rye and Dover to have that performed of which Cecil gave him to understand yesterday discreetly and without noise.—Sheen, 17 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

March 17. **764.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. The Lords at Edinburgh are broken up, and Huntley and that faction returned home, they will not consent to any certainty of government.

2. The Earls of Morton, Mar, and their side are resolved to remain in Edinburgh, by turns to keep the stake for all events. The Earl of Argyle refused to come to the convention, and finds himself much aggrieved with the burning of the house at Linlithgow. Lethington comes within a day or two to Fast Castle. His head governs Argyle and Huntly and all that gang. Having certain intelligence that Egremont Ratcliffe, Jenye, the Patriarch, and other rebels, have prepared a ship to pass into Flanders, he has fitted out a small bark to intercept them off the Fern Islands. Mr. Randolph has practised with the master of the ship, so he is in great hopes to meet with them. Desires that a pinnace may be sent hither and another to the river of Dumbarton. There is nothing done at the Court, or resolved on amongst the Council that they are ignorant of in Scotland. Expresses his goodwill towards the Earl of Sussex, but declares that neither he nor any of the town will stir without special commission to himself.

3. When any number of men have been sent to the Borders the governor of this town has always had a band of horsemen and another of footmen during the time.

4. Complains that he is here with less reputation and credit than any who have had the charge heretofore.

5. P.S.—There is in this town but 1,200 weight of corn powder and 500 at Newcastle, which will scant serve one day of service.—Berwick, 17 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

March 18. **765.** WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Lochleven, to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

As she was so good and favourable a mistress and friend to the late Regent, and he so faithful and true a servant to her, he craves that she will seek by all means the just revenge of his innocent murder.—Edinburgh, 18 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March. **766.** WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Lochleven, to the LORDS OF CONVENTION.

Begs that they will revenge the murder of his late brother, the Regent, which was committed by James Hamilton of

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Bothwelhaugh at the instigation of the Duke of Chatelherault and the rest of the Hamilton's.

Endd. P. 1.

March 18. **767.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

Orders him to let that part of the nobility of Scotland who are friendly to her know that she has appointed an army under the Earl of Sussex to punish those who were maintainers of her rebels, who at the same time are their enemies and favourers of the murder of the late Regent. He is to ask them to join hereto their goodwill and forces. Though it is not expressed by words that her army shall come to maintain the King, yet the maintenance of his estate must needs follow when his enemies are weakened and suppressed. He may, if he sees cause, say to some of the wisest that the Queen forbears any express profession of maintenance of the young King lest she should be thought to have taken upon her to have pronounced the lawfulness of the whole cause as it has passed between the Queen of Scots, her son, and them. He is to warn them against letting any French or Spanish soldiers land at Dumbarton.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 18 March 1569. Pp. 4.

March 19. **768.** PROCLAMATION by the WARDEN OF THE MIDDLE MARCHES.

Orders that all those who have any complaints against any of Tynedale or Reedsdale shall send in the names of the offenders within ten days to the keeper of Harbottle.—19 March 1570.

Written on a strip of paper.

March 18. **769.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

It is like that all the Borderers of Scotland hearing of this force coming will use all their friends to procure assurance, and do what they can to cover their faults, so he thinks it not amiss to have good assurance of them beforehand, lest otherwise they break hereafter at their best advantage.—Exton, 18 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 22. **770.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Expresses his goodwill towards Cecil and desire for his friendship.—22 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

March 22. **771.** FREDERIC II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Requests license for Simon Surbeg to export 300 cloths for his private use.—Copenhagen, 22 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

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March 23. **772.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Complains of the seizure by Captain Sores within her jurisdiction of certain Venetian ships, which she desires may be given up.—Hampton Court, 23 March 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. French Royal Letter.

March 24. **773.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has written to every of the warders to advertise him of the state of their charges and of the borders opposite, and other information, and required them to have good espial of all intentions and actions in Scotland. Has written to Randolph giving him to understand of his lieutenancy, and sent him a cipher and required him to advertise the particular disposition of every man of the Scottish nobility. There are few gentlemen of any credit in this country who have not offered to serve with him in this journey as private soldiers in his band, which for their service at home he has forborne to accept.—York, 24 March 1569. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

March 25. **774.** WAR in GRENADA.

Relation in Spanish of the progress of the war against the Moriscos in Grenada.

Endd. by Cecil. P. 1.

March 26. **775.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has intelligence that the Earl of Rothes is returned out of France with assurances of aid from that country. It is also bruited that force is already prepared and coming from the Duke of Alva either to land in Scotland or England. One of the Hamiltons and a "Rome runner" from the Pope has been of late with Lord Home and the English rebels, who make show of great contentation and comfort.

P.S. on separate slip of paper. Desires him write to Randolph of the charge committed to him.—York, 26 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 27. **776.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON.

Complains that he has not heard from him for a long time. Laments the troubles and disorders in Scotland, and that the remedy offered by the Queen of England is so little accepted, which if they let slip they will make the gap open for their own Queen to come home again or to let in foreigners. Though he knows he is unwilling to this, yet he assures him that he bears the burden with a great number who lament his doings, and wish that he would employ his wisdom to serve his country. Tells him not to be doubtful or suspicious of Mr. Secretary. Advises him to cut off all particularities and apply his mind to serve his country and his King wherein already he has failed, seeing that Randolph being come to

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serve his country he cannot have that advice of him as aforetime he had.—Edinburgh, 27 March 1570.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 3½.

March 27. **777.** M. DE LUMBRES to CECIL.

In behalf of Charles Vasques, a gentleman of the Low Countries, who was arrested on Change at the suit of John Beemand, a mariner of Norwich, for a false debt of 250*l*. The said John being employed by Vasques to carry 160*l*. in his vessel to Norwich, alleged that he was robbed of the same but was sentenced by law to pay it, and now hopes by this arrest to retard the execution.—London, 27 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

March 27. **778.** INFORMATION against M. DE MONLUC.

Charges him with having agreed to deliver over the province of Guienne to the King of Spain. The Seneschal of Quercy, his alleged accuser, denies that he had ever made any charge against him. Monluc has issued a cartel against all his adversaries, saying that all who maintain that he holds intelligence with the King of Spain are liars.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

March 28. **779.** ROBERT HOGAN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

1. Has received his letters and whereas he desires to know of the wild "rogge's" proceedings here, as yet it stays for the time does not serve, and the matter is remitted to the Governor in the Low Countries to provide what shall be necessary therein, the King here having so many irons in the fire. These wars of Grenada will shortly grow to an end. The King has four camps wherein are in all about 38,000 footmen and 4,200 horsemen, with which he intends to encompass the Moors. Since they lost Galera, wherein were put to the sword about 3,000 Moriscos, they never durst abide to keep any town but render themselves to mercy. All the rest ask mercy at the King's hands. They offer to build up the churches which they destroyed, and to make fortifications at any part which the King may appoint. Heard that the Turk would come to the relief of the Moriscoes, also that the Venetians had broken with him. The French have come down towards Perpignan and Narbonne. The Duke of Florence is made Grand Duke of Tuscany and crowned by the Pope, whereat the other Italian Dukes are not a little offended.

2. In Almaine the King makes 8,000 men. Into Flanders shall be sent 5,000 more. The Cortes in this town have granted the King 1,450,000 ducats. There is great preparation of victuals for the sea sent down to the coast of Galicia. At Rome they go about to elect an English Cardinal, some say the Lord Prior Sir Richard Shelly and Dr. Harding are in the election. The Pope has granted 600,000 ducats towards the aid of the Catholics in England, and the Duke of

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Florence 200,000, the bestowing of which money the Duke of Alva shall have. They have sent hither for aid long since, and there has been a gentleman from them, and some say a Scotchman about the Queen of Scots' liberty, about which there will be great trouble and so much the sooner as the Governor of Scotland is killed, and although the Catholics be down they shall be set up sooner than all men think. There shall want no practices or aid.—Cordova, 28 March. *Signature cut off.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

March 29. **780.** LETHINGTON to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

In order to make him sensible of the sincerity of his meaning he will lay before him the "platt" of this country, which is divided into two factions, the one for the maintenance of the King's reign, and the other alleging the Queen to have been unjustly deprived of her estate. The former is composed of a good number of the nobility, gentlemen, and principal burghs of the realm, and has the Queen of England's allowance and protection. The other has some of the principal nobility and a good number of the inferior sort throughout the whole realm. There is fallen out another division accidentally by the Regent's death grounded upon the regiment of the realm, it not being thought tolerable that three or four of the meanest sort of Earls should rule over the whole realm by reason of the Queen's commission granted at the time of her demission of the crown. This division has besides the Queen's faction a great number who have hitherto preferred the King's obedience. If the Queen of England sends an army into Scotland to overthrow this faction, it will move them to sue for the maintenance of some foreign prince. There is arrived at Dumbarton a galleon with a messenger from the King of France to the nobility that favour the Queen to learn what support they lack. It will not prove commodious for the Queen to gain the friendship of the lesser faction and to lose that of the greater. Recommends that she should by way of treaty go about to pacify the whole, and so give them all occasion to think well of her doings. If the Queen for the pleasure of a few sends forces to suppress the many, men are not so faint hearted but that they have courage to provide for their own safety. Protests that he desires never to see strangers set foot in Scotland, yet knows not to what point necessity may drive men to. Force will bring forth no good fruit for Her Majesty. It must be by some way of treaty wherein Leicester already knows what is his judgment.—29 March 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

March 29. **781.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

A Frenchman has lately landed at Dumbarton who is very welcome to the Hamiltons and that faction. The Treasurer

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only brings 4,000*l.*, which is a scant proportion for 4,000 men to invade foreign parts, which he beseeches him to declare to the Queen. Some bands of the Southern men are already come, but it will be the 4th proximo before many of the horsemen come.—York, 29 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 30. **782.** COUNT JOHN OF EMDEN to the QUEEN.

Begs that a vessel laden with salt, of which three of his subjects, fugitives from the Netherlands on account of religion, have been deprived may be restored to them.

Ex arce Berhumana prid. Cal. Aprilis 1570.—Signed.

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

March 31. **783.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him to his letter to the Queen for information. Has also written to Her Majesty for money, as this country is so poor, and been so sore charged this year with service and spoiled by the rebels, that there is little hope of money from hence. Would be glad to hear of Sir Ralph Sadler's going into Scotland. There has been some device to trap him by the way, but will see him delivered safely into Morton's rule. It will be time for the Queen to proceed speedily in her causes for he fears that her adversaries sleep not.—York, 31 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 31. **784.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Upon his arrival he wrote to all the wardens to advertise him of the present state of the Borders. Has received several answers wherein they all concur that the English Borders be greatly wasted and impoverished, and those opposite greatly enriched. The people, for the most part, in the west and middle marches not to be trusted, and the whole Borders of Scotland joined together for the defence and maintenance of her rebels. It is therefore conceived by the Borderers that when her forces shall enter Scotland and remain 48 hours the Scots will make a show of 5,000 or 6,000 horsemen, besides footmen, and the wardens of the west and middle marches, which be strongest of horsemen, cannot assure her of 800 trusty horsemen. The Hamiltons, Argyle, and many others of the nobility of Scotland, animate them in all their doings, and be joined in faction with them. Has written to Randolph and sent him a cipher. Randolph confirms the coming of the Frenchman to Dumbarton, and further that a Scot came from France through England, who brought letters from the Queen of Scots to the most part of the nobility to confirm them in obedience to her, whatsoever Mr. Randolph may persuade to the contrary in behalf of her son. Recommends that straiter order be used for the staying such messengers. The wastes and fells upon the Borders are such that if they once reach

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those parts it will be hard to help the matter. The 4,000*l.* delivered to the Treasurer will not stretch to pay the army for twenty days. Reminds her of his petition at departing that he might not be so scanted of money and other necessities, as thereby her service should of necessity be slackd; he bear the burden and shame, and she in the end feel the lack.—York, 31 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[March.] **785.** INTELLIGENCE from SPAIN.

1. The matters of Ireland are remitted to the Duke in the Low Countries. The nobles of the West of Ireland have sent hither a messenger. There is gone from hence an Irish bishop to Ireland, who came from Rome with dispatches; he has with him a page of the Marquis of Ser Alva, who is twenty-two years of age and an Irishman. There have been 6,000 men in readiness these five months, and although they say for Flanders they are for Ireland, for there is arrived a great hulk out of Flanders laden with armour. The Pope's Holiness commended the Lords of the North, and requested the King to aid them, and he would assist them with money. They have sent hither for aid, and the Duke of Alva has commission to assist them.

2. It was written to him by Sir Francis Englefield that Lord Montague and the Earl of Southampton should have been long since with the Duke of Alva, and also the Earl of Cumberland's son and heir. The wars of Grenada will not be made an end to this year. The King has above 60,000 men in camp. There was never so much coin in Spain as at this day. There came of late an English gentleman to the King. The King is very angry with the Queen's Grace, who shall send to him before he send thither again, and will be revenged of her. News of the winning of Tunis by the Moors. On the 28th Feb. came news that Don John of Austria going to view Seron with 2,000 soldiers fell into an ambush, and had a harquebuss shot in his head but for his morion. Don Luis Quixada was shot in the arm and leg, and many of the gentlemen and soldiers slain.

Pp. 1½.

April 1. **786.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

The French Ambassador that landed at Dumbarton has come to Niddry, whither is gone to him Lethington in his litter, being lame and not otherwise able to stir. The Lords Seton and Fleming came with him from Dumbarton. He has brought letters to the Lords and others of the French faction, and an assured promise to Lord Home that he shall neither want men or money, wherewith he is in great jollity. Other letters have come from the Queen of Scots and the Bishop of Ross comforting her faction. There is not in this town or Newcastle one last of corn powder, so that the Lord

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Lieutenant shall do a great piece of service, and this town make great defence if the French or any other come. Wishes that Calais might be an example to them. Sends certain articles which, if it please Her Majesty to agree unto, she may make her peace with those two arch traitors and their confederates. Egremont Ratcliffe and the others having some inkling of his preparations for them are sent to Orkney to be conveyed into Flanders that way.—Berwick, 1 April 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 1. **787.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

The Queen having granted leave to the bearer, who has contracted for the victualling of Ia Rochelle, to anchor in any of her roadsteads or havens, he desires that he may have some written form of license.—Sheen, 1 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

April 1. **788.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Desires him to urge the Queen of England to be more active in the defence of the cause of the religion.—London, 11 April.

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 2½.

April 2. **789.** ROBERT HOGAN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Has received letters from Bilboa that a man of his named Mather, whom he dispatched with letters of importance into England, has been put in prison at San Sebastian. If they have taken his letters from him it may be to his destruction. Earnestly prays him to write into England that in case anything happens to them otherwise than well they may have a consideration of the case. Desires him to write to him by way of the French Ambassador here addressed to his secretary, who will see any letters safely delivered.—Cordova, 2 April.

Signature cut off. Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 2. **790.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Has sent Captain Reed to the Court to answer anything that may be objected against him. Desires that he may not be "lingered" there, as his services are much needed at this time. Lord Home said that he would die a Dacre, for a Dacre kept his father and mother three years. Has had fair promises and does not mistrust their fulfilment, but it would be a "more hope" to him if in the meantime he might have the keeping of Leonard Dacre's house and lands till Her Majesty's pleasure were further known.

2. P.S.—The coming of the French Ambassador to Lethington and the others was to show them his commission, which was to will them to be earnest for the calling home of the Scottish Queen, and for the continuance of the old league between France and Scotland, for the maintenance whereof

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they shall want neither men nor money. It is much doubted that Morton will revolt to the Scottish Queen.—Berwick, 2 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 6. **791.** VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has brought so many kinds of provisions as the prices and freights thereof surmount the sum he has received by 2,884*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, which he begs may be repaid to his deputy.—York, 6 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 6. **792.** MR. CHAMBERLAIN to MR. DIGBY.

The undoubted quiet state of all things here is such that they only listen after new events from foreign parts. From France they hear great likelihood of agreement between the King and his Huguenot subjects. From Italy is expected much seeing that the Turk has discovered his intent to infest those parts. The Great Duke of Tuscany's aspiring is so much misliked as some trouble is like to fall out thereby. Of England it is thought that the begun troubles cannot so suddenly fall to quiet. The Queen with her force overrules all, unless it be that "our Lords," amongst whom he hears their old acquaintance Mr. Blackstone is, will make raids upon the Borders. Prays him to send some likely truths from Spain, for lack whereof they feign at large, which, in plain English, were a great fault, and therefore, for conscience sake, prays him to let them hear some truth if it be lawful. Desires to know how many of his letters have come to the Duchess of Feria's hands. They daily look for their friend good Mr. Gyles with many others, who may not longer presuppose security to themselves in body or soul where they are. Hopes he has not offended by writing to Mrs. Pickering.—Louvain, 6 April. *Signed.*

Add.: To H. Digby, attendant upon the Duchess of Ferri. *Endd. Pp. 2.*

April 7. **793.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Came to Berwick on the 5th inst. for safety. The convention at Linlithgow will be great, that it may appear to the Frenchman who came to Dumbarton what party the Queen of Scots has. Spoke to Lethington, who for the most part keeps his bed, and when he goes abroad is carried in a litter. He is earnest to restore the Queen to her dignity. Found in Grange great honesty, and dutifulness to his Sovereign. Told him what he may assure himself of the Queen's goodwill towards him.

2. P.S.—The Bishop of Ross for all his close keeping wrote letters into Scotland of the 26th Feb.—Berwick, 7 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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- April 7. **794.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.
The news of Lord Herries' liberty is confirmed. Lord Scope, Sir John Forster, and the Marshal are already with him, and he looks for Lord Hunsdon to-night. All the army is not yet come to York, notwithstanding which he means to set forward on Monday.—Newcastle, 7 April 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.
- April 7. **795.** DEPOSITION of JULIO MANTUANO.
Accuses Mr. Puttenham of having incited him to murder the Bishop of London, and having spoken evilly of the Queen's Majesty.—1 April 1570.
Endd. by Cecil. Ital. P. ½.
- April 9. **796.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Has sent forward certain bands to guard the frontiers. Of the horsemen only Mr. George Carey's band of 100 lances be yet come. Has given directions to the wardens for having their forces in readiness. Desires that more money may be sent. They have only four lasts of powder, which will serve 2,000 harquebussiers after sixteen shot of every caliver to the pound, but for four weeks, although the soldier shot but one shot in the morning and another at night to keep his piece clean. If it come to any service one last will not serve one day. There is but 4,000 weight of match, which will serve less time. Some of the shot are so ill-furnished that it had been better to have sent them as archers.—Newcastle, 9 April 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.
- April 10. **797.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.
Assures him of the truth of Lord Herries being at liberty. He has gone to Glasgow, and has wholly dissevered himself from Her Majesty's faction. — Featherstonehaugh, 9 April 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.
- April 10. **798.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.
As her intention in the sending of her army under his conduction towards Scotland may be maliciously misreported, she has thought meet that some publication thereof be made on the frontiers. He is therefore to have the declaration herewith sent published in the three wardenries. Has in the declaration expressed that she has given him charge to use favourably the good subjects of Scotland who keep peace with her.
Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. : 10 April 1570. Pp. 1½.
- April 10. **799.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.
Has all things in readiness as upon the first repair of her army to enter upon the execution of her commandment.

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Has sent a special messenger to the Earls Morton and Mar and the Laird of Grange. Lords Herries and Home have openly discovered themselves at the convention to be of that side, and Lethington differs little from them. Herries has, on the west Borders, heartened his friends assured others that were doubtful, and made proclamation for all men to be ready at an hour's warning with fourteen days' victual, and is departed to the French convention. Cannot understand by any espial that there is any intention in any person in Scotland depending on her to join with their forces, but all others of the contrary party knit themselves together and prepare their forces to offend her.—Newcastle, 10 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 10. **800.** *The Earl of Sussex to the Earls of Morton and Mar and Laird of Grange.*

Is sent not only to punish the open maintainers of the Queen of England's rebels, but also to join with the forces of such of the nobility as have shown themselves well affected towards Her Majesty and the continuing of the amity betwixt both realms. Desires to know how he may further any cause they have on hand. They may see the difference between the certain actions of England and the doubtful promises of France.—Newcastle, 10 April.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1¼. Enclosure.

April 10. **801.** *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

As the Queen has directed him to write to herself, if Her Majesty cannot well read his scribblings he begs that Cecil will help her. Desires him to send a cipher. The horsemen come out of the south very slowly. Hopes before the light of this moon be past to leave a memory in Scotland whereof they and their children shall be afraid to offer war to England. They have thrashed their corn, fled with their cattle, and unthatched their houses, so as the spoil cannot be so great as it might have been at other times.—Newcastle, 10 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

April 10. **802.** *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

Lord Herries has made proclamation for all men in his rule to be ready with fourteen days' victual upon an hour's warning. There are many that lean to the Queen's part. Has written for furniture of money, weapons, and munitions.—Newcastle, 10 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April [11]. **803.** *JOHN MARSH to ———*

1. There arrived at Brussels eight days past one Chambers and Thomas Mason, who came out of Scotland with letters to

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the Duke of Alva from the Earl of Northumberland and his confederates; and four days past there arrived one Spenser and Callimor out of France; they request powder, munition, money, men, and ships, which cannot be granted till advice come from the King. In the meantime they are granted two ships which shall lie at Calais. One of the four shall lie at Calais, another at Boulogne, one in France, and the fourth here. On the 8th inst. William Bell and Henry Summerland arrived with letters to the Duke from the Earl of Northumberland of the last of March, and also letters from the French King and Council. They have licence to go to their ships and to Antwerp to buy powder.

2. There are three ordinary spies in England, all Spaniards, one John Delgado, who lies in the Ambassador's house; Peter Benavides who resorts thither; and Diego Ridiera, "a tall man of person eyed like a cat," whose charge is to go about England. It is not good that they should be dealt withal until the return of the merchants. Story remains at Brussels still a preferrer of all the English traitors' business and causes, and has continual access to the Duke of Alva, and lately rewarded with 250 crowns. Is informed that Prestall has gone to Scotland to do mischief. The Lord Keeper and Cecil must look to themselves, and had need when they go abroad to go well fenced, to defend the pistolet, for all mischief shall be attempted and no assistance lacking on this side. It is thought that the Duke of Anjou shall go with 6,000 or 8,000 Swiss to Scotland. Is informed of a Burgundian who is a fourth spy, and speaks English and Irish, and is sent into Ireland. He writes all his letters with alum water. This 11th April is advertised that Prestall took shipping at Campvere in Easter week by the name of Max.

Partly in the cipher of John Marsh.

April 12. 804. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Understands that the French Ambassador in Scotland minds to return into France, and that he minds to deliver and receive writings for the performance of the matters agreed on either side. Advises that two or three ships be sent from Chester to attend upon his passing by the Isle of Man, where it is likely that he and his writings should be taken.—Alnwick, 12 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 12. 805. INSTRUCTIONS for the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

He is to tell the Queen of England that his master considers that the great forces which she sends towards Scotland are not merely for the purpose of punishing her rebels. Also that he cannot in honour abandon the Queen of Scots, but that he will take upon himself her cause as if it were his own, in which he hopes to be assisted by the King of Spain.

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He is to demand that the Queen will retire her forces from Scotland and set the Queen of Scots at liberty.

Extract from a letter: Endd. by Cecil: 12 April 1570. Fr. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

April 13. 806. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Understanding that the Spanish Ambassador had said that he should never hear of any attempt that the French should make into Her Majesty's country but he would speedily advertise him thereof, he took occasion to visit him and thank him. Whilst conferring on the affairs of this country the Ambassador said that he little took care how these here agreed so that his master and Her Majesty continued the amity which so long had remained inviolate, which they both promised to further to the utmost of their powers. The Ambassador said that he thought the best way for a reconciliation would be for the Queen to write to the Duke of Alva; to which Norris replied, that as the first breach came from him she would not easily be persuaded to treat with him but with the King himself. After they had conferred on the mission of Vitelli, Norris showed him a copy of the Queen's letter to the King of Spain, to which she had hitherto received no answer; and further, declared that the cause why she had sent no Ambassador to be resident in Spain was the evil entreaty of Mr. Man, to which he made no other answer than that he was heartily sorry therefor. After talking of sundry matters Norris declared that there were bruits abroad how the King's ministers in the Low Countries had some inclination to succour the Queen's rebels, and also of the resort of certain fugitives and rascals of Ireland this last summer into Spain, to attempt such things as if they should follow that which is but an unkindness in appearance would become an open breach, which reports the Ambassador declared to be most untrue. Sable Hautonne is taken by those of the religion. The Queen Mother has appointed for her dowry the Duchy of Orleans. Mentions quarrels between different noblemen, and the levy of troops for the King in La Beauce. The Admiral has retired to refresh his forces. The negociations for peace proceed but the event is uncertain.—Angers, 13 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

April 13. 807. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

MM. De Biron and La Roche are come from the Princes to the Court. There is great bruit of peace, the principal matter staying upon the exercise of the religion, which the Princes demand to be generally admitted throughout the realm.—Angers, 13 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Hol. P. 1.

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April 14. **808.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Thanks him for the great goodness which he daily extends to him and his. Informs him of the progress of the negotiations for peace. On the 11th March proclamation was made for the stay of all ships coming out of Scotland not having the Scottish Queen's officers' passport. — Angers, 14 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

April 14. **809.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Warns him that if such liberty is granted to the Scottish Queen to send and write so oft as she does, the Queen of England has as much need to look unto herself as the Regent had before he took his death wound, unto which wicked act that Queen was not ignorant and as willing to have the end of the one as she was cause of that of the other. From Scotland he finds more mischief intended against them than France and Spain are able to bring if they were "quit of the" cumber that that unhappy generation brings them unto." — Berwick, 14 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

April 15. **810.** M. DE LA FAYE to M. DE VILLIERS.

M. St. Marie Agneaulx has determined to return to France with as many men as he can raise of those who are here, but most of them turn a deaf ear or make excuses. Hopes his letters have not miscarried. Warns him not to trust the Sieur De Mogueville too much. M. De Bonfosse has also solicited a pardon for having borne arms that he may retire to his house. The form of the said pardon has been brought over here, having these conditions, that he should suffer no worship in his house save the Roman Catholic, and that he should not serve again under the Princes or the Admiral except by the express command of the King. He now desists for a time from his suit. — 15 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 16. **811.** [MR. MARSH to CECIL.]

1. The four ships of war lying at the Fly are of no such force as was reported, for they are of burden 100, 160, 160, and 300 tons, the best of them, saving the Admiral, not having above four brass pieces on a side which carry a bullet about 10 lbs. and not above, and not above 150 men in a ship, saving in the Admiral, 200. There are six ships appointed to carry the necessities of the English rebels into Scotland. Chamberlain has returned with assurance of aid of the French King. Divers Italians in Antwerp furnish them with 160,000 crowns. Certain Flemings will also lend them some. The Duke of Alba will also help them with money. They are appointed to receive powder of three men. William Bell departs to-

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morrow for Spain, and Summerland tarries here for a while. The Duke of Alva has delivered to Story of the benevolence of the King of Spain 1,000 crowns to be distributed amongst the scholars at Louvain and Douay. The religious men and women in this country, being English, are appointed to receive 10*l.* a piece. It appears that the King of Spain has written to the Duke of Alva touching the Scottish affairs, that he shall help them with all necessaries, and give all the assistance he can, so he do it secretly. Sends copy of a request exhibited by Collins to the Duke of Alva. Spencer and Collins have also this day given to Secretary Albernois the names of all the Lords in England and what religion they be of. The names of as many as he can get he sends. The Secretary told Bell he should have his despatch towards the French King by Monday, and afterwards should go into Spain. Prestall is returned out of Scotland to the Court. There is appointment made of a meeting at Gilbert Walkers, Blunt's in Fleet Street, Brown's in Paternoster Row, or the George in Lombard Street the 26th or 27th of May. On the 14th inst. the Duke of Alva had great conference with Bell and Collins and wanted to procure Englishmen to go into England to "understand the confederates of the Scottish matters," and also by the Cardinal [of Chatillon] what power and confederates the Admiral has. One who is in credit with the English Ambassador in France shall be sent for the first, and — Hill, who was towards the Earl of Leicester and in favour with the Cardinal, shall do the other. There has been secret inquiry made touching his former advertisements, and in the end he and his companions have been talked with by Fiesco and many questions ministered to them touching that matter. At the last Mr. Spinola's letter has been shown to them, wherein is disclosed what was said to him and made some of their hearts cold, for it had not passed so many but it needs must be tried out to the undoing of some. Humbly beseeches him not to impart the contents of this to any who will disclose, for it will easily be known who disclosed it. Prays him rather to tell Spinola that he has advice from Marsh of the Duke of Alva's good disposition to keep amity with the Queen.

2. The Duke of Alva seeks by all means possible to know what gunpowder there is which will shoot off without noise, and what store there is of it. The cause is conceived here to rid some out of the way. Prestall has been yesterday with the Duke, whose answer disliking he frets marvellously. He has disclosed two English spies more, one Nicholas Good, servant to the Earl of Bedford, and the other John Antony, late servant to the Duke of Norfolk, who shall go into Scotland and so into England. If any inkling be known that he writes all is marred and he undone, otherwise he is in good hope to discover all their enterprise, and bring the ships which are intended for Scotland and the traitors also into his power. Yesterday came letters from the French King to the Duke, praying him to

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make dispatch in the Scottish affairs, for that he had received letters from the King of Spain that it was his pleasure that he should so do.—16 April.

Written partly in the cipher of John Marsh. Pp. 3¼.

812. The above in cipher, not deciphered.

Pp. 4.

April 16. 813. THOMAS BANNISTER to CECIL.

Wrote from Astracan in October last of their passage down the Volga, and how they fought with 297 Nogays, not being but forty-one men, of the which 297 Nogays they slew 120 and hurt betwixt three and four score, having the victory with eleven men slain and twenty-five hurt. Received two wounds in the arm, and shot on the body a number of times, but his coat of fence saved his life. Were driven to lie at Astracan for the recovery of their wounded and the provision of a bark, and before they were ready to depart the enemy came before the town on the 12th and 13th Sept. so they were driven to discharge their goods and sink their bark and become men of war for the defence of the town. The enemy being 70,000 Crymmes, 50,000 Turks, 6,000 Nogays, and one captain with 800 Chercasses pitched their camps so as the Volga was betwixt them and the town, but finding the town of greater force than they took it, and fearing lest a power of the Emperor's should come down when they were upon the island, they departed with great shame. Ten of the Turks who made shows to the town out of the reeds, were brought over by boats to the town. Having weighed their ship, they departed on the 16th Oct., and putting to sea met with such terrible weather, that when they were within a league of their port riding with three anchors ahead, they were driven to let slip all, and thought all had been lost; however, they came with such force ashore that the bark sat at one foot water, where they found means to discharge without spoil of anything, and got her off as "tight as a whole tree." The misery they have gone through this winter weather is not to be written. Have travelled for the utterance of their goods to Samarcand, "Ardoll," Arreslde [Irak], and Teheran, where never any English travelled before, and sold about 1,000 pieces of kerseys, but for lack of good advice some of the kerseys were not of fit colours for this country. As Mr. Duckett was not able to travel through sickness he was forced to leave him at Ardowle with six men to attend upon him, and the rest of the Company's goods for lack of carriage. Armed himself and six of his men with shirts of mail and head pieces, and so came up hither, where he found such a miserable dearth that he can get no meat for money and is driven to drink water. The Prince is a holy man and never comes out of his house, and they are keeping a fast called "Braseinck," which will not be over for forty days, so that he fears he will be driven to live long here, and in great

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danger of his life, as when the heat comes the water stinks and the infection is so great as most of the people remove to the hills. Will seek to establish a good trade here, but complains of the dishonesty of the agents, who seek to bring everything to naught in order that they may spoil as they have done before. Explains a plot of Astracan which he sends.—Casan [Kashan], 16 April 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

April 16. **814.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has divided the 1,000 horsemen and 3,000 foot as follows, viz., to Lord Scrope for the West Borders 100 horsemen and 500 footmen, and for that he doubts the people in his own charge has permitted him to retain for a time 100 horsemen more of such as were trusty in those parts; to Sir John Forster for the Middle Marches 200 horsemen and 800 foot, and the rest be placed on the East Marches. These three powers joined with the forces of the wardens to-morrow at night enter Scotland that every of the Marches may be invaded at one instant, and thereby kept from joining their forces together. The Lord Scrope enters and returns at his own discretion. Sir John Forster enters at Espesgate, and he and the governor of Berwick at Wark, and meet together at Crayling and so go to Jedburgh, taking revenge of the offenders in Tividale, and return with the whole force to Wark, and then suddenly in the night to return into Scotland and beset Home, hoping by this means to get some within the castle upon their hope of security after his return. Lord Home has carried with him the most part of the rebels to the convention at Linlithgow. The Lords of that convention be gone to Edinburgh, which town has refused to admit Lord Home because the rebels were in his company. The Earl of Morton will send answer to his letters to-morrow or the next day. Lethington rules the convention at Linlithgow and Edinburgh.—Berwick, 16 April 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 16. **815.** The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and other Lords of Scotland to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The present dangerous estate of Scotland and the future threatens both realms with fearful accidents. Beg that whereas they require water at her hand to repress the rage of the flame, she will not bring oil, timber, or other materials to nourish it. Point out how the country is divided into factions, and how dangerous it will be if strangers are brought into both realms. Beg that she will prevent this by uniting them as a flock under the obedience of one head, by entering into conditions with the Queen of Scotland, whereby the different claims betwixt Her Highness and her son may cease

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from henceforth.—Edinburgh, 16 April 1570. *Signed by about 26 of the nobility and others.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

816. Another copy.

Pp. 2½.

817. Another copy.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

April 16. 818. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Understands that the remains of his living in Scotland is gone. Offers to do any service he can for Her Majesty in that country, but cannot proceed any further unless he has some relief of money.—Boroughbridge, 16 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 17. 819. ADDRESS of the GERMAN REITERS to CHARLES IX.

The German reiters in the pay of those of the religion express their good will to the French King, and give as the reason of their present service their belief that those of the reformed religion are only fighting for liberty of conscience and the preservation of their lives, and that they are loyal subjects to His Majesty. Trust that the King will be soon undeceived and will grant them peace.—Brought by Teligny from Rochelle, 17 April 1570.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4½.

April 17. 820. The PRINCES OF NAVARRE and CONDÉ to CHARLES IX.

Express their great good will and affection towards him and their desire to serve him in all things compatible with honour; but declare their resolution never to yield in matters affecting their consciences. They therefore implore the King to restore peace to his afflicted realm by granting their request for the free exercise of the religion.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 6.

821. Another copy of the above, to which is added the reply made to M. De Biron on the 11th March in the presence of the Princes, the Admiral, and other chiefs of the Huguenot army at Montreal, to a similar effect as the Prince's letter.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 5.

April 17. 822. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him to his letter to the Queen. If there be not shortly full and good dealing with those whom they trust in Scotland, they will be forced to come out to the other party. Is setting forwards towards Tivydale. Lord Home will join his forces with the first who shall be touched.—Berwick, 17 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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April 17. **823.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Sent a servant to Lord Home who saw Sir John Nevil, who wished that he and the rest might return into England, and gave him certain articles which he had drawn up which if Her Majesty would agree unto they would gladly return. All the rebels, Northumberland excepted, were at this convention at Linlithgow. Westmorland and Dacres sat in council with the rest of the Lords. The town of Edinburgh refused to admit them. Trusts within twenty-four hours to reward Tivydale for all their courtesies with such measure of fire and sword as they have already begun with.—Berwick, 17 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 17. **824.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Sends copies of letters received from certain lords of Scotland, together with his answer, which he has also done to the Earl of Morton, as it is supposed, that both sides will convene at Edinburgh very shortly. Is presently going to horseback towards Tividale where he thinks he will find Lord Home joined with Buccleugh and Ferniehurst.—Berwick, 17 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 15. **825.** *Instructions for the Laird of Treborne sent by the Convention of the Nobility to the Earl of Sussex.*

He is to declare their desire for the maintenance of amity betwixt the two realms, and to ask the meaning why the forces are brought so near the Border, and to tell him that if the same be to enter Scotland with hostility, they will of their honour and duty be forced to put themselves in arms for the defence thereof. He is to desire him to forbear until they may have answer from the Queen of England, and to promise full redress for all attempts committed against the subjects of England. *Signed by the Lords.*

Copy. Endd.: 15 April 1570. Pp. 3½. Enclosure.

April 15. **826.** *The Earl of Huntly and others to the Earl of Sussex.*

Have sent the Laird of Treborne to declare their meaning, and to confer with him upon the readiest means to avoid all things tending to the violation of peace. Have also sent another gentleman with letters to the Queen of England for the same effect.—Edinburgh, 15 April 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

April 16. **827.** *The Earl of Huntly and others to the Earl of Sussex.*

Desire that he will give free passage to the bearer, Mr. John Gordon, who is sent by them to the Queen of England with letters of great importance.—Edinburgh, 16 April. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

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April 17. **828.** *The Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Huntley and others.*

Has received their letters by the Laird of Treborne, and sends them the Queen's proclamation whereby her intentions in sending her forces are sufficiently published. Neither dares nor will forbear to use Her Majesty's forces either against her rebels wheresoever they be or against such as have with hostile incursions violated the peace between the two realms. If any of them take arms for the defence of any of these wicked people they will bring themselves within the compass of that wickedness. Cannot permit John Gordon to pass with their letters to the Queen, as he perceives that some person's hands have been at the letters who were principal maintainers of the Queen's rebels, and of such as have made hostile incursions in her dominions, and therefore has stayed him until he can know her pleasure therein. — Berwick, 17 April 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

April 17. **829.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Encloses a letter from the Laird of Grange whose sincerity he does not doubt except Lethington enchant him, whose course is to bring home his mistress as Randolph believes rather to spite others than to profit himself. — Berwick, 17 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

April 16. **830.** *Kirkcaldy of Grange to Randolph.*

1. Gives the conditions on which the Lords convened at Linlithgow were allowed to enter Edinburgh. None of the Queen of England's rebels or the Hamiltons were suffered to come into the town. Lord Herries does all he can to bring the nobility to an accord. If they agree it may chance that the Earls of Athole and Morton will visit his mistress. Has warrant for putting Lord Herries to liberty. The Frenchman departs very shortly, from whom they have craved support in case the Queen of England invades them. They have sent for their forces to resist the English army if it enters further than Tividale. Mr. Secretary intends to avow all his doings. They think it very strange that Randolph never makes mention of their King in all his writings. — Edinburgh Castle, 16 April.

2. P.S.—They will find few or none concur with them to the hurt of any Scotchman. The contrary faction is great, for there are 32 earls and lords in Parliament, whereof 24 have subscribed the writing sent with Mr. John Gordon to the Queen of England. Begs that he may not be pressed too far. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

April 18. **831.** JOHN GORDON to the QUEEN.

Is sent by the greatest and chiefest part of the nobility of Scotland to assure her of their good and loving affection

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towards her and to require her to labour to unite Scotland in one, and to let her understand that if she will maintain a small number of Scotland against the ancient nobility, there is like to ensue great bloodshed, and superfluous charges to herself. They have had offers of great aid both of men and money from the French King, which they will not accept unless Her Majesty compels them by refusing their reasonable request and using hostility against Scotland. They desire that she forbear all invasion on the borders of Scotland in revenging such harms as she has sustained as tending to a breach of the amity. Complains of his detention by Sussex.—Berwick, 18 April. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 18. **832.** JOHN GORDON to CECIL:

Is sent by the nobility of Scotland, who seek nothing but the continuance of true religion, the appeasing of the troubled state of Scotland, and the preservation of the amity betwixt the two realms. Bids him remember that the Queen has greater assurance in treating with them who are the ancient and born nobility of Scotland, than with a small remnant who more respect their own gains and ambitions than the common estate of their country.—Berwick, 18 April 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 21. **833.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL:

1. As he was overthrowing the Laird of Buccleugh's house, he received the copy of the letter which the Lords of Scotland sent to the Queen from the convention at Linlithgow. The Duke of Chatelherault was put at liberty yesterday, and Grange is vehemently suspected of his fellows.

2. P.S.—Hears that Lord Hunsdon has taken John Swinburne and some other rebels.—Jedworth, 21 April 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 21. **834.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF SUSSEX:

1. Approves of his stay of Gordon, whom, however, if he has credit besides his letters, he is to give passport to come up.

2. P.S.—Likes well his answer to the Scots, wherein he has shown himself very wise, valiant, and faithful to her and her crown.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 21 April 1570. P. 1.

April 21. **835.** LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Entered Scotland on the 18th inst. and sent forth Simon Musgrave as general of the horsemen to burn and spoil the country. Gives the names of the places destroyed by him, and also an account of two skirmishes between him and the Lord Maxwell, in both of which he was victorious, taking on each occasion about 100 prisoners. Drumlanrig's servants

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whom he had given charge should not be dealt with for that he favoured the King's faction, were as cruel against them as any others. Gives a list of the names of about 36 gentlemen and others who accompanied Simon Musgrave in the foray.—Carlisle, 21 April 1570. *Signed*.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 21. **836.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

As the Hamburg fleet sets sail in two or three days' time, and as he has lost all hope of a pacification (in France), he desires that Cecil will use this opportunity of sending an answer to "those who greatly expect one," in order that they may come to their assistance.—London, 21 April. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 2.

April 21. **837.** ADVICES from ROME.

News from Rome and other places, dated 21 April 1570.

Endd. Pp. 3.

April 22. **838.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Is loath that his whole labour should come to nought and that they should lose the trade of Russia after so many years possession. Is advertised by Sir William Garret of strange things that the Emperor has done since his departure and somewhat to the honestest kind of factors there. Thinks that if his ambassador be well dismissed and his requests so answered as may give his master good cause of liking of England, all that ever was promised shall be performed.—Berwick, 22 April 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 22. **839.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Has not received any intelligence forth of Scotland worthy of writing. Desires him to forward a letter to his wife.—Berwick, 22 April. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

April 23. **840.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Recapitulates what has passed in Scotland since the death of the Regent Murray, such as the release of Lethington and Lord Herries, the convention at Linlithgow, the promised aid from France, and the defection of Grange, whereby it may be collected that the King's party daily decays, and if the matter be left to themselves the whole will shortly be on the Queen's side. If Her Majesty intends to continue a party for the child, she must openly take upon herself the maintenance of his authority as King and send presently money to such as take his part to levy men of war and aid them with her forces

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to bring the rest to yield to that authority, and to get into their hands all the strengths in any part of the realm that stand in fit places to receive any foreign power.—Berwick, 23 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2¼.

April 23. **841.** The EARL OF SUSSEX and LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

Informs her of his arrangements for the invasion of Scotland (*see* Sussex to Cecil, April 10), which were carried out on the 17th, at night. The next morning (the 19th) they took the moiety of the army and passed the Teviot, and burnt and defaced the castles of Ferniehurst, Hunthill, and Bedrule, and all other partakers with the rebels and invaders of England, and the other moiety of the army went and burnt on the other side of Teviot, and so met a little from Hawick, where they were promised to have been well received, but found the thatch of the houses set on fire in the streets and the people wholly fled, saving the keeper of Drumlanrig's Castle. The next morning they made an end of the rest, saving Drumlanrig's Castle and the goods which were in it. From Hawick they went to Branxholm, Buccleugh's chief house, which they threw down with powder, and burnt all the towns and castles of his friends and kinsmen, and so returned to Jedburgh and burnt all the country further off from the Teviot, which they could not come to the day before. The next day one moiety went to the river of Bow-bent (Bowmont) and burnt all on both sides of that river, and the other moiety burnt all on both sides of the river of Caile, and so met near Kelso, where Sussex lay that night, and Hunsdon went with the other part to Wark. During this time the Laird of Cessford came with his kinsmen and required them to forbear, but as he refused to deliver hostages for redress of injuries, saying that the country had done so much hurt as they were not able to recompense it, they burnt all such places as belonged to any of the offenders, and forbore himself and divers other gentlemen who had not committed offence. That night the Lord Home came to Sussex, who, because he refused to deliver up her rebels, told him that he would deal with him as with the rest. Next morning, as by some negligence the ordnance could not be drawn to Home Castle, they were forced to return hither, sending a message to Lord Home that as he was a man of nobility they would more gladly draw him to amend his fault by courtesy than by force. Think there be very few persons in Tivydale who have received her rebels or invaded England, who at this hour have either castle standing for themselves or house for any of their people, and therewith no person hurt who has not deserved.—Berwick, 23 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

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April 23. 842. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Encloses a copy of articles sent to him from the Earl of Morton by Mr. Archibald Douglas in answer to his letter of the 10th inst. Denies that there was any word of the "King" in his letter, and says that there was no such interpretation of the word "negociation" as he affected. Douglas told him that the Lords at Edinburgh had moved Morton to join with them in their letters to the Queen, which he refused. He also declared that the Earl of Rothes was in the ships which were driven into Tynmouth, which Sussex thinks is not true. The articles of importance are the 2nd, 4th, and 5th, in the first, and the 4th in the second. Gives the same information as to the Queen of the increase of the Queen of Scots' party, and the decay of her son's, and desires that whatever he does in these matters he will do quickly.—Berwick, 23 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April. 843. *Instructions given to Mr. Archibald Douglas to be declared to the Earl of Sussex.*

1. Seven articles, the first instructing Douglas to thank the Earl of Sussex for his good will and offices preferred in his letter of the 10th inst. to the advancement of the King of Scotland, and his faithful subjects' good action. The second, fourth, and fifth articles direct him to learn how far the Earl's commission extends to the assisting the Lords of the King's party.

2. The second part consists of eight articles, directing Douglas to inform the Earl of the objects of the late convention, and also that the subscriptions of seven or eight Earls and Lords (whose names he gives) to the late writing sent to the Queen of England were counterfeit. By the fourth article he is to learn if they be so wilful as upon the sudden to proclaim the Queen, whether he will join his forces to those of the King's party. *Signed by Morton, the Lords Lindsey and Ruthven, and the Commendator of Dunfermline.*

Copy. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

April 23. 844. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Informs him of particulars of the invasion of Scotland. On the first day they set forward the whole army into Tivydale "burning on both hands at least two miles, leaving neither castle, town, or tower unburnt until they came to Jedburgh." A tower of Buccleugh's, called the Moss House, was very valiantly kept for two or three hours, but in the end taken. Had only three small skirmishes that day, in which prisoners were taken and men hurt on both sides. "Could not blow up Ferniehurst, but have so torn it with labourers as it were as good lay flat." Lord Home and Leonard Dacres were in the field, but durst not come near. Raid by Sir John Forster. Burning of Hawick. Found Branhholm burnt to hand by Buccleugh himself as cruelly as they could have done it themselves, so they

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blew one-half from the other. "It was a very strong house and well set, and very pleasant gardens and orchards about it, but all destroyed." Has left never a house or town unburnt of such as received the Queen's rebels. There is great fear of Grange's revolting to the Queen of Scots. There is some doubt of Morton, and all this is by the Queen's holding without resolution one way or the other.—Berwick, 23 April 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

April 25. **845.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends a writing which he has received out of Scotland, which he desires him to show to the Queen.—Berwick, 25 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

846. *News out of Scotland.*

On Monday the Earl of Morton with his whole force and friends convened to have ridden to Edinburgh to set down the session again, and to do justice in the King's name; but the Captain of the castle sent a message that he should not come forth of Dalkeith, as otherwise he would meet him on the borough moor, not to his contentment, with many other injurious words. Such an alarm as was in the town was not heard these many days. The noblemen of the Queen of Scots' faction are appointed to come to Edinburgh with all their forces on May 8. The Captain is clean revolted without any further hope.

P. 1. Enclosure.

April 25. **847.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has received her letters and sent for John Gordon, who was not able to come for sickness, and who now returns into Scotland to seek his health. Thanks her for her gracious interpretation of his good meaning in her service.—Berwick, 25 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

April 25. **848.** LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Yesterday Lord Herries openly in Dumfries proclaimed himself warden in the Queen of Scots' name, and had before him all the lairds and gentlemen of that part, who promised themselves to be of that Queen's faction.—Carlisle, 25 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 25. **849.** The EARL OF MORTON to RANDOLPH.

Next Saturday purposes to be in Edinburgh, where some of the other Lords remain. Desires him to cause the Lords Maxwell and Herries and the Laird of Johnstone to be staid from coming to Edinburgh, which may be easily done if they understood that the Lord Scrope will invade their country. If the Earl of Sussex would make the bruit to be spread of

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his coming to Edinburgh, it may peradventure do good. The secretary has plainly discovered himself, for he is the whole forthsetter of the other side. The furthest they can get from the captain of the castle is that he will be neutral. The cause thereof is the gifts by the Queen of the priory of St. Andrew's. This is the secretary's device for Judas non dormit. There is a cipher betwixt the Queen and him. The other part are raising men and pay them in English rials. They want silver to pay their men of war.—Dalkeith, 25 April 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 25. **850.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to the QUEEN.

Letter of credence for Jerome Tseraerts, whom he has sent to inform her of the state of his affairs.—Dillemburg, 25 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

April 25. **851.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to CECIL.

Having sent Jerome Tseraerts to the Queen of England charged with matters which concern his service, he begs that he will show him favour and assistance therein.—Dillembourg, 25 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 26. **852.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Enclosing a letter to him. — Berwick, 26 April 1570. *Signed.*

Endd. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

April 26. **853.** *Lord Scrope to the Earl of Sussex.*

This day the Laird of Mangerton and divers of that surname of Armstrong have been with him and offered to serve Her Majesty truly. Is informed that sundry others of that realm are minded likewise to come in. Desires direction how to deal with them.—Carlisle, 26 April 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Enclosure.

April 26. **854.** KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to RANDOLPH.

Remains and will continue the King's faithful subject, and will maintain his authority until the same be taken away by order of law. Is also ready to revenge the Regent's murder, but will not take the death feud upon him of all the Hamiltons. His gray hairs have let him understand what truth and conscience there is in the Scottish nobility; and since the Regent is dead he minds not to subject himself over far to any of them that are left behind. Denies that there is any truth in the report that he should give over the castle for the priory of St. Andrew's to Lord Seton. Will keep this house in the King's behalf, or else the highest house in it shall be

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the lowest. The English proceedings make many suspect, for they have begun upon the Lord Maxwell, who has never offended them or left the King's obedience, or had to do with their rebels. Seeing they have wrecked Tivydale, whereby their mistresses' honour is repaired, he prays them not to do more harm, for in the end they will lose more than they can gain thereby. Excuses himself for setting at liberty his "warders."—Edinburgh Castle, 26 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 27. 855. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Has been extremely handled with sickness and hot fevers, and was never so near death as in his last fit, so can neither do service or help his friends, save by a small portion of money being half the little store he had, which he has sent to Morton and the others for keeping together the 200 soldiers who have done such good service at Glasgow.—Berwick, 27 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 2.

April 27. 856. The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

The Earl of Leicester has informed him that Cecil has earnestly taken in hand with the Queen the matter about which he wrote. In case of the hope of peace being lost, it will be a pity to have missed this opportunity. Has sent to the Cardinal of Chatillon, who has answered that the whole matter, and especially the procuring the money, was beyond his power. Desires to know his opinion of the plan of Pietro Bizarri for raising the money, and excuses him for being rather too profuse in his praises of the Queen of Scots in one of his poems.—London, 27 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1.

April 29. 857. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Is sorry to perceive by his letter that the faults of others should cause Her Majesty to have any misliking to him. If it had not been for his sickness he would have been at Stirling ere this. Cannot excuse the slowness of the Lords of the King's party in not sending to Her Majesty. Perceives by a letter from Lord Lindsey that the Lords and gentlemen of the King's party prepare themselves in their strongest manner to be masters of Edinburgh this present Saturday.—Berwick, 29 April. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 29. 858. The EARL OF SUSSEX and LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

Came to Home Castle on the 27th inst. and battered it all the forenoon of the 28th till about one o'clock, when the captain desired to parley, and to have license to send a messenger to Lord Home to know his pleasure. Understanding by the

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Master of the Ordnance that it would be three hours before a great part of the powder came, they were contented to license the captain to send a messenger and to stay the battery and small shot for the space of three hours. On his return the castle was delivered up, the men departing without bags or baggage. The site is strong and the castle new fortified, well furnished with small ordnance, and manned with 200 persons, whereof 60 harquebussiers, so that they could not have taken it by force without loss, which was the only cause that moved them to receive them to mercy. Have left 200 men in the castle, and retired the army. Commend the bearer, Mr. Ralph Bowes, who has served at his own charges, and who can make particular declaration of all that has passed at both journeys. Cannot hear of any hurt done to any of the subjects of Scotland, who have not favoured her rebels openly or invaded her realm.—Berwick, 29 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

April 29. **859.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him to the bearer, Ralph Bowes, for news. Has found all the honest sort in Scotland to be at the Queen's direction for their causes. Is much pained in his head by reason of a great cold taken in these two journeys.—Berwick, 29 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

April 29. **860.** SIR THOMAS GARGRAVE to CECIL.

Sends news from the army. An assembly is appointed at Edinburgh, at which it is reported that the Duke's side is much the greater. Wishes that that faction were repress. Desires directions for the disposal of certain moneys.—York, 29 April 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 30. **861.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Thanks him and her other faithful subjects for their services. Where he requires her answer to the Earl of Morton's articles she will plainly impart her conceit to him as to a most secret councillor. He is not ignorant how dangerous a person the Scottish Queen is to her, wherein there appears but two ways to treat her, the one is to keep her as she is, and the other to deliver her, with such assurance that she will not molest her as may be devised. In either of these are so many difficulties that the most difficult is to choose the least perilous. Sees preparations of forces in France, and by the Duke of Alva, which she may not neglect. He is to use all good policy to comfort her party in Scotland and to let them understand that their uncertain dealing causes her to suspend her resolutions, and to assure them that persisting in amity with her they shall not receive any more hurt at their adversaries' hands than if they were her own subjects. He is to warn

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the contrary party that if they continue in maintenance of her rebels, they shall not win that they look for, and if they bring in strangers that she will let them feel the reward of their folly. He is to let Lethington understand that she cannot take his doings in good part. Where he expects her determination for the maintenance of the King, she secretly lets him know that she cannot thereof make a resolution, but if his party being favourable to her can, by such aid as she shall give, suppress the contrary who are her adversaries also, she will gladly assent thereto. As it will much touch her in surety to have her party decay, so shall it in honour if having procured them to stand with her in the end not to see them maintained or provided for, and thirdly it is to be considered that she be not abused by them to give them money and they not to serve her purpose. As for the articles to the second, it may be reasonably said that she cannot use any moderation to those who invade her realm and maintain her rebels without assurance for amends to her subjects damnified. To the fourth and fifth articles he may say that if they make their offers certain then he also will make a plain offer in what sort he will join with them. To the fourth of the second, which is the hardest, he may answer that if those who proclaim the Queen should be those who have invaded England, he will proceed against them, but as for the defence of the King's title that his commission is to deal with persons and not titles. He is to keep this letter secret.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: Ult Aprilis, 1570. Pp. 6.

April 30. **862.** MENDOZA to the DUKE OF ALVA.

Having been plundered off the coast of Terra Firma by certain French pirates, of gold, silver, and other property, which they brought into Ireland, he went into that country to obtain redress from the viceroy, Sir Henry Sydney. Sends a long account of Ireland and the condition of the political parties there and their liking of the Spaniards.—Dublin, 30 April 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Span. Pp. 4½.

April 30. **863.** STATE OF AFFAIRS in SCOTLAND.

An imaginary dialogue between two Scottish women on the state of affairs in Scotland, with the characters of the different noblemen and their capabilities of governing.

Endd. by Cecil: 30 April 1570. Pp. 9.

[April.] **864.** A SCOTTISH BALLAD.

A black-letter broadside entitled "The cruikit liedis the blinde," and commencing "This warld it waghis I wot not how," and complaining of the great influence that Lethington has with the nobility.

Printed at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik, 1570.

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[April.]

865. SCOTTISH BALLAD.

A black-letter broadside entitled "The Bird in the Cage," and commencing "A bailfull bird that wantis winges to fle," and ending "Quod Maddie Piores of the Caill Mercat," and containing a severe satire on Lethington.

Printed at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik, 1570.

[April.]

866. A SCOTTISH BALLAD.

A black-letter broadside entitled "The hailsome admonitioun, &c.," commencing "O lamp of licht and peirles Peirll of pryse." It is addressed to Grange, and exhorts him to revenge the murder of the Regent Murray and to support the King's party.

Printed at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik, 1570.

April.

867. MUNITIONS for the NORTH.

List of various munitions to be sent to Newcastle amounting in value to 1,523*l.* 8*s.*

Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

April.

868. PROVISIONS for the ARMY in the NORTH.

A brief abstract of the emption of victuals and other provisions provided by Sir Valentine Broune for the army that invaded Scotland, amounting in value to 8,213*l.* 7*s.*

Injured by damp. Endd. by Cecil. Written on sheets of paper pasted together.

May.

869. PETITION to the DUKE OF ALVA.

Summary of the petition presented to the Duke of Alva for the liberation of the persons and effects of English subjects stayed in Spain and the Low Countries.

Fr. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 1.

870. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Having now escaped his hot and dangerous fever, there rests only in him now but strength to perform that which he has taken in hand. On Saturday last the Earls of Glencairn and Marr came with 1,500 men to Linlithgow, where the Duke Hamilton and the Earl of Huntley with about 1,000 men resisted them, and at night they were forced to depart to Edinburgh.—Berwick, 1 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 1.

871. INSTRUCTIONS for the ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.

He is to desire the Queen of England that there may be plain publication of her protection hereafter of the maintenance of true religion and of the King's authority in Scotland, and to know her pleasure for the future government of that realm. For the repressing of the present troubles he is to ask her for some money for the waging of 500 horsemen and

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1,000 harquebussiers. In return they promise to retain Scotland at the Queen's devotion, and if she have occasion, will come with the power of the realm for the advancement of her quarrel and service within England. He is to beseech Her Majesty not to think the late commotion in her realm as a matter ended, but as one that has been directly enterprised to bereave her of her crown, first without her realm and now within the same, persuading her subjects to unnatural insurrections, and now as she has it in her power to establish quietness in the whole island, if she neglect the occasion she may be justly burdened with the fact. As to the delivery of her rebels, he is to trust that she will so far respect their honour as to grant their lives. *Signed by Glencairn, Mar, and Morton, and other Lords of the King's party.*

Endd.: 1 May 1570. Copy. Pp. 3½.

May 1. **872.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

At his first return from Home Castle, being troubled with an ill head by reason of a cold taken in the two voyages, he wrote briefly to her. Home Castle is one of the strongest places in Scotland, and if any foreign power should enter Scotland it lies aptly for them to annoy England, and will hardly be recovered from them. If she means to maintain the King's authority it is very like that with the redelivery of the castle to Lord Home she may win him, and if not, she may by delivering it into other men's hands, or keeping it in her own, banish him the March and be assured of the rest. If she intends to compound with the Scottish Queen, this castle is so near and noisome a neighbour to England, that he wishes it might by direction from him, without Her Majesty's order, be utterly overthrown in such sort as it should hardly be refortified. If she has any doubt of the French entering Scotland she may have Eyemouth in her own possession or at her devotion, when it would be hard for them to settle near England. Lord Home since his coming, with the others, was never able to assemble 100 horsemen. Divers Scots on the West and Middle Marches have required security and seek to depend upon Her Majesty, and offer their lives and goods in the maintenance of the King's authority and the amity between the two realms and the resisting of any foreign power that should disturb either. On the 29th ult. the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Huntly went to Linlithgow to stop the Earl of Mar's coming to Edinburgh; and the Earl of Morton has gone with 1,000 men to meet them. Lord Home and Lethington are in the castle with Grange, and the town of Edinburgh seems to be divided in this quarrel. Declares his distrust of all Scots. Finds most of the gentlemen and commons between the east seas and the west to affect the King's government, but the others show apparent dependence on the French and openly maintain her rebels. Scotland is now on the point of trying the authority by the sword; and

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therefore it is time for Her Majesty to discover on which side she will be; otherwise he sees not how she can be long assured of either party.—Berwick, 1 May 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

May 1. **873.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends similar information concerning the present state of Scotland, the disposition of the different Borderers, and the likelihood of the settlement by the sword as to who shall hold the authority, as is contained in his letter to the Queen of this date. Has found Mr. Drury so able and necessary a servant here, and his charges such, that without relief he is not able to continue, that he begs that he may have some present comfort and relief.—Berwick, 1 May 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

May 1. **874.** SIR VALENTINE BROUNE to CECIL.

1. Desires that he may have money for the satisfying of certain provisions which he took up in London for the more sure furnishing of the army.

2. P.S.—The charges for the allowances of the army in the field will far exceed all receipts appointed to him up to the last of April.—Berwick, 1 May 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

May 1. **875.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE.

Is contented with the first part of his letter as touching his constant abiding at the King's authority, but what he means by "and whilst the same be tane away by order of law," is to him somewhat doubtful. Where he thinks their dealings somewhat hard against the Lord Maxwell he informs him that he has both received and maintained the Queen of England's rebels, and that his tenants have spoiled her subjects. As to the letting forth of his warders, he will some day wish that it had not been done. As to his becoming Prior of St. Andrews, that vocation agrees not with anything Randolph ever knew in him, saving his religious life led "under the cardinal's hat" when they were students both in Paris. The Earl of Sussex has made him privy to a very eloquent, fine-written letter of his, which passed his wit to understand. Either he has lately altered his hand, his stile, manner and meaning, "or used the pen of some fine secretary."—Berwick, 1 May 1570. *Signed*: "Your loving brother in perpetuity."

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

May 2. **876.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The Earl of Morton has had some little skirmish with the pricklers of Linlithgow, and is returned to Edinburgh. The

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Earls of Glencairn and Marr and others are at Stirling, and intend to pass to Edinburgh. The Lords of the contrary side hasten to Linlithgow all they may. Desires that Askolf Clefton may be set at liberty.—Berwick, 2 May 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 2. **877.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Finds a great spot of dishonesty in Grange, whom he trusted. Took him to be next to the Regent the faithfulest friend to England. Cecil sees who it is who enchants all the "whole wits" in Scotland. Lethington is received into the castle again. Desires that he may have some money sent to him.—Berwick, 2 May 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 2. **878.** The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

He is to say to the King that where his ambassador lately imparted to her certain matters that she allows well that the King should communicate his mind to her in such things as he mislikes in her, and where the King has willed her to stay her army sent towards Scotland, she cannot mislike it much that at the entreaty of some special persons he has willed his ambassador to deal herein with her; but if the request be not reasonable nor meet for one prince to require of another, she trusts that he will forbear to persist therein. He is to inform the King how her rebels were maintained both during and after the rebellion by certain on the borders of Scotland, who aided them to invade her realm several times, killing her subjects, and taking prisoners, besides spoiling the whole Borders, and not being able to have restitution or recompense in any reasonable sort, that she sent the Earl of Sussex to use some like manner towards them, but only to such as had notoriously invaded her realm. Where the King seems to ground his request upon the respect he has for certain old alliances betwixt his crown and the crown of Scotland, he is to assure him that she has neither made nor intends to make any war against the realm of Scotland, and means not to offend any that will keep peace with her, so that the best he shall do for that realm is to give them good counsel to live in peace with her, and to accord amongst themselves. He is also to tell him that she has had a good disposition of long time to have brought the Queen of Scots' causes to some good end betwixt her and her subjects, the let thereof has been with herself and her ministers, for none in Scotland make war upon England but such as be notoriously known to be directed by her. If the Queen of Scots will observe not only all former treaties, but such as may be newly made for her liberty and restitution, she will be found as ready to come to some good end with her, having thereof sufficient assurances, as the said French King can desire.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 2 May 1570. Pp. 6.

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May 4. 879. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

This day has had Fast Castle rendered to him. The Earls Morton, Mar, and other lords convened at Edinburgh have gathered all the force they can make to defend themselves from her rebels and their open partakers, and have required him to aid them. Has sent Nicholas Errington to confer with them upon certain articles. Sends letters between him and Grange. Understanding that the forces assembled on both sides in Scotland are such as it is likely to come to a fight, he has sent to procure that both sides may disarm bonâ fide and remit their causes to her determination. Begs her to send 10,000*l.*, as otherwise although he may defend the Borders and make sudden incursions in places near hand, he will not be able to defend her party from the violence of their adversaries.—Berwick, 4 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 1. 880. *Instructions for the Laird of Dromwassel sent to the Earl of Sussex.*

He is to inform him that they have assembled at Edinburgh upon no other respect than that justice should be set forward in the King's name, and that the rebels of England who have been occasions of great unquietness to both realms may be restrained. The enemies of quietness within Scotland perceiving this, have accompanied with the rebels of England assembled their forces. The long delay used in putting a remedy to this matter, partly through the want of the Queen of England's comfort has given the enemy such courage that they are now put in no small danger. He is to desire the Earl of Sussex to give them aid with some of his forces, when they are sure that their enemies will quit the field. He is to assure him of victuals and conveyances, and that they will be ready to accompany him. As the Laird of Cessford is presently with them, he is to desire that the assurance given to those of Tividale may be prorogued for some few days. Is to excuse the Abbot of Dunfermline's long tarry. *Signed by the Lords convened at Edinburgh.*

Copy. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Enclosure.

May 3. 881. *Instructions for Nicholas Errington sent to the Earl of Morton and others.*

As they require aid for the pursuing of the rebels, he is to demand that those who are already taken may be delivered to the Queen of England's lieutenant; also he is to require hostages, and to know what force they will prepare to join him, and to say that the English army cannot be collected before Monday.—3 May 1570.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

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April 26. 882. *The Earl of Sussex to Kirkcaldy of Grange.*

Has by the reports of Randolph and greater persons had knowledge of the goodwill he has borne to the Queen of England in respect of the great benefits received from her in delivering Scotland from the yoke of the French. Hearing that he has declined from his old friends, he utters such occurrences has have by bruit come to him, to the end if they be untrue he may by writing reprove them.—Berwick, 26 April 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. ½. Enclosure.

April 29. 883. *Kirkcaldy of Grange to the Earl of Sussex.*

Has received his letter of the 26th inst. The whole matter rests on two heads, the one that he has declined from his old friends who have heretofore desired the amity of England, and the other that he has given countenance to those who have capitulated with the French, both which are general and difficult for him to answer particularly. As to the former, he is sure that all such with whom an honest man might maintain friendship are with him in the same degree of amity as they were wont to be. Has not given countenance to any that to his knowledge mean dishonestly to either Scotland or England. Knows not who have capitulated with the French, or after what sort. Has had indeed conference with the Frenchman who was lately sent into Scotland, but assures him that there was no language used prejudicial to the amity betwixt the two realms. Has always been well affected to the amity of England, and wishes that the Queen would take in hand the union of the nobility of Scotland.—Edinburgh, 29 April 1570.

Copy. Pp. 1¼. Enclosure.

May 1. 884. *The Earl of Sussex to the Laird of Grange.*

Considers the principal points of his letter of the 26th April to be utterly unanswered. Knows that it is lawful for him to use conference with the French or any other nation, but has known the time when he would not have dealt with them without the Queen of England's knowledge and consent. Where he earnestly desires that the Queen will take in hand the union of the nobility of Scotland, these words are very honourable but general, and yield no ground to conceive his meaning in particulars. His course hitherto held has consisted of two points; the one to be revenged of such as have maintained the rebels of England; and the other to continue by all means the good affection borne towards the Queen of England by many of the nobility of Scotland, of which number he has always accepted Grange to be a special person to be accounted of.—Berwick, 1 May 1570.

Copy. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

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May 3. 885. *Kirkcaldy of Grange to Sussex.*

As he perceives he is not fully satisfied with his last writing he minds to send a special friend to let him know his full intentions in all things.—Edinburgh Castle, 3 May.

Copy. P. ¼. Enclosure.

April 28. 886. *The Laird of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Excuses himself for not having dealt with him. Has written to divers of the Queen of England's council offering himself at her commandment if they see any ability in him to do good offices.—Edinburgh, 28 April 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

May 1. 887. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

Where Lethington excuses himself for not writing, it is true that Sussex used some speeches of him to Mr. Gordon, but not to that end. He said that he marvelled greatly that he should put his hand to the letters and instructions sent by certain of the Lords at Linlithgow, warning him not to enter the Merse of Scotland, and that he should think to fear him with a piece of paper from executing the Queen's commandment. Will answer any letter and hear any person of credit that Lethington may send.—Berwick, 1 May 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1¾. Enclosure.

May 2. 888. *Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Will send a special servant to him within two days, by whom he shall well understand his meaning to procure the quietness of the whole island.—The Castle, 2 May 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. ½. Enclosure.

May 4. 889. *The Earl of Sussex to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington.*

Warns them that this union which with fair words they seem to seek will by their devices grow to common dissensions and deadly war amongst themselves. Is sorry that they and others have openly joined in arms with the Queen's rebels. If they pursue this cause and quarrel he gives them plainly to understand that he will with all the force he has draw into the field to defend those noblemen from the oppressing of the Queen's rebels and all others. Protests that he has no intention to intermeddle in the deciding of causes of titles, but only has to deal with such persons as contemn the Queen's authority. Marvels at the great alteration come upon them, that after their courteous writing and committing their cause to the Queen they should capitulate with the French. Advises both sides to disarm "bonâ fide." If honourable and just dealing may not have place, he will not forget to take

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that revenge which shall be honourable for his mistress.—Berwick, 4 May 1570.

Copy. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

May 4. **890.** *The Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Morton and the others.*

Thinking it likely that a battle would ensue between them and the other party, has written a plain letter to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington, a copy whereof the bearer, Richard Wrothe, his secretary, shall show them. Doubts not if the adverse party so accord that they will be content with a quiet abstinence from all forcible attempts.—Berwick, 4 May 1570.

Copy. P. 2/3. Enclosure.

May 4. **891.** *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

Refers him to his letter to the Queen of this date for the taking of Fast Castle and other news.—Berwick, 4 May 1570.

Signed.

Add. Endd. P. 1/4.

May 4. **892.** *PETITION to the DUKE OF ALVA.*

John Marsh and other English merchants request the Duke that he will cause the arrest to be taken off the persons of such English merchants as are detained in the Low Countries and in Spain, together with the restitution of their goods and ships, and recompense for such damage as they may have sustained by the sale or loss of any part of their goods. With marginal notes agreeing to most of these articles, provided that reciprocity is used in England.—Antwerp, 4 May 1570.

Fr. Pp. 4 1/2.

May 5. **893.** *The EARL OF MORTON and others to QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

Letter of commendation for Robert Commendator of Dunfermline, whom they send in order to understand her advice for the government of Scotland during the King's minority.—Edinburgh, 5 May 1570. *Signed by Morton and about twenty noblemen and others.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1/4.

May 6. **894.** *The MUSCOVITE EMBASSY.*

Requests of the Muscovite Ambassador to Cecil, chiefly to the effect that the Queen's answer might be written in Russ, as his master understood no other language. Also that the Queen would send Anthony Jenkinson to the Emperor.

Endd. P. 1.

895. *Another paper to the same effect as the above.*

Endd. P. 1.

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896. The MUSCOVITE EMBASSY.

Another paper with suggestions by Sir William Garret, as to how the Muscovite Ambassador's requests should be answered.

Endd. P. 1.

May 7. **897.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Teligny and Beauvoir have come to the Court there, where there was good expectations of peace upon certain articles, and therein offers made to them of the religion of towns to the number of eight, which were concluded at Duretal, the 19th March, and forthwith sent to other princes to judge of the King's favourable dealing with his subjects. The deputies have thought it their part to give the world to understand that all such articles as were said to be offered them they were never made privy thereto, nor could they at any time get any further grant than for three towns, with utter denial of all other their demands. The deputies humbly desire that she will give no credit to the French Ambassador if he shall attempt to persuade her that any such offer was ever made to them, and further that she will persuade the French King to grant them peace, with reasonable conditions for their safety and the exercise of their religion, and further to grant them her advice touching their demands, and to understand her pleasure if she would have any mention made of herself in their demands, wherein as in all things that may be for her service she will always find them most ready. The deputies also desire that she should be advertised to prevent the sending of aid into Scotland and Ireland, which now they attempt to do, Captain La Roche having 500 harquebusiers at this present in Bas Bretagne, who are to be sent to Dumbarton.—Angers, 7 May. Signed.

Part in cipher. Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

May 7. **898.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Such articles with some reasonable conditions as were sent into divers parts of Christendom, have been only to persuade some evil opinion of them of the religion, but instead thereof such conditions were offered as tended wholly to their ruin, especially in taking both the exercise of religion from the commonalty, and again in not restoring them with the nobility to their estates, thereby to make division and hatred between them. There is less appearance of peace than there was at the beginning of the treaty. Though there is no great meaning hereof, yet has the same been specially hindered by the Ambassador of the Roman faction resident here. They intend to send men to Scotland. There are sundry ships rigged to the sea and men-of-war, whereof two are at Belle Isle, and five others in the river of Vannes. During this treaty of peace there has been no occasion omitted to gain the one

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upon the other. The Huguenots have taken Lunel.—Angers, 7 May. *Signed.*

Part in cipher. Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

May 8. **899.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

As he perceives that his friends are very desirous to have him with them, he minds to be in Edinburgh next Friday, when he trusts to "pull the feathers of the other party's wings."—Berwick, 8 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 8. **900.** PROCLAMATION by the LORDS at EDINBURGH.

Accuses the Hamiltons and their faction of a design to usurp the crown of Scotland and bring Papists into the country. Annexed is a bond subscribed by the Earls of Huntly, Crauford, and Cassillis, and upwards of sixty other noblemen and gentlemen on different dates in 1569, promising obedience to the King's authority under pain of treason.—Edinburgh, 8 May 1570.

Large black letter broadside printed by Robert Lekprewik.

May 8. **901.** ADVICES from ROME.

Remonstrance of the Emperor with the Pope on his making the Duke of Florence, Grand Duke of Tuscany. Pasquinade on certain cardinals. Creation of cardinals. Naval movements against the Turks. Levy of troops. News from Venice 22nd and 29th April. Measures taken by the Seignory for the defence of Cyprus. List of cardinals.—Rome, 8 May 1570.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2½.

May 9. **902.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Understands from Grange that he will rest upon the King's authority and that he utterly detests the coming of the French. Has had the like from Lethington. Has entered into some particular dealing with them. The Lords at Linlithgow say that they will disarm when the others do. The Lords on the other side perceiving their deceitfulness call earnestly for aid from him. Intends to set forward her forces on Thursday next into Scotland unless he finds such conditions offered for taking up the cause as shall be honourable for her and no ways hurtful for her party. Finds that the King's party is as strong as the other. Upon the first gathering of forces at Linlithgow, he caused Sir John Forster and Lord Scrope to enter upon the Borders opposite, which kept many of the Queen's faction from going to Linlithgow. Those on the east side having received comfort from him, are gone with their forces to Edinburgh. Desires to be furnished with money.—Berwick, 9 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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May 9. 903. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Since his coming hither their party in Scotland has taken heart. Will do what he can to keep them from suppression, but it is Cecil's resolution that is expected to finish this work. As far as he can see the Queen may direct Scotland at her pleasure. Grange has assured Morton to stand on the King's side. Lethington seeks the Queen's favour and seems unwilling that the French should enter. If he can be won from that side they will be nothing again when he is taken from them. Athole, Eglington, and many other of the nobility lie a loose.—Berwick, 9 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

May 9. 904. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Complains of the delay of the Scots in not sending to Her Majesty. Can give him better assurance of Grange than before. Thinks Lethington as dishonest in mind towards England as he is weak in body in the sight of the world. The Earl of Sussex's care is passing, his travail marvellous, and his skill such as Randolph thought little to have found in so weak a body. Praises the goodwill of the captains and soldiers.—Berwick, 9 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

May 9. 905. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

The extreme travail of body and mind with lying on the cold ground and hard rocks in Home and Tivydale has brought the Lord Lieutenant into an extreme cold and fever, but this day finds him much better. Being earnestly pressed by the Lords of the King's side to send some aid, he has resolved to send to Edinburgh on Thursday next 1,500 footmen and 500 horse under Hunsdon and the Marshal. Trusts that the Queen will not be offended herewith, as it touches her both in honour and surety to maintain those Lords who have run her course. All between this and Edinburgh are at the Queen of Scots' devotion either for love or fear.—Berwick, 9 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 9. 906. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

The Lord Lieutenant finding a less number sufficient, has stayed his going into Scotland, and sends the Marshal with 1,000 foot and 300 horse.—Berwick, 9 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 9. 907. LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Being willed by the Earl of Morton to procure the Lords Herries and Maxwell to tarry at home, he caused his determination to invade Scotland to be openly noised abroad, so as they assembled all their forces and awaited his coming at

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Dumfries, and so were stayed from the rest of their faction at Linlithgow. On Saturday entered Scotland and spared the lands of Lord Maxwell at Morton's request, but destroyed those of the Lord Herries and the Laird of Johnstone and his friends. If the forces should be increased he prays that Mr. Knevetts may have a charge of horsemen.—Carlisle, 9 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 10. 908. WRIT of SUMMONS to the PROVOST of RUTHERGLEN.

Writ of summons in the name of the Queen of Scots commanding his attendance at a parliament to be held at Linlithgow on the 7th Aug. — Linlithgow, 10 May Anno regni 28.

Written in Latin on a strip of parchment.

May 10. 909. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Directs him to let her party in Scotland understand in some secret manner that though she has of long time been solicited by the Kings of France and Spain not only with requests and entreaties, but also with menaces, to take some order for the Queen of Scots and to leave off favouring her contraries in Scotland, she has not hitherto entered into any conference or communication thereupon. He is to let them know that she means not to conclude anything without first having knowledge of their opinions or without full assurance for their sureties. If the bestowing of 1,000*l.* presently upon them may do them good and further her service, he shall cause the same to be delivered according to his discretion.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 10 May 1570. Pp. 2¼.

May 11. 910. The EARL OF LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Is presently entering this troublesome country where his fortune heretofore has been very hard. Recommends his wife and son to her goodness and protection, and begs that the reports of his enemies may take no place in her sight but as the just proof and truth of his doings may bear witness.—Berwick, 11 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 11. 911. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Goes into Scotland with such power and aid as at the earnest request of the nobility of the King's party the Lord Lieutenant sends unto them.—Berwick, 11 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 12. 912. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Understanding that Lethington and the Lords at Linlithgow did but give fair words to win time, at the request of the Lords at Edinburgh he sent Sir William Drury with 1,200

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footmen, 400 horsemen, and certain field pieces to Coldingham yesterday where the hostages were ready to be delivered according to promise. Has so dealt that the whole course of his doings tends only to the pursuit of her rebels and their fautors. Will omit no occasion to take up the cause from bloodshed if the same may be done with honourable conditions to Her Majesty.—Berwick, 12 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

913. *List of Hostages.*

Names of six persons sent as hostages to the Earl of Sussex by the Lords of the King of Scots' party. Enclosed in Sussex's letter to the Queen of 12th May.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

May 12. **914.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL:

The Laird of Lethington who is a malicious instrument against the Queen of England, has persuaded great numbers in Scotland that she and her council are resolved to deliver their Queen to them, and that she allows of all those who take her part, calling all the rest traitors. He also travailed to procure promise of French aid, and utters that the Queen of England is inconstant, unresolute, and fearful, which has brought Scotland into the state that it was at his coming. To meet these practices, Sussex has shown himself very earnest to pursue the rebels and all their partakers, and to favour and aid all such as will pursue them; by reason whereof "our" party is of late largely increased, and many that were on the other side before hang now off to see the end.—Berwick, 12 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May [12]. **915.** ARTICLES for SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Copy of certain articles to be treated on with the Duke of Chatelherault and his party and the Earl of Morton and the others for a mutual disarmament, for putting the Queen's rebels from them, for the reference of their causes to the Queen, and the resisting of the entrance of all foreign powers into Scotland.

Endd.: May 1570. P. 1.

May 12. **916.** EXPEDITION into SCOTLAND.

List of the captains and the numbers of their bands sent into Scotland under the leading of Sir William Drury, 12 May 1570, consisting of 180 lances, 230 light horsemen, and 1,200 footmen.

Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 13. **917.** The DEAN OF BREMEN to CECIL.

Desires his favour in behalf of two citizens of Bremen whose ship has been seized and carried into England. The King of Poland has endeavoured to make peace between

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the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. The Diet will be held at Spires on the 21st inst. Religious differences have broken out again in Saxony.—Bremen, 13 May 1570. *Signed*: Joachim Hinck.

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

May 14. **918.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

On the 13th inst. he arrived here in company with the forces under the Marshal of Berwick much to the comfort of the nobility here, who are very thankful to the Queen for her supply and aid in this time of need. Their adversaries are at Glasgow busy with the castle thereof. They mind this night to set forward towards them, but he fears that they will not tarry their coming.—Edinburgh, 14 May. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 14. **919.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

After he had set forward the marshal with the forces into Scotland he sent Wrothe to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington, with letters and instructions, copies of which he encloses, and prays him to show them to the Queen.—Berwick, 14 May 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 14. **920.** *The Earl of Sussex to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington.*

Letter of credit for the bearer, Richard Wrothe.—Berwick, 14 May 1570. *Signed*.

Copy.

Instructions for Richard Wrothe.

He is to declare that Sussex noways intends to intermeddle with any matters of title, but only to pursue the Queen's rebels and their favourers. The rest of the instructions are to the same effect as those given to Drury on his entry into Scotland. *Signed*.

Copy. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

May 14. **921.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Encloses the copy of a letter which he has received from Lord Herries, whose request he has refused.—Carlisle, 14 May 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

[May 14.] **922.** *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

Has resolved to do him any lawful pleasure or service, and therefore begs that he will not invade his bounds, friends, or servants for twelve or fifteen days.—Terregles, Friday.

Copy. P. ¾. Enclosure.

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May [15.]

923. The TREASON OF DUMBARTON.

Blackletter ballad commencing, In Mayis moneth mening na dispyte, and censuring Lord Fleming, the Governor of Dumbarton Castle, for firing on Sir William Drury, maintaining the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and other matters.

Printed at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekprewik. Broadside.

924. Another copy.

May 15.

925. FREDERIC II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Hopes that she will not take it in bad part if he does not grant her request for the remission of certain bonds given for the return of a Dantzic vessel to his fleet.—Fredericksburg, 15 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3¼.

May 16.

926. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Sends a book which he has received out of Scotland. Hears that the printer is like to smart for the printing.—Berwick, 16 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 16.

927. The COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE to CECIL.

Came hither on the 15th inst. with instructions from the nobility of the King of Scotland's council, which he would be glad to confer upon with him at such time as he shall think expedient.—London, 16 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

May 16.

928. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Thanks him for advertising him of the good turn which the Queen of Scots' affairs have taken through the goodness of Her Majesty, and which he does not doubt was aided by his counsel. Desires if he has received any news out of France that he will communicate it to him. Also that he will attend to the complaints of certain of his master's subjects, which he forwards.—London, 16 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

May 17.

929. SIR ARTHUR CHAMPERNOUN to CECIL.

By letters from France he learns that the King has granted the demands of the Queen of Navarre's deputies, but touching the articles and conditions of peace nothing is yet known. The French King is going to St. Malo and Brest.—Dartington, 17 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 17.

930. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

The King's rebels, their adversaries, would not tarry their coming at Glasgow, but departed to their great shame, and loss of a good number of their soldiers and captains slain and hurt out of the castle. They mind this night to be at Glas-

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gow. Fears that he cannot continue to serve Her Majesty any time in this country without the help of some money.—Stirling, 17 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 17. 931. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Gives a summary of his negotiations with the Lairds of Grange and Lethington, and the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party, whereby it appears that though they will agree to disarm if the other party do the like, and to put from them the Queen of England's rebels, they refused to deal with her in any matter touching their Queen, or to resist the coming of the French, or to send hostages into England. Has sent the marshal with forces at the request of the Lords of the King's party. Lethington uses ill offices to Her Majesty, and shows himself ingrate in word and deed. He abuses many with two persuasions, the one that the French aid will presently come, and the other that he knows all the Queen of England's secret intentions and dealings. He will be a perilous instrument against her in all he may. This day the whole power that the Earl of Morton and his side can make meet at Stirling, and go to-morrow with the Marshal to raise the siege at Glasgow. Sends a letter which he has received from the Lords of her party.—Berwick, 17 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

May 16. 932. *The Earls of Lennox, Morton, and others to the Earl of Sussex.*

1. Have communicated with his servant Richard Wrothe and heard his instructions, and march forward to-day. Point out how hurtful the holding of the castle of Dumbarton has been to the quietness of the whole isle, being the receptacle of the rebels of both the realms, and being a place for strangers to land at. Desire him to let the Queen and her council understand this.

2. P.S.—Promise their assistance in case the Queen should command the siege of Dumbarton.—Edinburgh, 16 May 1570. *Signed by Lennox, Morton, and other Lords of their party.*

Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

May 17. 933. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Detests Lethington as a traitor. Is assured by noblemen that he has said that he will make the Queen's Majesty "sytt on her tayle and whyne," a vile speech for such a varlet, and yet he gives out that she has written within ten days more gentle and loving letters to him than ever she did, and that he knows the bottom of her secrets. If he be so privy to those secrets the Queen is in a hard state.—Berwick, 17 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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May 17. 934. The LAIRD OF LETHINGTON to CECIL.

Part of the English forces have come to this town and joined with five or six lords to suppress the rest. Marvels that the Queen of England is advised to cast off the amity of all Scotland for the pleasure of a few who cannot at length serve her turn in anything. All the Scotchmen that are in their company has not made them 200 horse. The other Lords are constrained to sue for foreign aid. This faction that aspires to rule without reason throws the whole burden upon him, and goes about to make him odious in England, yet he has dealt so plainly with England by his letters to the Earl of Leicester that they have cause to judge well of him. Fears that Mr. Randolph has been an evil instrument, and cannot believe that the Queen would have taken the course she runs if she had been truly informed of the state here, as he went about to do in his letters to Leicester.—Edinburgh Castle, 17 May 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

May 18. 935. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the CZAR OF MUSCOVY.

Has received his letters and expresses her willingness to enter into a league offensive and defensive with him. Also if through any mishap he should be driven to change his country she promises him free ingress and egress to and from England, and will appoint a fit place where he may remain as long as he likes at his own charges.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

936. Another copy of the above.—Hampton Court, 18 May 1570.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

May 18. 937. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has received advertisement from the Marshal that the Duke and his company left the siege at Glasgow as soon as they understood that he had set forth out of Edinburgh. Every man has gone to his own dwelling. They have gathered a few shot into Draffin, a strong house of the Duke's, but situate in a hole so that it is commanded on every part. Desires him to report the premises to the Queen that she may see that her party in Scotland is not wholly under foot. Lethington finds great fault with the taking of Home Castle. The Duke and his company lost two of their chiefest captains at Glasgow.—Berwick, 18 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 18. 938. The PRIVY COUNCIL to LORD COBHAM.

The Spanish Ambassador having made grievous complaint that certain pirates have seized three hulks upon the seas and taken two of them into Dover, he is directed to speedily

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apprehend the said pirates and to cause the hulks and goods to be put under sure custody by inventory.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 18 May 1570. Pp. 1½.

May 19. 939. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Understanding that the French King was following his pastime in Brittany, he sent Daniel Rogers thither to advertise their proceedings, and to understand where he might have audience. Can write no more concerning the treaty of peace. The Marshal Cosse is gone from Orleans with 2,000 horse and 4,000 French footmen. The Admiral's greatest force is in Dauphigne. The Bishop of Ross being at liberty and having so troublesome a head, thinks it were well for Her Majesty's quietness to rid him the country. The Queen of Scots treasurer has required him to forward 4,000 crowns to his mistress. Has refused on account of its being so great a sum. Has forwarded 1,000. Desires to know whether he has done right.—Paris, 19 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Part in cipher. Pp. 1½.

May 20. 940. The COMMENDATOR of DUNFERMLINE to CECIL.

Desires him to hold the Queen in remembrance for the payment of the 200 harquebussiers who served the late Regent and who now serve the King, which extends to the sum of 2,000*l.* If they get not hastily payment they are able to serve the adverse party. In times coming they shall be counted in the number of the 1,000 footmen desired in his memorial.—Kingston, 20 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 21. 941. WAR in GRENADA.

Letter from the camp of Don John of Austria containing information respecting the progress of the war against the Moriscos.—21 May 1570.

Endd. Span. Pp. 1½.

May 21. 942. AUDIENCE of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The French Ambassador desired the Queen in his master's name to withdraw her forces from Scotland, and also said that though he knew the Queen of England's intention of restoring the Queen of Scots, yet seeing her affairs go from bad to worse he began to take the delays as manifest refusals. Also that no one could find it strange that he took this matter so much to heart, the friendship of the Queen of England being of so much consequence to him, and the defence and protection of the Queen of Scots touching his honour. The Queen after replying to the Ambassador on the spot, caused the Lords of her Council to answer on the following day that she thought that in order to satisfy the King's wishes he should send a gentleman of rank into Scotland to the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party to desire them to surrender the English

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fugitives or at least to abandon them, in which case the Queen would be content to retire her forces from Scotland, provided that a mutual disarmament was agreed upon between both parties in that kingdom. The Queen also promises to proceed with all diligence in the matter of the restoration of the Queen of Scots. The Ambassador is required to write to his master to refrain from sending forces into Scotland.—21 May 1570.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

943. Another copy, dated 22 May 1570.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

May 22. 944. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Though she cannot mislike to have that party that depended upon her aided and maintained from ruin, yet she could have wished that her forces should not in such sort have entered so far within the country, for thereby she perceives by the French Ambassador that the King, his master, will accelerate his succours into Scotland, and then a kind of war will fall out betwixt him and her. Though she cannot precisely direct him to revoke her forces from Glasgow, yet she plainly gives him to understand that she means not that they should go to Dumbarton or any further into that realm. Intends to treat again this day with the French Ambassador to devise how he can procure a disarming and the delivery of her rebels, which if he will take upon him Sussex will have a direct occasion to retire her forces.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 22. 945. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Forwards a letter which he has received from the Earl of Morton and his company. Has not heard from the Marshal since his coming to Glasgow. The ordinary charges here be about 6,000*l.* the month.—Berwick, 22 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 18. 946. *The Earls of Lennox, Morton, and others to the Earl of Sussex.*

The enemies of quietness being now dissipated and sundered they will procure by all means that neither shall they have commodity to assemble, nor Frenchmen or other strangers have access to them. Advise that Dumbarton should be besieged by the forces under Drury, with whom they promise to concur in whatsoever he shall do, and desire that ordnance may be sent by sea to Stirling.—Stirling, 18 May 1570. *Signed by Lennox, Morton, and the other Lords of their party.*

Add. P. 1. Enclosure.

May 19. 947. *The Earl of Sussex to the Earls of Morton, Mar, &c.*

Has received their letter for the sending certain great ordnance to Stirling for the battering of Dumbarton Castle, and

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would be very glad to satisfy their request, but cannot well do so before he knows the Queen's pleasure. Finds it also a hard matter upon such a sudden to send forth all matters appertaining to such an enterprise as engines and other warlike necessities and powder. Would be loath to attempt the matter without a sufficient number of great pieces, which upon a sudden can hardly be done.—Berwick, 19 May 1570.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

May 22. 948. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Requiring redress for two of his subjects whose vessels have been seized by the English. — Ploermel, 22 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

May 22. 949. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Will come to the Court, according to Cecil's direction, at 2 p.m. this day.—London, 22 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¼.

May 23. 950. The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

1. Advertises him at length of the late negotiations with the French Ambassador for the withdrawal of her forces from Scotland, and the restitution of the Queen of Scots to her estate; also of her answer which she desires him to communicate to the French King.

2. The principal scope he is to bear in mind is by all means possible to induce the said King to forbear sending any forces into Scotland.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and partly in his handwriting. Endd. Pp. 7¾.

May 23. 951. CHRISTOPHER DUKE OF MECKLINBURG to the QUEEN.

Desires that she will bestow some annual pension upon him as the Papists are taking many of the neighbouring princes into their pay.—Gudebusch, 23 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

May 24. 952. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The bearer coming from the Admiral being apprehended for safety of his life, broke the letters which were sent to divers, reserving but one sent to the Cardinal of Chatillon, written on a linen cloth in cipher. The King is at Mont St. Michel, where he intends to keep the Feast of Corpus Christi. Has sent to know whether he shall repair there for audience. Gives the movements of the Princes and the Admiral. Encloses a letter from the Cardinal of Lorraine to one of his dear friends. Begs that he will be good to Mr. Huddleston that he may procure the renewal of the lease of a certain farm.—Paris, 24 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

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May 4. 953. *The Cardinal of Lorraine to ———.*

As to the peace dicessum est re infecta, which raises their hopes. There is an assembly of great persons where all will speak freely. The terms granted are certain towns as cities of refuge, but not restitution of offices. The haut justiciers and tenants of fiefs de haubert may have free exercise of religion in their own houses but nowhere else. They demand six weeks for deliberation.—Chateau Briant, 4 May 1570.

Copy. Fr. P. ½. Enclosure.

May 24. 954. *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

Forwards letters from the Earl of Morton and the rest to the Commendator of Dunfermline. There is no force levied in any part of the realm at this present against such as pursue the Queen's rebels. They hear only in words that the French be presently looked for.—Berwick, 24 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 26. 955. *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

Sends a note from the Treasurer, wherein he will find that the Queen has been charged with 140 horsemen more than the 1,000 appointed. The certainty of this being now known to him, he has taken order for the discharge thereof to the ordinary numbers. The Marshal is upon his return to Edinburgh. There is no man in Scotland who raises head against him.—Berwick, 26 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

May 26. 956. *SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.*

Sends herewith a brief collection of the charges as well of the army since the 1st of April, as also of sundry supplies of horsemen and footmen laid upon the Borders at several days and times during the winter. Prays him to be a means to enable him to discharge his indebtedness for the provisions bought in London, so that he may trusted hereafter.—Berwick, 26 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

May 26. 957. *ZACHARIAS VHELINGUS to CECIL.*

Informs him of the strong desire of his master Duke Christopher of Mechlinburg to serve the Protestant cause, and suggests that he should receive an annual pension from the Queen of England.—Lubeck, 26 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 2¼.

May 27. 958. *SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.*

Has not yet received answer touching his audience, but trusts that it will be imputed to the incommmodity of the time rather than to his own default. There are joined with the Marshal de Cossé, 8,000 Swiss of a new levy. He has besides 4,000 French footmen and 30 companies of men-at-arms, and

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his meaning is to join with M. D'Anville, and then essay the fortune of battle. The Admiral is at Montbrisson in Auvergne. The quarrel betwixt D'Anville and Monluc is rather increased, Monluc having again with most spiteful words replied upon D'Anville's letter.—Paris, 27 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

May 27. 959. M. DE LUMBRES to CECIL.

Complains of the arrest of one of the Prince of Orange's captains, as the state of war has been recognised by many Kings and Princes. If the captures made under colour of this state of war are to be considered thefts there will be no security for any of them, as their battles and other exploits of arms must be regarded as murders and assassinations.—London, 27 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

May 28. 960. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Knows not what may move the Queen to wish that her forces had not entered so far into Scotland, when it is manifest that if they had not so done her party had been suppressed, and all Scotland had been presently French. If the French do but brag of sending a force into Scotland they have missed their mark, and if they intend it indeed it is grounded upon a longer practice than can be gathered since his sending the Queen's forces thither, which could not be known to the King when his ambassador used that speech to Her Majesty. The Earls of Lennox and Glencairn and Lord Semple brought to Glasgow 4,000 horse and foot, well appointed, after the manner of Scotland, The other noblemen were a company of chosen men and of a great number, so that they thought themselves of sufficient force to give battle to any power the adverse party could make.—Berwick, 28 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

May 29. 961. M. DE LUMBRES to CECIL.

Sent two gentlemen to the Privy Council to desire the release of M. de Schrouville, one of the Prince of Orange's captains, who is unjustly detained in prison at the suit of a certain Spaniard. As owing to the absence of the greater part of the Council the request was not presented, he desires to know when he may see Cecil at his house about this matter.—Ogton, 29 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

May 30. 962. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Commends the behaviour of Sir William Drury with the captains and soldiers under his charge. Refers him to the bearer for his proceedings and for the late accident which has chanced by the taking of the Lord Semple, whom they intend to remove to Dumbarton, but he trusts that they shall be visited by the way.—Glasgow, 30 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

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May 30. 963. The EARL OF MORTON to the COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE.

Perceiving by his letter of the 23d from Kingston that he looks for no full answer from the Queen and Council till they have word of their proceedings in Scotland, he sends him an account of what has passed since the coming of the English army. The Duke, with the rest of that faction, departed from the siege of Glasgow Castle, having lost 30 slain. Informs him of the different places they have dispersed to. The Lords of the King's party have appointed with all the gentlemen of Clydesdale who have promised to serve the King, to send in pledges to that effect. Have won the castle of Hamilton, and burnt it, together with the Duke's palace and town of Hamilton, with a great part of the Hamilton's houses, and never saw man in all this time to offer a stroke in their contrary, howbeit their forays came oftentimes ten miles abroad. Whereas Lethington told the Marshal of Berwick that they could not make 200 men to accompany them, they mustered near Glasgow to the number of 4,000 foot and horse, and he thinks there were no fewer, all gentlemen and householders, who remained in Glasgow. If the General might tarry any longer space with them he thinks the greatest part of all Scotland should be recovered to the King's obedience, and bind themselves to keep the peace between the two realms. The town of Edinburgh made a muster at the same time to the number of 1,500 men, well accoutred in armour, besides as many more servants and prentices who were in the town. They have been sworn, every man in particular, to the King's obedience and service, and promised that they will none of them procure the loosing of the arrest and stay of ships and goods in France and the Low Countries at the Queen of Scots' or her Ambassador's hands. The Duke's houses of Kinneil and Linlithgow are demolished by powder. At his special request the town of Linlithgow is saved, for the which they have given pledges for being in the Queen of England's will, for the reset of her rebels, and promised that none of them shall be received in the town.—Edinburgh, 30 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 31. 964. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Whereas of long time great suits and labours have been made to her to come to some appointment with the Queen of Scots for her liberty and restitution, and large offers have been made in her own name, and those of the Kings of France and Spain, to reduce which into more certainty she has required license to send into Scotland to procure some of her nobility to repair into England to treat of her causes, she has assented thereunto. Means to provide for the surety of the young Prince and the nobility professing obedience to him, and is desirous to have their opinions therein, and has secretly opened her mind to

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the Commendator of Dunfermline, who has required her to cause the same to be from herself some other way opened to the nobility from whom he was sent. She therefore desires that either Randolph or himself will impart this to the said nobility, with a full assurance from her on the honour of a prince that she will in no wise accord with the said Queen without good assurance for all their sureties, and require them to send some one to her fully instructed, and that in the meantime they cease from all hostility, and if any attempt is made against them she will assist them. Leaves the manner of opening this matter to him as a thing that will much discomfort them if it be not very warily handled, though she knows that some other princes respecting only worldly policy would otherwise deal herein and not lose the opportunity. The charges of her army being very great, she thinks good that he shall in some secret and indirect sort diminish them by licensing some to depart, and cassing others so that no open notice be given abroad of the same.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 31 May 1570. Pp. 3½.

May 31. 965. The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

Having yielded to hear what offers the Queen of Scots can make to her, she has at length declared her intention to the Earl of Sussex, whom she has required to impart certain things to be communicated to the party that favours England by him.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: May 30, 1570. P. 2/3.

May 31. 966. The QUEEN to the EARL OF MORTON and others.

Perceives their disposition to be advised and directed by her in the government of the realm, for which she heartily thanks them, and allows thereof; and assures them that notwithstanding any sinister report, she will have due regard of their estates and sureties as shall be at more length declared to them by order of the Earl of Sussex.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 31 May 1570. P. 1.

May 31. 967. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Encloses a copy of his letter to Lethington, and also the Earl of Morton and the other noblemen's letter to himself.—Berwick, 31 May 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 30. 968. The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.

Has received letters from him touching the delivery of his brother and the restoring of his goods taken by Rowland Forster, and promises his best help to recover them. Has seen his writing, wherein he affirms that he has meant good offices to the Queen of England. It seems that he has been a principal procurer to draw French force into Scotland, and it will be hard to conceive how that action and his good offices

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to the Queen may concur. Writes plainly because he would be plainly dealt with again. Was desirous to procure a demission of the Queen's rebels and a surcease of arms on both sides, but receiving no answer he was driven to set forward her forces. Since which time he has received a note of the articles brought by Wrothe, and his answer to them, which articles neither agree with those which he sent or with the answer which Wrothe delivered. The rebels and such as took their part being dispersed, he intends to revoke his forces. Desires Lethington to deal with the Duke and the others to continue quiet, and he will deal with the other side to do the like upon the following conditions : The disarmament to be bonâ fide ; the Queen's rebels to be put from them ; certain sufficient persons to be sent to the Queen of England to open their intentions, causes, and determinations to her ; and both sides to bind themselves to perform the premises until the return of their messenger from the Queen. If both sides shall accord to these articles he promises that he will not use the Queen's forces against any person in Scotland, except those who have invaded England or been maintainers of her rebels.—Berwick, 30 May 1570.

Copy. Signed. Endd. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

May 29. **969.** *The Earl of Morton and others to the Earl of Sussex.*

Give him special thanks for putting the state of the common cause in full security. Commend the wisdom and celerity of Sir William Drury, and ask that he may be allowed to remain with them and help them to take Dumbarton Castle.—Linlithgow, 29 May 1570.

Signed. Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

June 1. **970.** *The EARL OF MORTON to the QUEEN.*

Gives her humble and hearty thanks for himself and the rest of the nobility for her aid and succour, which he hopes she will continue.—Edinburgh, 1 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 3.

971. *Copy of the above.*

Endd. P. 3.

June 1. **972.** *RAIDS into SCOTLAND.*

A note of the most worthy and valiant raids made by the Lord Lieutenant of the north parts and the Lord Governor of Berwick since 17th April and ending 1st June 1570. Gives an account of the destruction done in the different raids made by Sussex, Drury, and the Wardens of the Marches. In that of Sussex [90] strong castles and houses, and 300 villages and towns were blown up or burnt. Taking of Home and Fast castles. Attempt to murder Drury before Dumbarton. List of the strongholds in Scotland, and of the Lords of the King's party and their adversaries.

Endd. Pp. 6.

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June 3. 973. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

This day the Marshal returned hither with his forces. At his being at Edinburgh he dealt with the Lairds of Grange and Lethington to procure a surcease of arms, which taking no effect he with the noblemen of Scotland marched to Glasgow, and from thence wrote to the Bishop of St. Andrews and Lord Fleming, who were in Dumbarton, who answered that they would meet him at a certain village next day. He not finding them there went forward to Dumbarton, and sent them word; they answered that they would come out of the castle to speak with him and willed him to come on with one or two with him, and to put away his company, which he did. When he was within shot they sent word that they could not come, and willed him to look to himself for his time was out, and as he turned his horse divers harquebussiers laid for the purpose shot at him, and they discharged a falcon at him out of the castle, but he escaped without hurt. They have thrown down four principal houses of the Duke's and all the houses of the Hamiltons in those parts. The rebels being dispersed, has refused to continue the forces in Scotland lest he should give occasion of suspicion to intermeddle with the causes of the title. Commends the diligence of the Marshal and the captains and soldiers under his charge.—Berwick, 3 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 3. 974. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him to his letter to the Queen for the Marshal's doings, and sends certain letters which he desires him to deliver. Gives the names of two or three noblemen who have joined the King's party.—Berwick, 3 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 3. 975. INTELLIGENCE from ITALY.

Newsletter containing advices from different places in Italy of various dates during May 1570, the latest being from Venice of 3 June 1570.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 4¾.

June 3. 976. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

This late journey has augmented the good conceived opinion of the Queen with the noblemen who are her friends, and bred such fear in their adversaries that they no longer hope to bring their desires to pass. If there is any intent of making up of matters and no difference had of one party from the other, he fears they will be forced to run such a course as neither shall be safe for themselves or profitable for England.—Berwick, 3 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

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June 3. **977.** The COUNTESS OF EGMONT to the QUEEN.

Solicits her favour in behalf of Pierre Jansi, who has suffered great losses by shipwreck and whose goods have been detained by her officers.—Cologne, 3 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 4. **978.** PASSPORT.

A passport for Patrick Home to go into Scotland.—Paris, 4 June 1570. *Signed*: Henry Norreys.

Endd. P. 1.

June 4. **979.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. Complains that the Queen thinks her charges great, and thinks that nothing can please that comes from him. Desires that in respect of his sickness he may have license to repair into the south.

2. P.S.—Desires to know the Queen's pleasure for Home and Fast Castles. There are in Home Castle certain pieces of ordnance which, as a memorial of his service, he means to leave to his posterity if the Queen be pleased that he shall bring them from thence.—Berwick, 4 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 4. **980.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has imparted the contents of her letter of 29th May to Randolph, who will repair into Scotland to accomplish her commandment in as good sort as they can devise for the satisfying the Lords of her party and detaining them at her devotion. Has delivered them 300*l.* to pay 500 soldiers. Informs her of the measures he has taken to diminish her charges by the discharge of most of the soldiers under his command. As he will now remain an unprofitable and chargeable servant, he begs for license to repair to the south for the recovery of his health.—Berwick, 4 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 5. **981.** JOHN FITZWILLIAM to the EARL OF LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. Here is great desire to understand what answer may come from Her Majesty touching the suit of the merchants. The merchants of all nations are desirous to have the liberty of traffic again between England and the Low Countries, as if it should stand long in these terms they will be forced to change their trade and plant themselves in some other place. Order is taken by the Duke for the preparing of 30 hulks to be ready against the coming of the Emperor's daughter, who shall be Queen of Spain. Divers ships looked for out of Spain which shall return with the said Princess. The meeting of the Emperor and the Princes of Germany at Spire goes forward. Divers of the Princes are presently at the

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marriage of Casimir, the Palsgrave's son. The Count Ladron remains still in the hands of the soldiers in Valenciennes until they be satisfied of their demands. Money is hard to come by by reason of the late stay of the Spinolas, which has greatly hindered the credit of the Genoese.

2. The Estates are presently at Brussels to take order for 2,000,000*l.* of gold yearly, to be paid by the land for the defray of the charges of the castles and other garrisons. There shall shortly be an assembly of all the bishops and prelates of this country at Malines, to resolve upon all such things as they shall think necessary for the spirituality. From Rome it is written that the Pope has elected certain new Cardinals, and has put into his [curse] the Queen's Majesty and all that be of her religion, and has given pardon and remission of sins to all that rebel against her. The bulls are daily looked for. He has given the realm of England to any that will give the enterprise. There is a certain murmuring of a conspiracy to the persons of some princes of Germany practised by Italians.—Antwerp, 6 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

June 5. 982. PASSPORT.

Passport for six or seven merchants, subjects of the King of Spain, to come into England to view certain merchandize.—Hampton Court, 5 June 1570.

Draft. Endd. Fr. P. ¼.

June 5. 983. REQUESTS of the ENGLISH MERCHANTS to the DUKE OF ALVA.

Complain that since December, 28 1568, there have been arrests of their goods and ships both in Spain and the Low Countries, and desire that they may be restored. Consisting of 10 articles with notes on the margin by Alva and also by the Queen of England.—Hampton Court, 5 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 6½.

June 6. 984. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Whereas her answer lately sent by the Commendator of Dunfermline was such that the party favouring her might enter into some doubt of her maintenance of them, and so seek by indirect means to procure some end with the contrary party; she has since the said Commendator's departure found some new indirect course taken on the Scottish Queen's behalf to abuse her, wherefore she has thought good not to proceed in such sort or with such speed to her advantage as before she was inclined. He is therefore to admonish her party in Scotland not to conceive any misliking of any part of her answer to Dunfermline, or of any vaunt that the Queen of Scots or her party shall make of her dealing with them.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. : 6 June 1570. Pp. 1¾.

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June 6. 985. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Refers him to his letter to the Queen for news. The Cardinal's policy has so brought it about that those whom he considers his most enemies seek one anothers' ruin, as the House of Montmorency and De Cosse, of whom he has no less mislike than of the Admiral. Whichever party wins he trusts to diminish his enemies on both sides, and the Princes by this encounter "affaiblished" he then intends to assail them with the forces under M. D'Anjou and the Duke of Montpensier. There has been with him one Simon Balthazar, who offered his services to Her Majesty for making gunpowder. Has not heard of Rogers whom he sent into Normandy to know some part of their attempts.—Paris, 6 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 8. 986. The MAGISTRATES of HAMBURG to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Enclose a petition which they have received from certain of their citizens.—8 June 1570.

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 6. 987. *Abraham Greve and others to the Magistrates of Hamburg.*

Beg their intercession with the Queen of England for the restitution of a ship and cargo which has been seized by pirates and carried into the Isle of Wight.—Hamburg, 6 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Lat. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Enclosure.

June 8. 988. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The French King, understanding that she has sent an army into Scotland, forthwith sent a packet by M. Lansac, his secretary, to the Queen of Scots' friends who were assembled at Edinburgh to know whether they would stand to the maintenance of the league which his predecessors had kept with them; and which of them would maintain the Queen their mistress' cause. At which motion the Earl of Argyle, Lethington, and certain others solicited the rest to know what answer should be given to the King's letter. Those of the Queen of Scots' party having already subscribed, the others for the young king to the number of six, whereof three were earls and three barons, said that touching the league with France they thought it very necessary to be maintained, but further they were not in any respect for the Queen, but for the young King, whose right they intended to maintain. Having thus accorded saving these six to contrive the league with France and stand for the Queen of Scots, they sent two of the Hamiltons (one being he who slew the Regent) and a kinsman of the Lord Fleming to give the French King to understand of their resolution, and to demand aid of 2,000 harquebusiers, saying that the Queen of England had sent an

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army into Scotland, to conquer the realm, and that those who had the protection of the infant [Prince] were minded to deliver him into her hands. Which causes seemed of such importance that they determined to send them such forces as they desired, and also certain sums of money to relieve their horsemen, and if peace were concluded here they agreed to send 5,000 [men], which should be transported to Dumbarton in ten ships. These messengers also declared that the Queen of Scots had twice sent letters to her friends in Scotland after what sort they should treat Her Majesty's rebels, and desired them not to send away John Norton, but to make much account of him. They were nearly taken by a ship of Montgomery's off the coast of Devon, whereby she may consider what hindrance her ships may be to them. The King has a great desire to conclude the peace in order to be able to send more forces into Scotland. Gives an account of the King's forces, and certain skirmishes with them of the religion. In Brittany great extremity is used to them of the religion, a tax of 60,000 francs monthly being put upon those who have borne no arms. It is thought that M. Rohan shall be executed.—Houdant, 8 June. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2½.

June 8. 989. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Refers him for news to his letter to Her Majesty, and to the relation of the bearer, Mr. Rogers. Desires him to dispatch such of his servants as have long attended at the Court.—Houdant, 8 June 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ½.

June 10. 990. CHARLES IX. to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Understands by his letter of the 27th ult. his negotiations with the Queen of England and her Council in behalf of the Queen of Scots, and desires him to tell the Queen that he has countermanded those captains whom he had already directed towards Scotland. He is to say that he expects that the Queen of England will in like manner revoke her forces from that country.—Argenton, 10 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 1½.

June 11. 991. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. Upon the arrival of the Commendator of Dunfermline, and report heard of the Queen's answer to him, he thought fit to dispatch Mr. Randolph with him into Scotland. At Dunfermline's departure he persuaded with him so as he left him better satisfied, and promised to use his good offices to make the best of all matters, and so persuade contentation to the rest. Yesterday he received the Queen's letters of the 6th, and sent a copy to Randolph, and also a private letter to Morton. Thinks this will do more good than all the rest to satisfy them. It will be hard, however, to bring men to depend on uncertainty when their lives and lands depend

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thereof, as they will find if some certain resolution come not presently. Is viewing the different marches. Sends the copy of a letter which he has received from Randolph.

2. P.S.—Solicits some relief for the Marshal, who otherwise will have to give up his charge for lack of ability to maintain his service.—Sir John Forster's house at Alnwick, 11 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 9. 992. *Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

The Commendator of Dunfermline and he arrived at Dalkeith the same day that they departed from Berwick, where they found the Earl of Morton. Dealt with him by as many means as he could to allow the Queen's resolution, but found him willinger to give place to her will than that he could approve that manner of proceeding. It was resolved that the rest of the Lords of that party should be written unto to appoint a day and place of meeting. Spoke this day with the Captain of the castle, whom he finds has been greatly abused. Cannot alter his opinion of the secretary, who is now at his wits' end, and ready to "cast about to fetch the wind and to sail upon a new board, which now he is like to have at his will even (as is said) between two sheets, to arrive at what port he list." The Earl of Huntley is at Strathlogie, with the Englishmen, and would have had the Queen's authority proclaimed at Aberdeen which was refused.—Edinburgh, 9 June 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Pp. 1¼. Enclosure.

June 11. 993. *The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.*

Approves of his measures taken for the diminution of her charges, and the placing the remainder of her forces in garrison on the Borders. Thanks him for his wisdom and fidelity in her service. Has written also a special letter of thanks to Lord Hunsdon, and desires him to let the Marshal know her allowance of his services. Wishes to have a certain declaration of the charges from the beginning. He is to keep Home and Fast Castles. Has discovered such indirect practice to her danger by the Queen of Scots' ministers that she is justly moved to take some other course for her surety in the cause of the said Queen than lately she was disposed to do, whereof he shall shortly understand. Cannot in anywise in respect of her service assent that he should come from thence, but if removing from Berwick into any part within his lieutenancy might relieve his health she will gladly assent thereto.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 3½.

June 12. 994. *The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.*

This morning the Laird of Livingstone came hither and showed him her passport, dated 31 May, for him, and certain others to pass into Scotland and return. Considering the

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effect of her letter of the 6th inst. he has thought it his duty to stay him until he knows further of her pleasure.—Berwick, 12 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 12. 995. The LAIRD OF CRAIGMILLAR to CECIL.

By reason of the stay in France of all Scottish ships wanting the Queen's safe conduct, he sends the bearer by land. Is in great want of money. Recommends the stay of certain Scottish gentlemen. On Wednesday week Mr. Thomas Fleming brought the King a writing subscribed by all the lords of Scotland of the Queen's party, asking for aid of men and money, which was granted. The men are to land at Dumbarton.—Paris, 12 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 12. 996. The ELECTORS of the EMPIRE to the FRENCH KING.

Understand that he is in a way to make peace among his subjects, whereat they are very glad. Think that as he sufficiently knows by things passed that this matter of religion cannot be conquered or rooted out by the sword, and that nothing has been exploited in these wars, but the same has been greatly to the weakening of his kingdom, he will now see the necessity of a good and reasonable peace. Beseech him to grant free and general permission of safe exercise of the religion throughout all his realm.—Heidelberg, 12 June 1570. *Signed by the Elector Palatine and seven other of the Protestant Princes of Germany.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

997. Translation of the above.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

998. Another translation.

Endd. Pp. 2.

June 13. 999. The DUKE OF ALVA to LORD MORLEY.

His brother has told him that he has been forced for safety to leave his country, not for any offence committed against his sovereign, or the state, but to escape from the power of certain private persons who are now in authority about the Queen. Is willing to allow him to remain, and promises that no one shall molest him.—Brussels, 13 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. P. ½.

June 13. 1000. ORDINANCE by the KING OF SPAIN.

The King being informed that notwithstanding his prohibition English goods are still imported into the Low Countries, orders the proper officers to take particular account of all the stock of English goods at present in the possession of any of

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the merchants of the Low Countries.—Brussels, 13 June 1570.

Pamphlet printed by Michiel de Hamont. Fr. Pp. 7.

June 13. 1001. PROCLAMATION in the name of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Whereas a rebellious faction, enemies to their country and manifest conspirators of her murder, and the subversion of her crown and authority, have unnaturally practised with strangers and traitorously drawn in a foreign power for wrecking, burning, spoiling, and destroying a great part of her realm; she commands all her subjects to hold themselves in readiness "well boden in feir of war" to join the Earl of Huntley to resist the attempts of the aforesaid rebellious faction.—Aberdeen, 13 June 1570.

Broadside.

June 13. 1002. The EARL OF LENNOX to ———.

Thanks him for his gentle letter. Is here accompanied with forces of soldiers upon his own charge, and looks to receive some money from the Queen of England. Without her assistance cannot see how these matters can take good effect.—Glasgow, 13 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 14. 1003. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has done what he could by devising with the Lord Lieutenant to diminish Her Majesty's charges, and explains the reasons why they are rather more than what he at first certified.—Berwick, 14 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 15. 1004. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Desires that he will procure the Queen's warrant for 400 or 500 trees out of Chopwell, which was Swinbourne's, and which is within four miles of Newcastle, where is 3,000 marks' worth of timber for the repairs in Berwick and other garrisons in the north. Desires that some money may be spent in the repair of Norham.—Berwick, 15 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

June 15. 1005. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

1. Had an audience with the French King on the 13th inst. to whom he made a declaration of such things as were contained in her letter of the 2nd of May concerning her sending an army into Scotland, the circumstances of the late rebellion in the North, and the maintaining of her rebels in Scotland, to the invasion divers times of her frontiers and the oppressing of her subjects. On the King's saying that the occasion of this invasion was the imprisoning of the Queen of Scots, Norris answered that it was not unknown to the King what earnest

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travail Her Majesty had bestowed to re-unite the Queen with her subjects, and declared that to bring these troubles to a quiet end the King might well consider that good usage towards Her Majesty must induce her thereto, and not these strange kind of attempts in making war upon her and maintaining her rebels.

2. This being the whole content of her letter of 2nd May he then entered to declare the effect of her other of the 23rd of the same month, to which the King again resolutely answered that the readiest means to have quietness was to set the Queen of Scots at liberty, who being restored to her government would see so good orders [taken] as no such outrages should be used by the borderers, and said that he thought it great extremity that the Queen being prisoner such spoil should be made of her country. Norris declared that the Queen had given no cause of grief to move the borderers to assist her rebels or invade her country, and further required the King to weigh her actions, which were in no sort prejudicial to the crown of Scotland or hurtful to his alliance therewith, so that there was no cause why he should be any party therein or send forces into Scotland. The King said that though he intended to send 2,000 harquebussiers: yet understanding of Her Majesty's withdrawing her forces, he meant not now to send any at all. Norris thinks that this interdealing of the French King betwixt Her Highness and the Queen of Scots not only makes his faction stronger in Scotland, but will cause the Queen to acknowledge her release to proceed by his means, besides it is to be feared lest he trifle off this matter until he has made some pacification, thinking by this attempt to satisfy the Pope's Nuncio, who presenting with great solemnity a sword and hat to M. D'Anjou from his master, solicits some invasion against England. Therefore seeing that she minds to grow to accord with the Queen of Scots it were better to do it of her own motion, and so cause her to be the more bound to her the less she has occasion to attribute this benefit to the French. Here is of late a conspiracy revealed of the delivery of Newhaven to the English, one Fairfax being the accuser and La Mola the defendant. There be lately two Irishmen repaired hither to practice to get aid into Ireland.—Argenton, 15 June 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3½.

June 15. 1006. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The French King's intermeddling between Her Majesty and the Queen of Scots not only makes his credit greater with the nobility of Scotland, but will cause the Queen to acknowledge her release to proceed by his means. It is here doubted that the Queen of Scots being released, she shall marry M. D'Anjou, and thereby possess him of the present estate of Scotland, and of the remainder to the crown of England. It

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is said that the late messenger from the Pope earnestly solicited this cause. Notwithstanding the King's promise of staying the 2,000 harquebussiers, it were very necessary that Her Highness's ships were stirring about Dumbarton coasts. The talk of peace is great in Court though the appearances are small, and charge has been sent to De Cosse to give battle however it fall out. At the King's being in Brittany, divers of the nobility and gentlemen weary of long travail in arms, solicited their pardons of the King, which he granted without denial, whereby sundry are retired to their homes.—Argenton, 15 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 3.

June 16. 1007. The EARL OF MORTON to CECIL.

In behalf of one John Trollop of the county of Durham, whose hap it was to be in the company of the late rebels, and who has fled; begging that he may be put to his fine and so enjoy his poor living.—Edinburgh, 16 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1/2.

June 16. 1008. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Received yesternight letters from the Earl of Morton by Archibald Douglas, who brought also certain instructions the copy whereof he encloses; whom he has returned with answer that he cannot without knowledge of the Queen's pleasure give any advice in these matters. Noted three principal things in his instructions; the one that after a governor were appointed the Queen then would have to deal but with one person settled in authority; another, that they thought it would be best allowed of the Queen if they should appoint the Earl of Lennox Regent at the next convention; the third was that if Her Majesty and the Scottish Queen should proceed in a treaty, it was necessary that the King might be a third party, which could not be without a person who might direct by his authority. Douglas often "remembered" that the rest of the King's Council had written to the Earl of Morton that they conceived the Queen had wholly given up the cause, and therefore they must seek other ways for their own surety. To the first Sussex objected that the appointing of a person to the government without the Queen's knowledge might rather induce her to leave them to themselves. The second seemed to depend upon the first, and so he said little to it. To the third he objected that perhaps foreign princes that sought to treat with Her Majesty in these causes would not allow that the Prince should be a third party in treaty. He then asked Douglas what the Lords meant by the words that they must seek other ways for their own surety, seeing that the Queen had promised that she would provide for it, who answered that they might have what they required either at the Scottish Queen's or the French King's hands. Sussex told him that they might

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have what words they would require, but that he saw no surety in deed but by the Queen of England, whereunto Douglas agreed for his own opinion. In the end he thought it best that at this convention they should write again to the Queen and seek further answer.—Alnwick, 16 June 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

June. 1009. *Instructions for Archibald Douglas.*

He is to crave the Earl of Sussex's good advice in the weighty matter concerning the State, as to what government he esteems best and what person he thinks meetest for the room, in whose respect the Queen of England will continue her favour. He is also to desire him to be a suitor to the Queen for a speedy and resolute answer to the matters committed to the Commendator of Dunfermline. He is also to travail with him for money for the payment of their soldiers.
Signed: Morton.

Copy. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

June 17. 1010. ADVICES from VENICE.

Account of the Turkish and Christian fleets.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 18. 1011. PHILIP LUDWIG, COUNT PALATINE, to the QUEEN.

Letter of credence for John Wolff who is sent to her with certain requests from his brother, John, Count Palatine. — Neuberg, 18 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 18. 1012. JOHN, COUNT PALATINE, to the QUEEN.

His father, Count Wolfgang, having left his estates much encumbered with debt, he begs that she will lend him 400,000 crowns.—Neuberg, 18 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 18. 1013. The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the LORDS of the KING OF SCOTS' party.

Begs them to stand his good friends for the obtaining of the favour of the Queen of England, and also that he may have some easement and liberty to recruit himself for awhile.—Lochleven, 18 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 18. 1014. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Will proceed according to her commandment to the cassing of the 1,500 and dividing of the rest to the wardens with all the expedition he may. Thanks her for considering so graciously their service. Has passed his time in viewing the frontiers upon the East and Middle Marches, in which the

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openness of the air has brought him some better health. Will remain here until the discharge be made. Hears that those of Aberdeen refused to receive the Earl of Huntley and his friends. Her rebels seek passage in every part of Scotland, which argues their little hope of present comfort there, and many of the contrary faction seek friendship with her party, which shows small hope of foreign help. For anything that may be done in Scotland she may hold the helm and guide the ship where she lists.—Alnwick, 18 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd Pp 1½.

June 19. 1015. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The Lords of Scotland that take the King's part conceive that they can have no surety if that Queen return, and from that opinion it will be hard to remove them by any persuasion. Is ready to take the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton in twenty days, and to bring all Scotland to the King of Scots obedience in a like time if the 4,000 be continued for that time, and no French enter. Sends copies of a letter from Lethington, and his answer.—Alnwick, 19 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 2. 1016. *Maitland of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Has received his letter of 30 May. Has as yet heard nothing of his brother's deliverance, which he trusts to bring about by his own means, nor has he heard of the restitution of his goods, but is fully satisfied with his Lordship's gentle offer. Touching his meaning towards the Queen of England and his dealing with the French, he trusts that he is satisfied by his messages and letters. Has offered both Leicester and Mr. Secretary to employ his credit and labour as it shall please the Queen to command. One point he has not dissembled, and that is, that he altogether dislikes that the Queen should go about to suppress the greater part of the nobility for the pleasure of a faction inferior to them in all respects. Has also wished, by Her Majesty's means, that such an accord might be made between the Queen of Scots and her people as might stand with the honour and surety of Her Majesty and the whole nobility of Scotland, and the continuance of the amity, and that no foreign prince should have occasion to meddle in any matter concerning this isle. Where Sussex writes that his goodwill for a surcease of arms on both sides took no effect for lack of such plain dealing as he looked for, he knows not what lack he found or in whom, for both the points he sought were offered to him before the forces entered Scotland. Where his Lordship makes mention that after the forces were entered he sought a like surcease of arms, wherein he received no answer in writing, but had only Mr. Wrothe's credit, he reminds him that Wrothe brought nothing by writing, but only a letter of credit, and at all times that he

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brought writing with him he was answered by writing. As to the note of the articles, he refers him to the Marshal, who will testify that the whole substance of both is truly conceived in the note. Is glad that he intends to revoke Her Majesty's forces, as it is not amiss for them to have a breathing time and some rest betwixt one exploit and another. This is the third journey they have made in Scotland since his Lordship came to the Borders, and they have been so occupied in every one of them that (if the amity and good intelligence between the realms permitted) it might well be said of them, as their forefathers were wont to do, that they had reasonably well acquitted themselves of the duty of old enemies, and have burnt and spoiled as much ground in Scotland as any army of England did in one year these hundred years. The rude people of Scotland will sometimes speak rashly after this fashion, but Lethington is content to follow the phrase of his Lordship's language, and say that he has not "been idle for two months in the pursuit of Her Majesty's rebels." Is ready to deal with the Duke and the rest of that side to continue quiet and peace upon the conditions mentioned in Sussex's letter, but fears that there will not be now found such towardness in him as before his country was spoiled and his houses ruined. Mislikes the exception annexed to his promise that he will not use Her Majesty's forces against any person in Scotland, but such only as have been invaders of England and open maintainers of Her Majesty's rebels, as he fears that he will refer the interpretation thereof to himself. Considers that more than enough has been done against Lord Home, and that until the return of the messengers from the Queen of England, no Scotchman should be touched not offering new offence to England. Complains that he has sent commandment to the officers at Coldingham, that his brother should not be answered of any part of his rents.—Dunkeld, 2 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 6. Enclosure.

June 16. 1017. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

What he has uttered frankly to the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Secretary they best know, but is not himself satisfied with his dealing, as there was ever some matter in action attempted that wrought a contrary effect to what was pretended in speech. Where he writes that the Queen goes about to suppress the greater part of the nobility of Scotland for the pleasure of an inferior faction, he reminds him that he himself has allowed of that faction as superior, and liked thereof in all respects. Was easily persuaded that Lethington had no will to draw the French into Scotland until he heard by persons of credit that he had said that ill as his gate was, he would rather go into France to fetch them than that they should stay their coming. Writes again that he had goodwill to procure a demission of Her Majesty's rebels and a surcease of arms on both sides before the forces entered as far as

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Edinburgh, which took no effect for lack of such plain dealing as he looked for. Declares that the matters in which Wrothe was instructed to deal were in writing, although perhaps Lethington had no desire to require the sight of them; also that whilst he sought to procure a surcease of arms the party that he dealt for began a siege at Glasgow. Complains of Drury's being shot at during a parley near Dumbarton. Lethington guesses rightly of his meaning, for indeed he will reserve to himself the general interpretation of his own commission granted from the Queen for the chastising of such insolent persons in Scotland as have invaded her realm or openly maintained her rebels. As for Lord Home, he has neither overthrown his houses or burnt his country, which proceeds rather from a gentle toleration than his deserts, wherein he has done the Queen the worse service, which he can easily amend if he perceives it to be not more thankfully taken. To conclude, if Lethington had been as ready to have come to Berwick and remain there until the Lords at Linlithgow had sent their messengers to the Queen and delivered assurance in writing for the performance of other articles, as he was to promise the same to Wrothe, neither had the Queen's forces passed further than Edinburgh nor had there been any violence used in Scotland on either side. What good faith has been observed in the whole course of the cause the world may judge.—Alnwick, 16 June 1570.

Copy. Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

June 19. 1018. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Her ambassador having required him in her name to send a gentleman who being joined with one of hers, might go into Scotland to arrange for an abstinence from arms between the two parties in that country, he has commissioned the bearer M. De Poigny, a gentleman of his chamber, to come to her for that purpose.—Argenton, 19 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letter.

June 19. 1019. CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credence for M. De Poigny.—Argenton, 19 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

June 20. 1020. The CZAR OF RUSSIA to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Sends Andro Gregoriwitz Saviena and one of his secretaries in embassy to her, and excuses his long delay in admitting her ambassador, Thomas Randolph, to an audience.—Vologda, 20 June, A.M. 7077.*

Part illegible from damp. Translation. Endd. Pp. 2.

* Era of Constantinople.

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June 20. 1021.

SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Advertises her of the dispatch of M. De Poigny. Thomas Fleming has only obtained three barks with munition, powder, and other preparations for the war, besides 7,000 crowns given of the King's liberality to Lord Fleming. Understands that the Cardinal of Lorraine said at the Council board that peace once made here it should be for the reputation of this Crown to declare an open war upon England, seeing that the Queen had supported his rebels against him. They of La Charité have taken Villeneuve-le-Roi, and also near Artenay defeated two cornets of gendarmes, and slain M. St. Remy. The King has again commanded the Marshal De Cosse to hazard battle with the Admiral.—Argenton, 20 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

June 20. 1022.

SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends the same information as is contained in his letter of this date to the Queen. That he may the better understand the account which is made of the Cardinal of Lorraine; lately he feigning himself sick, and lying in the town, had two great barriers made a pretty way from his house and daily of the King's guards to watch the same, that neither carts might pass that way, or any other noise be made to unquiet him, the Queen daily coming to visit him. Is sorry that the Bishop of Ross has gone to the Queen of Scots, and desires that he were rid out of the country, both for the preservation of Her Majesty and the quietness of her realm.—Argenton, 20 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

June 20. 1023.

M. DE LA NOUE to the CARDINAL OF CHATILLON.

The enemy having retired his forces from his neighbourhood, he determined to attack a fort at Laçon, wherein were posted four ensigns of foot. Puygalliard, who commanded in those parts, collected his forces to prevent him, amongst which were the regiment of guards, the old bands of Piedmont, and six cornets of gendarmes. La Noue, who had but 200 cavalry and 800 infantry, advanced to the attack, and charging him before he could put his men in order, entirely defeated him, killing or taking nearly all the captains of the two regiments besides 500 harquebussiers slain and 500 prisoners. Laments the death of so many brave soldiers, gentlemen, and captains, and hopes that the King may be induced to accord to a good and sure peace.—La Rochelle, 20 June. *Signed.*

Endd. Copy. Fr. Pp. 1½.

June 20. 1024.

The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires permission to place two French ships aground in the river of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of caulking and repairing them.—Sheen, 20 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

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June 22. 1025. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to the QUEEN.

As he has been unable to obtain an audience on account of her indisposition, he will not trouble her by writing the matters which he has in charge to declare, but will wait for her convalescence.—London, 22 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr.* P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 22. 1026. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Finds the nobility and State here very well bent to the Queen of England's devotion, and promises for his part to set forward all that may tend to her service to the uttermost of his power.—Stirling, 22 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

June 22. 1027. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Encloses copies of letters. Another convention has been broken off. The Queen of Scots' party is very cold at present; they have small hope of the French coming, and the other side little fear thereof. It is thought by wise men that Lethington's designs not taking effect, he is freed to recover the Queen's favour, and make his surety that way, or to follow the bringing in of the French. The matter contained in his last letter is in another style than the former was, so he is content to follow his humour. Thinks that he would that his dealings with Sussex in these matters were not for a time known.—Alnwick, 22 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 14. 1028. *Maitland of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Thanks him for the diligence he has made for the recovery of the goods spoiled from him and his friends by Rowland Foster. Finding no lack of goodwill in him, he would be fully content, although he never recovered a groat's worth. On receipt of his letter he wrote to the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, and hopes shortly to have an answer to his full contentation. Would be sorry that the Queen of England should show any rigour to the Queen of Scots for the pleasure of a few number her unfriends, led thereunto only for private respects, whom he assures Sussex are nothing able at length to serve her turn in Scotland. Offers to submit his doings to Sussex's judgment. Is not of opinion that the two Queens are incompatible together. If there be anything amiss it is that he sometimes writes too frankly. Trusts that his brother is now set at liberty by exchange between him and the Laird of Howston. The more experience Sussex has of those he has to do with the worse he will like them.—The Blaise in Athol [Blair Athole], 14 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Enclosure.*

June 21. 1029. *The Earl of Sussex to Maitland of Lethington.*

Recapitulates the substance of Lethington's letter of the 14th inst., and thanks him for the good opinion conceived of

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him. Finds no difference of opinion between them in generalities, but to the end they may the better understand one another would be glad to understand his opinion in the following matters: What the Queen of England may do to the Queen of Scots that he will hold to be rigour. What she may do to satisfy her and breed a unity of the nobility of Scotland. What offers may be made for the surety of her person and State and the quiet of both realms, and what assurance may be made for the performance of those offers. When he has entered plainly and fully into these particulars he shall receive a plain and direct answer, and what Sussex thinks in reason ought to be done in all matters.—Alnwick, 21 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2¼. Enclosure.

[June 24.] **1030.** PROTEST of the EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN against the CORONATION of the GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY.

The Emperor being informed by letter from the Duke of Florence of his being created Grand Duke of Tuscany by the Pope, and also hearing a report of his intended coronation at Rome, directed his Ambassador resident to privately remonstrate with his Holiness on this infringement of the rights of the empire, and if this was ineffectual, to make a public protestation against the coronation. Notwithstanding this he has been informed by his Ambassador that not only has the Duke been solemnly crowned by the Pope, but that also a sceptre was placed in his hands. The Emperor protests that the said election, together, with the ceremony of coronation, are null and void, as being contrary to the rights and privileges of the Holy Roman Empire, which he has received from his predecessors, and which he is bound to hand down uninjured and intact to his successors.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

June 24. **1031.** REPLY of PIUS V. to the EMPEROR'S PROTEST.

The Pope through certain Cardinals complains to the Emperor's envoys that the protest was made at a very inopportune time when, by reason of the threatened attacks of the Turks, union is so necessary in Christendom. Denies that there was ever any intention to diminish or injure the rights of the Empire by the creation of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and affirms that a saving clause to that effect was inserted in his letters apostolical.—24 June 1570.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 3½.

June 24. **1032.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends the copy of a letter from Randolph whereby he may perceive what has been done at the late convention at Stirling, and what is further intended.—Alnwick, 24 June 1570.

Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

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June 21. 1033. *Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

Informs him of a convention of the nobility of the King's party at Stirling, where the Commendator of Dunfermline declared the Queen of England's answer. Confirmed all that he said touching that matter, but assured them that she would in no wise accord with the Queen of Scots without good assurance for the young prince and all their safeties. Their long silence manifested the heavy care of their hearts until at Morton's request he declared to them the effect of the Queen's letter of the 10th instant to Sussex, of which there was better liking than of the former declaration. After dinner most of them came to his lodging to confer with him and ask his advice, which he told them he was loath to give in a matter of so great consequence. After debating, it was resolved that they should forbear the manifestation of any authority whatsoever they might privately determine until they might advertise the Queen. They are yet in good mind full of hope. Finds most men bent to lay the charge upon the Earl of Lennox. The expectation of the French grows cold. The Earl of Westmorland and Norton are not yet departed.—Stirling, 21 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3¼. Enclosure.

June 24. 1034. The EARLS of LENNOX and MORTON and others to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The report of the Commendator of Dunfermline being to their small comfort had put great doubt into the hearts of many and greatly encouraged their adversaries, if they had not received some taste how upon some practice espied of late, Her Majesty was disposed to enter into a more sure course. Are greatly hindered for want of a certain regiment established for the King which they have promised shall be no longer delayed than the 10th or 11th of July. Crave their assistance that with a convenient speed it will please the Queen to return her advice anent the same.—Stirling, 24 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 24. 1035. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends copies of a letter from the Duke and his party to Lethington and one from Lethington to himself. Has requested Randolph to confer secretly with the Earl of Morton and advertise his opinion whether they mean *bond fide* or not with their proposed convention.—Alnwick, 24 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

June 12. 1036. *The Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyle to Lethington.*

Marvel what the Earl of Sussex means where he writes that before he put the Queen of England's forces so far in

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Scotland he thought to have procured a demission of the Queen's rebels and an assurance of [suspension of] arms on both sides, which for lack of plain dealing took no effect, considering they were content to demit as they did the banished Englishmen from them, and would have been contented with a suspension of arms whilst they might have sent to the Queen of England. Complain of the rest of his letter and the stopping of Mr. Gordon. Would be glad if a way were found how they might convene securely to consult and have license to send to the Queen of Scots to know her meaning. Their enemies with their waged forces furnished by the Queen of England are daily burning and harrying.—Dunoon, 12 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. Enclosure.

June 18. 1037. *Maitland of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Has written to the different noblemen of the Queen of Scots' party. Encloses an answer which he has received from the Duke and Argyle. To bring this matter to a conclusion he would do well to desire both parties to give assurance not to molest or trouble one another for the space of one month, during which time they may convene without great assembly of people, and where the articles which he requires may be fully resolved and concluded. They must be assembled together before they can direct any notable personages to the Queen of England.—Blair Athol, 18 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. Enclosure.

June 24. 1038. *COUNT MONTGOMERY to CECIL.*

The bearer has lost his master who has done good service in the army. Desires that the widow may have charge of the children and property, and that nothing may be alienated from the family.—Chagny, 24 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

June 24. 1039. *M. DE ST. SIMON to CECIL.*

In behalf of the widow and children of Mr. Champernoun, who was greatly honoured and esteemed by the whole army down to the day of his death. There is some hope of peace. Chalons-sur-Saone, 24 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 24. 1040. *The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.*

In behalf of a certain Frenchman whose money has been seized at Dartmouth.—Sheen, 24 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 24. 1041. *The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.*

As the bearer is returning to Rochelle he sends him to know if Her Majesty has any commands for the Queen of Navarre.—Sheen, 24 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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June 26. 1042. M. BRINON to the BISHOP OF ROSS.

Sends letters from the Cardinal of Lorraine to him and the Queen of Scots by this bearer, who can inform him of the news of this country.—Paris, 8 June 1570.

Copy.

The BISHOP OF ROSS to M. BRINON.

Has received his letter and thanks him for his goodwill towards the service of the Queen of Scots.—London, 24 June 1570.

Copy.

The BISHOP OF ROSS to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Merely acknowledges the safe receipt of his letters as he wrote more fully to him yesterday.—London, 25 June 1570.

Copies. Endd.: 26 June 1570. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 26. 1043. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Informs him of the convention at Stirling and of the disappointment of the nobility at the answer brought by the Commendator of Dunfermline. If there is any truth in them the Queen will find them to be as much at her devotion as ever she did at the late Regent's hands. They are in great perplexity for the uncertainty of their estate.—Edinburgh, 26 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 26. 1044. RANDOLPH to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

The Lords have sent the bearer, Mr. Archibald, with full instructions to deal with him. They trust that now that the Queen sees the usage of their adversaries ever under colour of plain dealing to work mischief that they may have her help and assistance in their causes. This is the last hope by such answer as the Queen sends either to have them fully at her devotion or to force them to seek that which may be most convenient to themselves. They recommend their whole cause to Sussex to help them. The perilous dealings of the Bishop of Ross are such, and such intelligence comes daily out of England tending to mischief, that if he remain at liberty and no restraint of the other neither his Lordship's writing or his own words will have long credit here.—26 June 1570.

Copy. Pp. 2.

June 27. 1045. THOMAS GENYNGES to LETHINGTON and LORD SETON.

All things are here in great quiet, and they attend with great preparations the Queen's arrival, who was at Spire on the 8th inst. Desires him to forward letters to the Countess of Northumberland and Mr. Ratcliffe.—Brussels, 27 June. *Signed: Thomas Genynges.*

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June 27.

THOMAS GENYNGES to EGREMONT RATCLIFFE.

Mr. Smythe continues at Cologne. Promises to do him every service in his power.—Brussels, 27 June. *Signed.*

June 27.

THOMAS GENYNGES to MR. GEORGE HACKETT.

Desires his help in sending this packet into Scotland to the Earl of Huntley.—Brussels, 27 June.

Endd. by Cecil: Copies of letters from Jenye. Pp. 3.

June 27. 1046.

JOHN III. of Sweden to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

On behalf of two of his subjects of Flemish origin whose goods have been stayed in England on account of her quarrel with the Low Countries.—Stockholm, 27 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. P. 2/3.

June 27. 1047.

SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

It is looked for that shortly a battle shall be stricken. M. Puygalliard has received a great defeat and lost 400 infantry and 150 horse. There is a gentleman sent into England who has been of the religion and also served the Princes of Navarre and Condé, but newly reconciled to the French King. He has taken upon him to do an enterprise for the Queen of Scots about August or September next. Sarlabois, being one of the chiefest captains, has disclosed this, and travailled with Standen to join with him in this enterprise, who, like a faithful subject, has given Norris knowledge hereof. M. Poigny has ample commission to solicit Her Majesty, first, for the delivery of the Queen of Scots; secondly, for liberty to confer with her; and thirdly, thence to go into Scotland.—Paris, 27 June 1570. *Signed.*

Part in cipher. Add. Endd., with seal. P. 2/3.

1048. Copy of the above.

Endd. P. 2/3.

June 28. 1049.

The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Sends copies of letters which he has received by Archibald Douglas from the Earl of Lennox and the rest. They have earnestly required him to open to her the peril that grows daily towards them for lack of a settled government, and to procure her answer before the 10th or 11th proximo. They have appointed the Earl of Lennox to be lieutenant until the next convention.—Alnwick, 28 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2/4.

June 24. 1050.

The Earl of Lennox and others to the Earl of Sussex.

Found such things as the Commendator of Dunfermline and Randolph had in charge to declare to them far besides their expectation, but understand that the Queen perceives herself to be abused by such of their adversaries as deal

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with her. Beg him to inform the Queen of the danger in which they stand, and obtain her advice for the establishing of their government.—Stirling, 24 June 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

June 24. 1051. *Instructions for Archibald Douglas.*

He is directed to repair to the Earl of Sussex and declare the small comfort that they had by the answers brought by the Commendator of Dunfermline and Mr. Randolph. He is to point out the dangers of delay, and to desire the Earl to procure the Queen of England's answer to their requests by the 10th or 11th proximo. He is also to ask for money for the payment of their soldiers. Also to travail with his Lordship for the taking of Lord Semple by Arthur Hamilton, whose life was saved at the taking of Hamilton Castle on condition that he should within six days make his obedience to the King; but 24 hours were scarce past, when the Lord Semple was taken by him.—Stirling, 24 June 1570. *Signed by Lennox and other Lords of the King's party.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

June 28. 1052. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Livingstone shall depart at his will according to the Queen's pleasure. So long as that which is allowed upon the one day is not allowed upon the next, he knows not how to use discretion, and therefore requires to have plain directions, which he will keep as near as he may. Has written for more money for the discharge of the soldiers. Perceives that some marvelled that he should require 10,000*l.* at one time. Cecil may now see that if it had been here, the Queen in this discharge had saved the wages of 1,500 men for 20 days. Would rather have 2,000 men with money than 2,500 in this sort. Perceives that he has been informed that the two Earls' houses should be kept as secret receptacles for fugitives out of Scotland. That he may perceive that there can be no such matter he gives the names of all those who have the custody of them. Forwards copies of instructions and letters.—Alnwick, 28 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 29. 1053. ACCOUNTS of the ARMY in the NORTH.

A note of different sums of money delivered to Mr. Treasurer from the first assignment of the army till the 29 June 1570, amounting to 16,750*l.*

P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 30. 1054. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Where Cecil doubts that the French will seek cavillations for the garrisons remaining in Scotland, he assures him that there are only 100 soldiers in Home and 20 in Fast Castle.

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Lord Home has not passed out of Scotland, but one of the Maxwells has gone into Flanders to procure that the aid from the Duke of Alva should be only in money. Touching his opinion for the discharge of the garrisons on the borders, he thinks that if the Queen of Scots will undertake that all that depend upon her shall keep the peace with England and not receive foreign aid of men or money, then if there be 200 footmen left in the West, 300 in the Middle, and 500 foot and 200 horsemen in the East Marches, the wardens will be able not only to guard the Borders, but if violence be offered to do more hurt than they shall receive. Desires him to procure license for him to repair to Her Majesty, and also that some money may be sent.—Alnwick, 30 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 30. 1055. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

The charges will rise to a great debt unless ready money be sent. Begg him to help him to the money owing for provisions taken by him in London and thereabouts. A number of Captain Reed's soldiers exclaim for want of their pays, they say, behind for two years and three quarters, yet the Queen is not behind with him or his band one quarter. It were good that he were sent down to clear all things.—Alnwick, 30 June 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 30. 1056. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Has seen the letters and copies sent by him to Mr. Secretary, and finds good cause to allow well of his circumspect dealing. Thinks it good that to the request made for liberty to be given to the Duke and his party to reassemble themselves upon pretence to consult, that answer be made that their late assembly at Linlithgow, where they had her rebels with them, declared that their meaning was before the cause was heard to determine it themselves, so that they must content themselves to be denied unless the other party shall assent thereto; but in the meantime it shall be favourably permitted to them that the contrary party shall take no advantage to molest or trouble them by colour of the authority that they avow for the King. If it were not for the uncertainty of the repair into Scotland of foreign forces, half the number of soldiers that she now maintains would serve to make her party still superior in Scotland.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 3½.

June. 1057. NEWS from SPAIN.

In June last, letters came from the King to Petro Verdogo, the Provedero abiding at Grand Malaga, to make provision for 100 ships of high board, 150 galleys, 50,000 footmen, and 7,000 horsemen. The letters purported that they should be

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employed against the enemies of Christianity. The charges shall be borne by the Pope and King Philip, but whether the power shall be employed against the Turk or against the Protestants no man can tell. Other aids of other Princes and States be promised. Don John of Austria sent to the Providero an excellent engineer, who is making chain shot and shot to open that carry many shot in them, to make destruction of men upon the breaking of brittle [bottles] of annealed earth. There is also at Malaga four gunpowder mills continually making powder. The talk that bursts out amongst them of Spain shows an infested malice to England and a vehement presumption of a meaning to invade it if opportunity serve.

Endd. P. 1.

June. 1058. NEWS from SPAIN.

The bringer, Nicholas Smythe of Totnes, has been a prisoner in Valencia for 15 months. Gives reports current in that town about the war with the Moriscos. Many daily repair to their camp for avoiding of the great vexations and troubles done by the Inquisition which the Moriscos demand to have taken away. There has been and is great dissension amongst the nobles in the Court of Spain for that divers are reported to be Protestants, amongst whom has been slain the Marquis De Poso with a dag coming out of the King's house by night, and the same Marquis was, by report, a Protestant, and at that very time the King's house at Madrid, where he lay, was set on fire, and also the Cardinal's, for which certain are imprisoned on suspicion. It is reported that there is great likelihood of wars between the King and the Queen's Majesty. There is a great grudge against the King for that he is only governed by the clergy and Ruy Gomez, who is a Portingale born, and was the occasion that the King's son was destroyed; and further, that the clergy is the only occasion that amity is not agreed upon between the Queen's Majesty and the King of Spain. It was reported by certain English prisoners in Bilboa that there were divers letters sent from the Court of Spain to Flanders for the favour of the rebels in England, and for covering of their evil pretence have had feigned letters directed to the Lord of Leicester and others of the Council to "cover their matter if by chance they should meet with some who would seek upon them for such conspiracy."

Endd.: June 1570. Pp. 2.

June. 1059. ADVERTISEMENTS sent to the CARDINAL CHATILLON.

La Roziere being sent by M. De Brinon, was instructed to pass by Dieppe and to ask the wife of the Corporal L'Apostre if there was any reply to the letters which she had last carried to the Bishop of Ross. She admitted having given him letters from the Cardinal of Lorraine, and that she was soon going over to take letters and news to the Queen of Scots under

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colour of selling linen to her. She has a sister who lives seven or eight miles from Rye, who has a ship fit for their purpose. There came over with the said La Roziere a Scotchman, who has a sister with the Queen of Scots, and who brings letters and news for her. La Roziere was told that the Queen of Scots had said to her people that she was certain in a short time to have the upper hand of her enemies. Also that they intended to deliver the Queen of Scots, and reckoned on 10,000 English, and that the most part of the nobility was at her devotion. If force did not favour them they would take the Queen of Scots into France, and make a great incursion into England, which would cause war between that country and France. As soon as she is at liberty her party, with the aid of the French, will seize upon the young prince. The Bishop of Ross desired him to assure the Cardinal of Lorraine that the Queen of Scots was in good health and never more gay or in better courage, and to beg the Cardinal to send an answer as soon as possible. The secretary of the French Ambassador told the said La Roziere that Her Majesty often gave them mere speeches, but that they gave her as good, which she believed.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 1. 1060. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Sends three letters written by a certain "personage" to Mde. De Mouy. The bearer will tell him his opinion concerning him. Although he is a double spy, yet he serves the other side the best. Begs him to keep these letters secret.—Sheen, 1 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 2. 1061. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends the copy of a letter from Lord Scrope. Thinks the Borders have not been so quiet in any man's memory.—Alnwick, 2 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 2. 1062. *Lord Scrope to the Earl of Sussex.*

Has received his letters and taken measures for the safe conduction of the Laird of Livingstone out of the realm. Lord Herries intends to put 100 horsemen and 100 footmen in garrison at Hoddam and Loch Maben. There are great dissensions between him and the Laird of Johnstone for their own particularities.—Carlisle.

Copy. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Enclosure.

July 2. 1063. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Directs him to tell the Lords of Scotland that it might be evil interpreted if she were to appoint them a government or governor by name, but that she can allow of any whom they by common consent may choose, and also that she thinks that

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none can be better than the Earl of Lennox. He is also to assure them that whatever the Queen of Scots and her party may say, she means not to break the order of law and justice by advancing her cause or by hearing her complaints against her son to make confusion of governments. He is secretly to give them 1,000 marks for the relief of their waged men. He is not to allow Thomas Livingston to pass to the Queen of Scots. The armour which was provided of the money levied in Yorkshire is to be distributed in sundry places of strength, for otherwise if it should be distributed to every township there might be more changes therein. He is to take order for the custody of the Countess of Westmorland

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 5½.

[July.] **1064.** INSTRUCTIONS given to MR. CHAMBERS, sent by the Duke of Chatelherault to the French King and the Duke of Alva.

He is to declare how the Duke was by the universal consent of the realm found nearest and most lawful to be governor during the Queen of Scots minority, and declared second person to the crown. Also how Morton and his accomplices have accused the Queen of the same crime of which they were the inventors, and crowned the Prince, her son. The Duke has the Queen's special commission of old to proceed in all things. Their houses are wrecked principally because they will not break the ancient league with France, and allow the Queen of England's deceitful and ungodly manner of proceeding. In case the Queen were not found worthy to "broeke" the authority the Prince will not succeed, as the right to the crown comes only by Her Majesty to him, and therefore will appertain to the Duke. He is to procure support of France according to the old bond and solicit for help of Spain.

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

July 4. **1065.** WILLIAM LANDGRAVE OF HESSE to the QUEEN.

Commends the bearer, John Wolf, and begs that she will assist the Counts Palatine to pay off the burdens left upon his estate by the late Count Wolfgang.—Cassel, 4 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

July 4. **1066.** FREDERIC II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires that she will procure the restitution of a ship and goods belonging to certain merchants of Bergen which have been seized by a French vessel and brought into her realm.—Copenhagen, 4 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

July 5. **1067.** HUGH CLOUGH to SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Informs him of his negotiations for procuring money for the Queen of England. This day the Duke of Holstein, the Pals-

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grave Ludwig, and the Landgrave of Hesse, with 200 horse, being on their journey towards Keil, the two latter were desirous to pass through this town, and required licence so to do. The lords of the town sent two gentlemen and eight serjeants to conduct them to their lodgings as strangers who met them three miles off in the land of Holstein, and would have declared the lords of their town's pleasure to them which they were not suffered to do until they came upon the liberties of Hamburgh. The lords' pleasure was that they should enter the town as strangers by their guiding, whereunto the Palsgrave and Landgrave answered that as they took the town to stand in Holstein, so without guides they would peaceably enter the same. In fine, however, they agreed to accept three of the officers to ride before them into the town. From the gate to their lodging there was set in order about 1,000 men in armour, because the lords judged that this was practised by the Duke of Holstein, who makes claim to the town. This was so evil taken of the two noblemen that they would not once look on the burgomasters. Encloses copy of the Turks' defiance to the Venetians, who have 80,000 soldiers. On the 7th June the Emperor was royally entertained at Nuremburg. As he has one of his daughters already married to King Philip, "being sleapt by Duke Charles, her uncle, at Sprag [Inspruck] according to the order for King Philip," so he intends to marry the other to the King of France, but by whom it shall be done he cannot learn. Understands of 5,000 horsemen taken up in Germany for the King of France, and 10,000 footmen in Switzerland. There are hereabouts 1,600 horsemen, who themselves understand not certainly whom they shall serve. The Duke of Alva furnishes forty ships for the safe conduct of the Emperor's daughter to Spain. There are commissioners at Stettin to conclude a peace between the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and the town of Lubeck. There have arrived in Antwerp 6,000 Walloons and 1,000 Spaniards.—Hamburg, 5 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

July 5. 1068. THOMAS RANDOLPH to LORD HUNSDON.

His life is so pleasant that if he were once quit of this country he would see Muscovy before he came here again. If they have not some good news against next convention farewell all friendship that here is to be had. Believes that the poor King will start up naked alone for any great number that will be left him. Keeps his chamber, and dare not set his nose out of the door.—Edinburgh, 5 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

July 6. 1069. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has sent a copy of her letter to Randolph. Sends a copy of a letter written to Lethington. Perceives that the King's side is greatly appalled and discouraged with Livingstone'

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passage into Scotland. In her letters her pleasure is that besides a writing signed and sealed by the Duke and others, they should give good assurance for the performance thereof; he desires to know what assurance he shall demand. — Alnwick, 6 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 4. 1070. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

Perceives that his letter consists of three special points; the first, for an accord for the space of one month; the second, that the Lords of the Queen's party may convene safely; the third, that they may have licence to send to the Queen of Scots. Cannot consent to them unless they subscribe to the underwritten articles. First, that arms may cease on both sides *bonâ fide*; secondly, that the Queen's rebels be abandoned; thirdly, that no foreign force be received; and lastly, that no innovation be made in the government of the realm until the return of the messengers sent by the Queen of Scots to the Queen of England. The Bishop of Ross, in behalf of the Queen of Scots, has accorded to these four articles, and if they be not performed, then is the Queen of England discharged in honour from performing on her part anything beneficial to the Scottish Queen.—Alnwick, 4 July 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

July 6. 1071. *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

Is sorry that either the malicious Papists or impudent counterfeit Protestants use such slanderous dealing with the pen; but the slander of the evil breeds more commodity to the good than their praise. Has already written to the Queen touching the discharge of the soldiers; and if she will send some certainty as to which side she will allow in Scotland, he can make a certain plat of the forces and charges requisite. With this lingering she loses time, consumes her treasure, and hangs in danger to lose both sides.—Alnwick, 6 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 6. 1072. *LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.*

Having great business to do in London he has written to the Queen for leave to come up, and begs Cecil's furtherance of his request.—Berwick, 6 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

July 6. 1073. *The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

Desires her favour for the widow and children of Mr. Champernoun.—Rochelle, 6 July 1570.

Copy. Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

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July 6. 1074. ROBERT BULLMAN to WALTER DOWSE.

There are two barks here of 50 tons a piece, which shall go to Scotland to a certain castle which is in the hands of the French with money and victuals. The one is a black bark with two tops, and the other a "rossen" bark with two tops. Prays him not to let it be bruited abroad that he gives this knowledge.—St. Malo, 7 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. P. 1.

July 7. 1075. DETERMINATION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of SCOTLAND.

It is concluded that the King's authority should be obeyed throughout the realm, and all ministers are commanded to pray for his preservation.—Edinburgh, 7 July. *Signed:* M. I. Gray.

Printed on a single sheet.

July 7. 1076. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends him a copy of a letter from Randolph with notes on the margin as to what he has done in those matters.—Alnwick, 7 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 5. 1077. *Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

The Queen's party in Scotland will "rek" their own at the Scottish Queen's hands, for they have little confidence in the Queen of England, who so often changes her course. This is almost every man's speech, and preached in pulpit in plainer words than he lists to write. The Earl of Morton is grieved that they are so long held in suspense, when they might long before this time have united themselves and have had their country in quiet. Sends a letter from the Earl of Lennox, by which it appears that he knows not what answer Archibald Douglas had concerning the money which will marvelously discomfort him. The Laird of Grange's affection to the secretary has brought him into great suspicion, but Randolph doubts not of his honesty. There is some unkindness between Morton and him. The discharge of Sussex's soldiers was spoken of in this town six days ago, which makes some here the stouter. To-morrow a servant of Morton's will be with him with hawks.—Edinburgh, 5 July 1570.

Copy. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

July 8. 1078. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Has sent a copy of her letter of the 2nd inst. to Mr. Randolph and required him to make a full declaration thereof to the Lords of Scotland. They were greatly appalled before and stood in terms to seek their own surety as they might, but hopes that now they will take courage again. They be greatly laboured by the adverse party that there might be a general reconciliation, and great offers have been made on

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their Queen's behalf if they will grow to that end, and it is very likely if they receive not shortly from Her Majesty some certain resolution of her pleasure, that they will seek some certainty for their surety, which they say is daily offered. Sends a copy of his letter to Lethington, who seems to intend to employ himself to procure all that may be for her surety, and the restoring of the Queen of Scots to her honour and estate, for he has collected the principal matters to be offered in that cause. If he had added to them that hostages should be procured out of France; that certain principal strengths in Scotland should be delivered to the custody of such as Her Majesty should appoint; that the nobility that have depended on the King should continue in their offices; that principal offices in that realm as they should "vake" should be bestowed by Her Majesty's advice and assent; that the Council of that realm be in like manner appointed; and that religion be so established as no alteration should be procured, he had gone as far as could well be offered or required. Lethington has required that he should so use his frank dealing that it be not prejudicial to himself. Where she has commanded him to decrease the garrisons if she accords with the Scottish Queen, the greater part of these charges will be in vain. Which side soever she takes, the time has been greatly lost and her charges increased, and the state of the Borders continued uncertain. Immediately upon the entering of the Laird of Livingstone into Scotland, certain of Buccleugh's and Ferniehurst's men joined with the Kers and other rebels, took a great booty of cattle from Wark, which they divided near Jedburgh. Complains of a faintness in Cessford and others who are joined to England in suffering them to pass through their country. His soldiers followed the rescue and took four miles within Scotland the Laird of Minto's eldest son and the Laird of Linton.—Alnwick, 8 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

July 5. 1079. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

Has received his letter of the 29th of June, whereby he perceives that he would have the Queens of England and Scotland accord upon such conditions as would breed surety to both and amity between the realms, which he thinks will be the better compassed if the Queen of England would unite the nobility of Scotland by composing the differences of title between the mother and the son. He also thinks it convenient that the Queen of Scots should renounce all title to the crown of England during the Queen's life, and promise not to procure any offence to her, &c., which is to be written under her great seal and oath, and in case she violate this promise she shall by Act of Parliament forfeit her title to the crown of England. Sussex recapitulates all that has been lately done against the Queen of England, such as the stirring

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up of rebellion, the invasion of her realm, the receipt of her rebels openly, the convention of Linlithgow and receipt of the French messenger and other matters, and says that if these things are done when the Queen of Scots is in custody, his mistress may conceive that worse will be attempted when she is at liberty. Approves in general of Lethington's offers, but could point out some particular objections to the assurance for their performance, but will not presume to deal therein until the Queen of Scots has delivered her offers to the Queen. Where he asks his advice as to the course they should hold, he recommends them to glve over dealing with the Queen's rebels and leave off all by practices in England. Trusts that whatever the sequel be, that Lethington shall not receive any prejudice by anything contained in his letter. — Alnwick, 5 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. Enclosure. Pp. 5½.

July 8. 1080. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him to his letter of this date to the Queen. Sends him the copy of a letter from Randolph. If Her Majesty accord with the Queen of Scots he is sorry she has agreed to elect a governor, for the Earl of Morton will smart for it in the end.—Alnwick, 8 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

July 6. 1081. *Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

Wrote in his last what he thought would become of this way lately taken with the Queen of Scots, that neither shall Her Majesty be sure at any time of her or of those with whom she now treats, or have on the other side one friend left to serve her turn. The Earl of Morton went yesterday over the water to Aberdeen, as he says, to recreate his mind, but Randolph doubts the worst. Has persuaded with him not hastily to give over this cause. Tullibardine was yesterday in town and spake great words of their Queen's coming home.—Edinburgh, 6 July 1570.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

July 6. 1082. *Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

Livingstone has gone to the Duke and Argyle in Doune, and from thence to Blair Athol. His news is that the Queen shall shortly come home, and has appointed the day within six weeks. Huntly levies soldiers where he can get them. In this town were taken this day above a score who were prest by him and put in prison. Asks whether there was on Wednesday last a proclamation in Jedburgh for all men to be ready within 20 days to receive the Queen.—6 July 1570.

Copy. P. ½. Enclosure.

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July 9. 1083. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

On the 7th inst. the Ambassador of Spain came to him and willed his secretary read to him the abstract of a latter lately sent to him by the Duke of Alva. The Duke declared that the occasion why he armed in Flanders was to convey the Queen into Spain; and that it displeased him to the soul that those who governed the Queen of England's affairs kept them at such a point that he should need to declare that these preparations were not to Her Majesty's hindrance. He further said that the Pope had not done anything that has so much displeased his master as the late declaration, and that the Queen would shortly hear what he would do herein. The Moors are in great extremity through famine. The Turk makes great preparation by sea and land, and has set forth 250 galleys. The King of Spain and sundry other princes assist the Venetians, but this King refuses to do so; and not long since there has been a ship taken, and said to be sent from hence with munitions and artillery for the Seignior. This long lingering peace stays upon two points, the one being for payment of the princes' reiters, and the other for the restoring of the officers into their offices and estates. The armies cease not to molest one another the most they may. The Emperor is at Spire. The Princes Protestant are holding a diet where the Archbishop of Cologne shall declare himself of the religion. Is informed that there is in England one Lumbres who gives hither ordinary advertisements of such things as pass there. The Duke of Guise is fallen into the disgrace of the King it being broken out that he sought Madame Margaret in marriage, and it is thought by some some that she has consented thereto. The quarrel between the Duke Montmorency and the Marquis of Maine for the antecedence has been decided by the Privy Council in favour of Montmorency. — Paris, 9 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1½.

July 9. 1084. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

They stand here upon doubtful terms between peace and war; but no occasion omitted to annoy one another. On the 8th inst. the Admiral made rendezvous of his army at La Charité. His army is volant, having little baggage which is charged upon mules and horses of carriage, and consists chiefly in horsemen having mounted 2,000 or 3,000 harquebussiers. The Cardinal of Lorraine is at his abbey of St. Denis, nothing content with this peace. The Duke of Guise has practised some secret motion of marriage to Madame Margaret. Thinks that if the young lady may have her will she would choose rather to tarry in France than eat figs in Portugal. Many nobles are lately repaired to the court. The King goes on Monday next to St. Leger to follow the chase. — Paris, 9 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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July 9. 1085. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Desires that he will procure the restitution of the bearer's goods, which have been seized.—Sheen, 9 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

July 10. 1086. JEHAN DE COURT to CECIL.

It is now four years since he has been daily expecting to go into England, to present him with the portrait of the Queen, which he promised. As it is five years since it was taken, he thinks that it will not now be like her, and therefore sends him, by M. Raulet, one of the French King. Would be glad to take Her Majesty's portrait and those of the principal persons of her court. As the French King is very desirous to know how the Queen of Scots looks at present, he begs that he may have a passport for England, and leave to go and take her portrait.—Paris, 10 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

July 10. 1087. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Sends him a note of payments and receipts on account of the army in the North. The total charge from the beginning to the last of June amounts to 26,246*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, whereof there remains due, 11,012*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*—Berwick, 10 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

June 30. 1088. *Charges in the North.*

A brief memorial of debt due to the army up to the last day of June 1570.

Endd. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

July 11. 1089. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The Earl of Morton is come to Edinburgh, and is much comforted with the Queen's answer. The adverse party have given out that a time is appointed for the Queen's delivery into Scotland, which wrought such a fear amongst them until Randolph made declaration to Morton of the Queen's last letter, as every of them was at a determination to shift for himself, and the preachers lamented the cause in the pulpit. Last week there was a convention of the ministers, who have confirmed the King's authority to be good. They have sent certain to the Lords of the contrary party to persuade them therein.—Alnwick, 11 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

July, 1090. ——— to the Earl of Sussex.

This morning there came a man to him, who parted from Rochelle on the 20th, who assured him that the King's army was defeated by the Admiral on 16 June, his artillery all

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won, and the number of slain above 20,000. Monsieur was wounded to death, and Montgomery slain. Fifteen ensigns were presented to the Queen of Navarre.

P. ¾. Enclosure.

July 13. 1091. IMPERIAL DIET at SPIRES.

List of propositions relating to the internal and external policy of the empire, to be discussed at the Diet held at Spires, 1570.—July 13.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

[July 13.] 1092. DIET at SPIRES.

Articles presented to the States of the Empire at Spires, by the Emperor.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 20.

July 13. 1093. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has received letters from Randolph whereby he perceives that the Lords of Scotland be greatly comforted with such private declarations as he has made to them. The Earl of Lennox writes that a passenger presently come from Brittany, affirms for certain that Thomas Fleming is ready to embark with 400 harquebussiers for the guard of Dumbarton. If this is true, Lennox will have but a short government. Old Christopher Norton and other rebels have embarked at Aberdeen for Flanders.—13 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 17. 1094. MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to the LAIRD OF COLDINGHAM.

Lord Seton has gone secretly to his house at Niddry for doing of some particulars. Encloses a ring with a little pointed diamond. Sends a copy of his letter to the Earl of Sussex wherein he has gone very far but not without consideration. Sends news of a battle in France in which nearly all the chiefs of the Huguenot party are reported to have been slain.—Blair Athol, 17 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 17. 1095. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Complains very much of the want of money. The country exclaims pitifully for lack of pay for victuals and horsemeat, and if there was a present occasion of service in Scotland, he does not know how to lead the garrisons but for a three days raid. The captains of lances find themselves aggrieved that they and their peti-captains have but 6s. and 3s. like light horsemen. If they might have 8s. and 4s. he thinks they would be satisfied.—Berwick, 17 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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July 18. 1096. CRISTOVAL BELZAR and others to SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Wrote to him on 21 June desiring that he would procure payment from the Queen to them of her debt by 21st August, and not having received any answer, renew their request.—Antwerp, 18 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add., with seal. *Partly obliterated by damp. Fr. Pp. 2½.*

July 19. 1097. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

On the 17th the Earl of Lennox was sworn and proclaimed Regent. Tho Laird of Grange would neither come to the election nor shoot off any piece of ordnance upon request after the proclamation. Has written somewhat plainly to him. Leonard Dacres is openly received in Dumfries, and Herries has sent one of the Maxwells to procure that aid of money out of Flanders should be brought to the West coast. If the Queen upon these provocations will take ground to be revenged and thereby strengthen her own west borders and weaken the Scottish, he undertakes to pluck down all the castles and strengths in Scotland that be offensive or defensive against England, the doing whereof shall cost no more than the drawing of three demi-cannon and the carriage of powder and shot, and shall be executed within 10 days. Whatsoever the Queen may resolve between the Queen of Scots and her son, he points out the great advantage to England of this course of action.—Alnwick, 19 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 19. 1098. LORD FLEMING to LETHINGTON.

Does not think he will be contented with the answers brought by Livingstone, and he will easily see the craft thereof. The Queen of England and her Council never minded to keep one word of the promises made for the Queen of Scots' liberty, nor their rebels to cease from anything they mind to do. This is the third time that their sovereign has been "trompit" of crafty falsehood. Fears that this message will be a great hindrance to her cause. Desires him to write to Huntly and other lords to keep the day appointed, and that he will give him comfort for he is amongst perverse people, and a rude country full of dissent and falsehood.—Dumbarton, 19 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 19. 1099. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Thanks him for the remembrance had for the satisfaction of his credit in London. The Queen's charges rest at a standing rate since the 10th inst. and in small time will rise to great sums.—Alnwick, 19 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

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July 19. 1100. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Has received several letters from him in which he writes that he remains at the Queen of England's devotion in all matters that may continue the amity between both realms, but hears that he will not come to the Lords presently convened at Edinburgh. Finds a great difference between his writings and actions, and therefore wishes that he would indeed discover himself in word and action on which side he is. Touching his devotion to the Queen of England if he shall refuse to come into that company where her messenger has audience, truly wise men will think that he cannot carry any devotion to her.—Alnwick, 19 July 1570.

Copy. Pp. 2.

July 19. 1101. MICHAEL COULWEBER to CECIL.

Desires in the Duke of Mecklinburgh's behalf that he may have an answer to his letter which he wrote to the Queen of England; also that as he has been spoiled on the way by the Duke of Alva's freebooters that it will please the Queen and Cecil to consider him.—London, 19 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 20. 1102. The EARL OF LENNOX to the QUEEN.

The nobility and estates of Scotland, obedient to the King, having appointed him to the office of Regent, he begs that she will continue her favour towards them, and regard the untrue and dangerous practices of the rebellious faction.—Edinburgh, 20 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 20. 1103. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Informs him of his appointment as Regent, and thanks him for the comfort which has been done to them chiefly by his means. Prays him to procure the Queen of England's gracious and speedy answer from time to time in the causes of this state, which are properly her own.—Edinburgh, 20 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

July 20. 1104. SPANISH GOODS stayed in ENGLAND.

Modern transcript of commission for John de Calveta and others to survey the goods of the King of Spain's subjects arrested.

Orig. in Domestic MSS. Endd. P. 1.

July 20. 1105. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Desires license to leave this country where his life cannot long stand with that disease of body and care of mind that ever since he last came hither he has been troubled with.—Edinburgh, 20 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

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July 22. 1106. LETHINGTON to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

On the 20th the Laird of Livingstone came, by whom he perceives how earnestly the Queen of Scots is bent to satisfy the Queen of England in all things. After a long conference with him he took in hand of new his Lordship's letters at divers times sent to him. Finds the substance of the articles in his letter of May 30 so well agreeing with what has been already past and agreed upon between the Queen of England, the French ambassador, and the Bishop of Ross, and also with the commandment, that Livingstone has from the Queen of Scots to the Duke, that he dares promise that he and the others shall set their hands and seals to them. Suggests different ways in which this may be done, and offers himself as an earnest instrument therein.—Blair Athol, 22 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2½.

July 22. 1107. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

On the 18th inst. Connor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, came to his lodging, and said that his coming into France was to require his friendship, and to give him to understand that, like his father, he intended to remain the Queen's good subject during his life; but that of late Sir Edward Fitton, President of Connaught, came in forcible manner to apprehend him, and he resisting, one of Fitton's companions was slain. Being commanded by the Lord Deputy either to appear before him or to repair into England to her Highness, his answer was either to have leave to stay until he might make money to furnish his journey, or else that the said Lord Deputy should lend him some sufficient sum. On not obtaining this request the Earl chose rather to repair into France, and through Norris require Her Majesty's pardon, than being an Earl in so simple order present himself before her. Finds that if his pardon be denied he minds to require aid of the French King of harquebussiers to be sent into Ireland, which one of his servants has confessed. He has promised that if Her Majesty's pleasure is that he shall come into England, he will not fail to do it, but has required either Norris or his son to accompany him thither. Sends such instructions as were received from the Queen of Navarre and the Princes. There rests of these articles two points, viz., the payment of the reiters, and for towns for their sureties. They claim a promise which he made to M. Cavagnies, either of her Highness's letter or an ambassador to have been sent hither against this time. Has great need of his servants, who he desires him to cause to return. At the defeat of Puycalliard, La Noue was hurt of a harquebussado in the arm, and has been forced for safety of his life to have the same cut off.—Paris, 22 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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June 21. 1108. *Articles of Pacification.*

Instructions given by the Princes of Navarre and Condé, and the other Huguenot leaders, to their envoys, sent to Charles IX. to arrange the terms of peace, consisting of twenty-nine articles, chiefly stipulating for the free exercise of religion, an amnesty for what was past, and restitution to their offices and estates.—Buss [Bussy], 21 June 1570.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 8. Enclosure.

July 23. 1109. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The Princes' deputies have ever since his last of the 9th inst. negotiated with the King's Council according to their instructions. There has been much difficulty to accommodate the differences especially upon the payment of the strangers, which the said deputies demand may be equally proportioned upon the subjects of both religions; besides they require that where the King willingly grants them for their assurance the towns of Rochelle, Montauban, and Sansac, that he will exchange Sansac for La Charité and adjoin to them the city of Angouleme. Two of the deputies are gone to the Princes to understand their final resolutions, and also to make some longer abstinence of war. Touching the other articles, the King has condescended to a great part of them, namely, for the restitutions of their honours, estates, privileges, equality of justice, oblivion of wrongs, sales, levies of money, ransoms, releasing of prisoners with divers other particularities. And where the principal article concerns the exercise of religion, the deputies demanding three towns in every province, the King has only granted two, the nobility being permitted to have free exercise of religion in their houses for their families and all others, baptisms being likewise granted to them. Thinks that peace will shortly be concluded, the necessity of both their cases constraining them thereunto. The Nuncio understanding that they have demanded exercise of religion in the county of Vienne and Avignon, which appertain to the Pope, has repaired to the Court and declared that no peace could be holy or sound which was made with them who are out of the Church. The Ambassador of Spain having knowledge they have demanded not only the restitution of the Prince of Orange and Count Ludovic to such possessions as they enjoyed in France, but furthermore the King's assistance by letters of marque for the recovery of such as the King of Spain occupies of the said Princes, has likewise been to the King to dissuade the peace. The clergy and the city of Paris have also offered to maintain the war for eight months longer upon their own charges. Desires to know her pleasure as to how he shall deal with the Earl of Thomond, concerning whom he has written more at length to Cecil.—Paris, 23 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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July 23. 1110. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

With much ado he has caused the Earl of Thomond to send over one of his servants with Mather with his letter to the Queen. He is tractable enough and rather apt to follow perilous counsel than to be a deviser thereof. It were good to gain him by lenity as otherwise he will attempt any way he possibly can. Will hold a strong hand over him with fair promises until he hears how to proceed. If he once come into the French tampering he will not be so pliable.—Paris, 23 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

July 23. 1111. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Received yesterday letters from the Earl of Lennox by Mr. Elphinstone, a copy of whose instructions he encloses, and for that the same sufficiently declares their request, he forbears to trouble her with any long writing, and begs her to return her speedy pleasure therein.—Alnwick, 23 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 20. 1112. *Instructions for Mr. Elphinstone.*

Is to inform the Earl of Sussex how thankfully the Queen of England's comfortable advice was accepted by the nobility; and what honour and favour she had done to the Earl of Lennox in making special nomination of him for this charge. Notwithstanding this travail for a cessation of arms, it is without doubt that their adversaries intend with the whole force they may make to be at Linlithgow in the beginning of August next to hold their pretended parliament. As it is dangerous that they only should hazard battle with them, he is to ask for 1,500 or 1,000 footmen, two parts to be harquebussiers and the rest pikemen, to enter Scotland on the penult. day of July. Is to ask for money to entertain 500 men for half a year. As a great part of their adversaries best forces come from the west borders, he is to ask Sussex to give them some other thing to think about. They have refused to accord license to the Countess of Northumberland to speak with her husband, in consideration of the wickedness of the times. Desire that redress of matters on the Borders may be deferred till the end of this intended enterprise of their adversaries. Is to desire him not to receive any subjects of Scotland into the amity of England unless they first make their obedience to the King's authority. Is to remind Sussex of the inconvenience of Dumbarton's being kept against the King.—Edinburgh, 20 July.

Copy. Pp. 5. Enclosure.

July 23. 1113. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him to Elphinstone's instructions. The Earl of Huntly levies what force he can to come strongly to the par-

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liament at Linlithgow, and gives out that he has received 20,000 crowns out of Flanders of the Pope's money, and taken up upon his lands 10,000 besides. Has received letters from Lethington, but he writes nothing of what course he will keep. Hopes that if the Queen will send forces into Scotland to break this parliament, there will be no lack of money, and the same may also take the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton. Does not hear any certainty of Livingstone's movements.—Alnwick, 23 July 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 24. 1114. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the DUKE OF MECHLINBURG.

Has only just received his letter dated 23rd May, by which she perceives that he has been led to expect an annual pension from her by one of her councillors at Hamburg; and wherein also he informs her of the cruelties of the Papists in France, and of the defeat of the Huguenots, and also the great desire he has to be employed in the defence of the true religion.

2. In reply, she says that she never had any councillor in Hamburg, but if any occasion should arise she will be happy to employ him in military service. The affairs of those of the religion are not so bad as he has written, nevertheless she thanks him for sending warning of the common danger, and for the prompt offer of his services.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 25. 1115. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends him a writ of summons of the parliament in Scotland, and an intercepted letter from Lord Fleming to Lethington, whereby may be seen how all his actions depend upon Lethington. They trust much upon the keeping of this parliament, and fear greatly the breaking of it, wherefore he may consider of what importance the keeping or interrupting thereof is.—Alnwick, 25 July 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 25. 1116. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends the names of the noblemen who were present at the convention begun at Edinburgh on the 12th. They have resolved to elect the Earl of Lennox to be Regent, and to give his oath to-day or Monday next. They will give no ear to anything that comes from the Laird of Livingstone.—Alnwick, 25 July 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 12. 1117. *Convention at Edinburgh.*

List of the Lords who were present at the convention at Edinburgh, 12 June 1570, consisting of seven Earls, seven Barons, and eighteen spiritual Lords; the names

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of these latter are not given. Four other noblemen are looked for.

P. 1. Enclosure.

July 12. 1118. *Election of the Earl of Lennox to the Regency of Scotland.*

Conditions on which the Earl of Lennox takes upon himself the Regency of Scotland, chiefly providing that he shall maintain the true religion, not call in foreigners, and in all important matters submit to the guidance of the Lords of the Council.

Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

July 25. 1119. The LAIRD OF LIVINGSTONE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Has written letters to Randolph requiring him to write to the Earls of Lennox and Morton to procure a promise for an abstinence from arms on the side of the King's party, like as he should cause the Duke and the others to do the same. It appears from his answer that he either has no will to do good offices in furthering this accord, or else has some new commandment from his mistress. Desires to understand if there is any such change. Requests license for certain of his servants to go into England to his wife and the Queen of Scots.—Blair Athol, 25 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

July 25. 1120. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Notwithstanding the fair promises made by the Earl of Thomond, which he advertised on the 23rd, he practised the same day with Ransey, one in great estimation with the Queen Mother, to come to the French King's presence, and the day following did the like with the Marshal Vielleville. It is necessary to send for him speedily, since he minds to practise mischief. If by fair promises he may be enticed into England, they may prevent his practices as may seem most convenient. On the 24th he privily stole to the Court and borrowed a horse of Norris, saying that he would ride into the fields. Will take order to understand his attempts there. Since his coming he has been persuaded by an Englishman that the readiest way to bring his attempt to success had been to have required aid of the King of Spain.—Paris, 25 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. In cipher, with seal. P. ½.

July 26. 1121. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Likes very well his device to take avenge of the west borders of Scotland, where Leonard Dacres and other her rebels are openly maintained, not doubting but that he will retain his intention in all secretness until he shall attempt it. It will be well if at his entry he demands of Lord Herries the restitution to his hands of Leonard Dacres and the rest,

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as she thinks he will not deliver them, and thereby he will not only have more justice to maintain his actions, but have in the sight of the world sufficient appearance to allow the same. Will send him money, though not as much as he would have.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. 1.

July 27. 1122. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Understands that two notorious pirates named Vanderberg and Escoval are detained, the one at London and the other at Dover. Hopes that they will meet with the punishment which they deserve.—London, 27 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. ½.

July 27. 1123. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Letter of credence for M. De Vassal whom he sends to communicate certain matters to him.—London, 27 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ½.

July 29. 1124. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Where it is supposed that the adverse party will in the beginning of next month assemble their powers to hold a pretended parliament at Linlithgow, she would have him let it appear manifestly to both parties that if they will in such sort break the appointment made between her and the Queen of Scots, he will not suffer with her forces such as have manifestly maintained the common peace between the two realms to be oppressed by such as have manifestly broken the same by open maintenance of her rebels. If he sees it apparent that the Regent and his party will be overthrown, he is to give them such aid as he shall think meet. For answer to the demand of money he is to require them to consider what charges she has been at, but he is not to make this answer to be as a peremptory refusal to drive them into any despair. He is by his advice to have regard that the Earl of Northumberland be not suffered to escape. Has received his letters with a writ of summons of a parliament to be held at Linlithgow on August 7. Would not have Sussex enter Scotland in person.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 30. 1125. The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Allows well of his usage of the Earl of Thomond, and although she knows him to be a person of small value in Ireland otherwise than her maintenance and favour has made him, having others of that house who are both in wit and courage and, in opinion of the country, for right of blood nearer to have the earldom than he is; yet can she be content for avoiding of practices upon pretence of his name that he be persuaded to come over to England, and as his cause may

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anywise permit to show him grace. Therefore he is to let him understand that she likes well his humble letter, and that his cause will be favourably heard and that he will find her disposed to mercy. If he should desire further assurance under her hand for certainty of pardon or for a protection to come and return without stay, he may say that he has received no other answer from her. Would be glad that he should have no further assurance, but if this will not satisfy him, Norris is to give him assurance under his own handwriting that if he shall not find such favourable answer to his demands as he may like, that by his intercession he may have liberty to depart out of England without let, and so she is content that Norris shall do without seeming to have any order so to do from her. Means to observe that which he shall grant. Will shortly send some one with a message to the King and Queen Mother in furtherance of the common cause of the Queen or Navarre and the Princes, which person shall take his place and so revoke him from his painful charge.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 30 July 1570. Pp. 2½.

July 31. 1126. The EARL OF SUSSEX to LETHINGTON.

Has received his letter wherein he undertakes that the Duke and the other Lords of his party shall put their hands and seals to certain articles which he sent on the 30th May. Has received no answer to his letter of the 4th inst. containing certain articles differing from these, to the which if they will subscribe and send them to him he will not slack to do his part fully. If his party gather force to come to the annoyance of such as have shown themselves to be pursuers of his mistress's rebels, he gives him foreknowledge that he will not permit them to receive injury if by any means he can defend them from it.—Alnwick, 31 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

July 31. 1127. The EARL OF LENNOX to RANDOLPH.

Informs him of the movements of their adversaries, who are raising men, and have made proclamation at Lanark that all men of that party should convene there by the 3rd of August. Prays him earnestly to advertise the Earl of Sussex, and beg him to hasten aid here with all diligence.—Stirling, 31 July 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

July 31. 1128. CHARGES in the NORTH.

A brief memorial of money due to the army unto and for the last of July 1570, amounting to 15,308*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Endd. P. ⅔.

[August.] 1129. INSTRUCTIONS for HENRY COBHAM.

Is to repair to the Low Countries and to come to some certainty of knowledge what the Duke of Alva's intention is in

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his preparing so great a navy, which he has advertised is to transport the Emperor's daughter into Spain. He is to deliver her letters to the Duke, and say that she had willed John Fitzwilliam to declare amongst other things that she was willing to show any [gratuity] to the Princess that she could passing by her coasts as by conducting her with some of her own ships and granting her entry into any of her havens, to which she has not received answer, and therefore she has directed Cobham to repeat the offer. If the Queen be come he is to repair to her and express her hearty goodwill towards her, and impart her said offer to her. When he has done these messages he is to use all means possible to obtain certain knowledge of the said navy, of the number of ships of war, where they lie, and the like, and advertise her with speed. And when this is done he is to require a passport from the Duke do go to the Emperor at Spiers.

Draft in Cecil's writing, incomplete. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 1. 1130. The EARL OF SUSSEX to the LAIRD OF LIVINGSTONE.

Assures him that he has no cause to blame Randolph, and warns him that if his party use any violence towards those who have joined him in the pursuit of the Queen's rebels he will defend them by all means from injury. — Alnwick, 1 August 1572.

Copy. Endd. P. ¾.

August 3. 1131. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The Treasurer has received the sum of 228*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* of the bearer, Robert Pindre, of St. Mary's Overy, grocer, and desires that he will give order for his repayment. — Eslington, 3 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

August 3. 1132. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The Princes' deputies returned on the 1st inst., and made humble suit to the King both for the exercise of religion near Paris and for having preaching in the Princes' and noblemen's chambers following the Court, and for payment of their reiters and other friends from whom they have borrowed great sums of money since these wars. The King finding their great extremity begins to wax harder in granting their requests, and has flatly denied them both the exercise of religion within the Court or within ten miles of Paris, and will force them to forego Angouleme for Cognac, and though he has condescended to pay part of the reiters he will not pay their other debts. The King has granted the exercise of religion in all towns where it presently is, and to have two towns in every province for the exercise of their religion and other ceremonies, and gentlemen to have the same liberty in their houses. The ambassador of Spain has offered the King great help to continue these wars, declaring that it was to his great dishonour to make

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peace with his subjects, to whom the King answered that he thanked him for his offer, but that he had no war with his subjects, and what he now went about was to make an accord between them who of long time had an inveterate malice in their hearts the one towards the other. The Princes and the others humbly beg that she will send some honourable personage or write to the King to desire him to deal favourably with them. The Earl of Thomond, contrary to his letters, does not cease to be a continual suitor to the King for entertainment, assuring him that he shall be able to do him great service both in Ireland and Scotland. Thanks her for granting him license for the transporting of wools.—Paris, 3 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

August 3. 1133. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Was sent to yesterday by the deputies to be a humble suitor to Her Majesty that it may like her either to write or to send some honourable personage to require the King to be favourable to their demands. They desire that all expedition possible may be had in sending, as the King uses as much diligence as may be to have an end of this pacification, which they intend to delay till they hear from Her Majesty. The Earl of Thomond does not cease to travail for a pension at this King's hands, promising to do great enterprises both in Ireland and Scotland. Thinks it were very well that Cecil should speedily send for him, to whom he may promise what he lists, and having him there perform what he pleases, and do with him what he thinks meet.—Paris, 3 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

August 4. 1134. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has commanded his ambassador resident at her Court to inform her of the conclusion of the negociations of peace in his realm.—St. Germain, 4 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

August 4. 1135. CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

To the same effect as the above.—St. Germain, 4 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

August 4. 1136. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Sends herewith an account of the state and whole charge for these parts unto and for the last of July, with such receipts and deductions as have been had with the same month of July.—Berwick, 4 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

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August 4. **1137.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. Sends copies of letters which he has received from different people. Randolph writes that the Queen's party certainly comes forward with all their forces to this Parliament. Thinks that the Regent has some disposition to make some special attempt, wherein he would have aid. Has written to Randolph to advise him that no violence be offered on his side, and let him understand that if violence be offered to him he will aid him. There are ships come from France and Flanders to Scotland that have brought letters full of good words, but neither men nor money. Looks daily for the return of his "spy-all" from the Earl of Huntly. Has ordered Lord Scrope to make proclamation through his borders for all men to be ready at twenty-four hours' warning, which will stay Herries at home. There is at Newcastle a hot ague, whereof they die within one day and be full of marks, and therefore it is thought to be the plague. There died in six days above 100 persons. His house and Alnwick has been somewhat visited with the same disease, whereupon he was driven to a sudden remove and to "sparkell" his company.—From Eslington, Mr. Collingwood's house, 4 August 1570.

2. P.S.—There were before the discharge 300 lances, 850 light horsemen, and 3,000 footmen, whereof there remain at this present of lances, 300; light horse, 550; and footmen, 1,850. Sends a note of certain rebels' lands for which Sir William Drury is a suitor, belonging to Richard Norton, on a separate slip of paper. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

August 5. **1138.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

The French Ambassador has complained to her that the Laird of Livingstone, being sent by the Queen of Scots, was by the Earl Morton and others denied to enter into Scotland. Directs him to write to the Regent and Council to require them not to forbear for any respect concerning her to speak with the said Livingstone or to understand his commission.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

August 5. **1139.** PROCLAMATION in the name of the KING OF SCOTS.

In answer to the shameful lies and slanders spread abroad by the Earl of Huntley against the Earl of Lennox in saying that the present regiment is established in the person of one who has sworn obedience to a foreign prince.—Linlithgow, 5 August 1570.

Black letter broadside, printed by Robert Lekpreuwik, at Edinburgh.

1140. Another copy.

August 5. **1141.** ADVICES from ROME.

News from Rome, 5 Aug. 1570. Summary of a league between the King of Spain and the Signory of Venice, by

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which the King binds himself to furnish certain galleys and soldiers towards an expedition against the Turks, of which Don John of Austria is to be the general. News from Spires, 13 July 1570. Diet of the Empire held at Spires.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 8.

August 6. 1142. CHRISTOPHER BUMPSTEAD to CECIL.

1. Sends the following account of the Emperor's entrance into Nuremburg, which he has received from a friend in that town. On the 7th June, came into Nuremberg the Emperor and Empress with two daughters and four sons. He was received a mile from the town by six of the lords of the town, accompanied with gentlemen and merchants to the number of 560 horse, unto whom was made an oration thanking him for coming, and acknowledging him as their head and defender. On the keys being presented to him, he delivered them back declaring that he knew none so meet to keep them as they were, and so saying, accompanied with divers princes and noblemen to the number of forty-one, came to the gate, where he was received by twelve of the lords of the town, whereof four bare a rich canopy over him from the gate to the castle. There rode before him four heralds and the Marshal of the Empire, named Papenheim, with a naked sword; then followed several coaches with the Empress and the Princes and Princesses, and many noble ladies, gentlewomen, and nuns. Also there followed an elephant and twenty-five mules with the Emperor's treasure. The Emperor's train was 427 horse. The burgesses stood on both sides of the street from the gate to the castle, in complete harness, under nine ancient of red and white, which are the town's colours, to the number of 4,000 and odd men. Almost at the castle was made an arch or fort with three gates, on the top of which was set a great black eagle with two heads, crowned, made to flutter with the wings, and to bow down in the presence of the Emperor.

2. On the 8th of June was presented to the Emperor a standing cup of silver-gilt, wherein were 100 pieces of gold, amounting to 1,500 guilders. Also they gave him seventy-two pieces of plate silver-gilt very curiously wrought, to the value of 25,000 guilders; also they are said to have lent him 200,000 guilders. The guilder is worth 3s. 4d., so that the gifts and the money lent amount to 50,000*l*. On the 9th day was made a scaffold richly hung with arras, on which the Emperor stood, and all the lords of the town and a great number of the burgesses stood before him in the street, and were sworn to be his true and faithful subjects. On the 10th the Emperor departed towards Spires, where he keeps a parliament on 24th June.

3. Hans William of Saxony takes up 5,000 horsemen, and the Duke of Brunswick 3,000 to serve the King of France,

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who has also taken up 10,000 footmen in Switzerland.—
London, 6 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 6. 1143. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has heard from Randolph that the Duke and his party still continue their gathering of men, and intend to come to the Parliament at Linlithgow, for the resisting whereof the Regent has already gone from Stirling to Linlithgow. Grange has refused to let them have the ordnance and munition which he promised. Has not yet heard anything of the money, but has all things in readiness to execute the Queen's commands immediately upon its coming. Understands from Lethington that the Queen of Scots' party think that their handwriting and seals and promises on their honours should be taken as sufficient assurance. Sends a copy of Lethington's letter.—Eslington, 6 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 16. 1144. *Maitland of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Defends himself against the charge of inconstancy. If the Queen of England may be moved for her surety to like that which sometimes she misliked, he asks why it may not be permitted for him to dislike now of that which sometimes he liked, if the weal of his country requires it at his hand. Denies that ever he persuaded the destruction of the Queen of Scots. There are both noblemen and others of credit who were present within a month after the late Regent accepted the office, when he earnestly advised him to accord with the Queen. Has never changed his course from first to last. Complains that he has not received a plain answer as to what he likes or dislikes of Lethington's overtures, touching the union of this nobility, touching the offers to be made on behalf of the Queen of Scots, and the assurance to be provided for the true observance of the same.—Blair Athol, 16 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

July 29. 1145. *The Earl of Sussex to Maitland of Lethington.*

In answer to his complaint that he would bind him never to change his opinion, he admits change in things indifferent but not in those which be good or ill of themselves. Reminds him that the Queen of Scots was by him and his faction and not by the Queen of England brought to captivity and deprived of her royal estate, and that they came into England to detect her of a number of heinous crimes, and sought to have her delivered into their hands, or detained in such sort that she should never return into Scotland, and also to persuade the Queen of England to maintain the King of Scots' authority. Asks him by what doctrine he may think the causes hereof to be then just which he now thinks to be

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unjust. These be not indifferent matters, and the good philosophers do not teach that the estate and surety of a Prince ought to depend upon the blind affection of others. Lethington does well to forbear the answering of matters not answerable when he has been an open dealer in the practising with the French, receiving the Queen of England's rebels at the convention, and divers other matters of greatest moment.—Alnwick, 29 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4½. Enclosure.

August 7. **1146.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Encloses copies of letters. Rests in daily hope to hear of the money which he wrote to him for.—Eslington, 7 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 30. **1147.** *The Earl of Huntly to Lord Hay.*

Desires him to meet the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party at Brithen [Breachin] on the 8th August, with his servants and tenants in warlike manner, in order to assist them to keep the Parliament at Linlithgow and to resist the opposite faction.—Aberdeen, 30 July 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. ½. Enclosure.

August 2. **1148.** *The Earl of Northumberland to the Earl of Lennox.*

Begs him to be a means unto the Queen of England for her favour to be shown unto him, to grant him his poor living to spend here in this country. Desires that he may have more liberty, and denies that he has ever practised any evil against the realm of Scotland. Declares that he was forced into the late insurrection for fear of his life.—Lochleven, 2 August 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

August 6. **1149.** *The Earl of Lennox to the Earl of Sussex.*

1. Has been advertised of a conspiracy made for his slaughter, as he should ride from Edinburgh to Stirling, by the Duke's son Claude and others of the Hamiltons, with the harquebussiers from Draffine, which Claude's intercepted letter and one who was apprehended and executed has declared. Desires to have some part of the forces under his charge for their aid, for the Queen's rebels are not only maintained but conveyed to all their assemblies and conventions as a spectacle. Was advertised by Randolph yesterday that his Lordship cannot be persuaded that there is any such thing meant as force to be levied by their adversaries. Assures him that they never cease by force, violence, and all other practise to establish the authority that they wrongfully usurped at Linlithgow in April last. Whatsoever has been spoken or written by them in their behalf anent cessation and abstinence from arms their actions declare that they mean nothing less than to abide any such order. They have massed together 200 soldiers, besides

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footmen and a band of horsemen, besides other waged men that they entertain in Clydesdale. They have spoiled the Earl of Mar's principal house beside Brechin, and taken away his stuff in great quantity. Their garrison at Draffine in sembable manner oppresses and spoils the King's subjects inhabiting the country adjacent. The Earl of Huntly has of late warned all men to meet him in warlike manner at Brechin, on the 10th inst. Officers of arms have been threatened with death and constrained to make their proclamations. Huntly not only resists the King's authority, but under pretext of justice oppresses all who profess the same, and in the Queen of Scots' name sets out letters and holds courts.

2. This is come of the Laird of Livingstone's dealings, so he may judge whether they are the first to offer violence. In case he should think otherwise, he begs that he may understand how far he has proceeded with them.—Linlithgow, 5 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

August 7. 1150. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

Is informed that the noblemen of the Queen of Scots' party levy force to come to Linlithgow to hold a Parliament. Sends copies of intercepted letters which show a contrary intention to that which he has written. Warns him that he will not suffer the noblemen who have pursued Her Majesty's rebels, and maintained the amity between both realms, to be suppressed by the violence of the contrary party. Desires to know whether they will perform the articles accorded between the Queen and the Bishop of Ross.—Eslington, 7 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

August 7. 1151. *The Earl of Sussex to Randolph.*

He may inform the Regent in answer to his requests, that if the Queen of Scots' party offer violence, he will aid him with part of the forces under his charge, and that Lord Scrope has already warned those under his charge to be ready upon twenty-four hours' notice, so as if Lord Herries raises force to go to Linlithgow he shall enter those Borders presently. He is to desire the Regent and the rest of the lords to consider what great charges the Queen of England has been at in continuing her forces for their maintenance only. Where the Regent desires to know in what terms and how far he has proceeded with Lethington, Randolph may declare to him the contents of his letter of the 4th July to him, a copy whereof he sent to him.—Eslington, 7 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

August 8. 1152. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has received letters that 6,000*l.* have been committed to the charge of his man Adam Gascoigne. Desires instructions in certain details for the raising of money. Randolph has bor-

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rowed since February, for the Queen's service, 200 marks.—
Berwick, 8 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 8. 1153. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

His not being allowed to come up will lose him more than will be his ease to bear. Will not trouble him or any other to remember any suit for him, seeing so many daily by friendship obtain great suits while he is forgotten. Desires that he may have 200 marks for the repair of Norham Castle, which is in great decay, there is no place in the house dry, and the hall is a fish-pool at every great rain, and if there be not some present help he fears that it will fall down this winter. If there be not some other order taken for the ordnance and munition here and at Newcastle Her Majesty will soon be weary of it. The plague is very sore at Newcastle, and some of it come to Alnwick. If it comes hither it will scour, there being 6,000 or 7,000 people in the town, whereof 2,000 children as he thinks. Trusts to receive some answer for Norham, and for the timber in Chopwell.—Berwick, 8 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 8. 1154. The EARL of LEICESTER to CECIL.

The Queen desires him to consider what instructions are meet for Mr. Walsingham, who is to be sent into France. The Ambassador resident is in the meantime to advertise the Admiral of her intent, and if they think it better that they should have a greater person for their purpose, she will appoint one hereafter.—Chenies, 8 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

August 9. 1155. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Has used all diligence to get the Earl of Thomond to make his repair to her presence, whereupon he desired to know whether she had sent him a pardon. He said that his fear was such of imprisonment that he durst not enterprise this journey, except Norris assured him by his letter signed by his hand that he should not be imprisoned coming to Her Majesty. Knowing his intent to be that misliking here, he would straight take his course into Spain, and offer as he has done here the delivery of the ports and castles in Ireland into their hands, Norris granted his request, and likewise required under his hand and seal that he would never hereafter make any attempt against Her Majesty. On the day following he would needs go to the Court to fetch 200 crowns, which were given him by the King, and failing of this money he again excused his going for want thereof, though he charged a horse with plate at his coming to this town. Has lent him 100 pistoles for his journey. As he is a barbarous man, so he wants neither vain glory or deceitfulness, and yet in his talk

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is very simple. Desires that she will be pleased to take him into her mercy. Has got Captain Diego to come with him, who has been his "trucheman" since his coming hither, who has promised that he will hide nothing which has been uttered to her prejudice.—Paris, 9 August 1570. *Signed.*

Endd. Part cancelled. P. 1.

August 9. **1156.** *Promise of the Earl of Thomond.*

Promises to be a most loyal, faithful, and obedient subject to the Queen, and to obey her directions for his repair into England.—Paris, 9 August 1570. *Signed:* Conor Thomond.

P. 3. Enclosure.

August 9. **1157.** *Bill of the Earl of Thomond.*

Engages to repay Sir Henry Norris 100 French crowns at his next coming to Ireland.—Paris, 9 August 1570. *Signed:* Conor Thomond.

P. 1. Enclosure.

August 9. **1158.** Sir HENRY NORRIS to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Thanks him for his letter, whereby he finds greatly to his comfort of a pretended rebellion revealed. Since hitherto Her Highness's great clemency has had no other recompense, but such lewd and perilous attempts as these have lately gone about in Norfolk, Her Majesty must for her more safety use some correction. The Queen has been marvellously well advised to arm out her ships at this time, and he trusts that they will not be revoked until it is known what these here will do with their footmen, peace being proclaimed, and also till all things be concluded with "faulte" [the Queen of Scots]. Touching a release of her title during the Queen's life, and the issue of her body, he thinks that she will be otherwise persuaded from hence. The French King has refused to undertake the performance of such promises as she shall make. As these link themselves together to increase their forces, so should the Queen join with the Princes of Almain or some other of the religion. Touching the Earl of Thomond he went about to practise, promising to deliver both forts and castles in Ireland to the French King, and if that were refused then to make like offer to the King of Spain, whereof Captain Diego can and has promised to declare at large to Leicester, who has further given him to understand that the said Thomond persuaded him to the surprising of Limerick. The peace was concluded on the 4th inst., but the articles so altered that he dares not send them till better resolved. It is strange how the King by fair words and promises has enchanted the deputies. Trusts that the Queen will send some one of honour to desire the King to be favourable to the Protestants. The King's brother has made great suit that no preaching may be allowed anywhere in his territory, which is granted, whereby he has marvellously won the Catholics, who, as they never omit either poisonings or other treasons

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to bring their designs to desired effect, so do the wise greatly doubt lest they will use some desperate attempt against the King to set him up who so favours their cause as never man more. The King has answered the Spanish Ambassador that he thought it his duty to make peace with his subjects since King Philip had done the same with the Moors. As he hears that the Queen will make her progress into Oxfordshire he desires Leicester to be master of the poor game in his parks.—Paris, 9 August 1570. *Signed*.

Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

August 9. 1159. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Yesternight came George Livingstone from the Laird of Livingstone with a letter of credit, to whom he complained of the breaking of the articles accorded between the Queen of England and the Bishop of Ross by the Queen of Scots' party, whereby Her Majesty stood in honour free from all promises made to the benefit of the Queen of Scots. Sends copies of letters. It seems that Morton and the Regent hope to make some sudden surprise of persons or places, or both.—Eslington, 9 August 1570. *Signed*.

Add. *Endd.* P. 1.

August 4. 1160. *Instructions for George Livingstone.*

He is to inform the Earl of Sussex of Lord Livingstone's proceedings to obtain an abstinence from arms on both sides. He has written to Randolph, but has not received an answer to his second letter. Found the Duke of Chatelherault and his party willing to convene without arms, although some of them had sustained intolerable wrongs from the other side. Is to declare that the Duke's party mean to do no violence to anyone, but only to convene in some convenient place in order to send answers to the Queens of Scotland and England. Is to desire Sussex to send some special man with letters of credit as mediator for an abstinence to be taken between both parties.—Blair Athol, 4 August 1570.

Copy. *Endd.* Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Enclosure.*

August 8. 1161. *The Earl of Sussex to Lord Livingstone.*

Much mislikes that after Livingstone's dealings with them those noblemen should raise forces for the keeping of the Parliament at Linlithgow. Declares that the first offering and warning for the gathering of forces proceeds from his side. As soon as he receives from the Duke and the others certain articles sealed and subscribed he will deal with the lords of the King's party to leave off arms. Will in no ways deal in procuring a convention; or permit if he may stop it, any such convention, before the Duke and the two Earls have subscribed to the articles in his letter of 3rd July. Will also impeach their intentions which tend to the suppressing of

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such as have sought to continue the amity with England.—
Eslington, 8 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Enclosure.

August 7. 1162. *Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

Morton, with certain field pieces and 600 horse, has gone towards Dundee: It is thought that they are very near 3,000 men, and will go to Brechin, where the Earl of Huntly has appointed to assemble forces, and where he has 400 harquebussiers, whom Morton minds to remove. The Regent likewise removes with his forces towards Clydesdale against the Hamiltons. Complains of want of money, being already 300*l.* behindhand. On Monday the Queen of Scots was proclaimed in Brechin. Grange confesses now that his party are in the wrong.—Edinburgh, 7 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

August 7. 1163. *Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

It may chance that the Regent will change his purpose and follow the Earl of Morton. George Livingstone was sent by Lethington and that faction with special charge not to have to do with him by the way, which makes him think that their matters are not so much the honester. Finds nothing but falsehood and deceit.—Edinburgh, 7 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

August 10. 1164. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has taken up 49*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* from Adam Pindelburie, a merchant of this town, which he desires may be repaid to him.—Berwick, 10 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

August 10. 1165. The SAME to the SAME.

Has taken up of the bearer, James Garstone, a merchant of this town, the sum of 312*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which he desires may be repaid.—Berwick, 10 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

August 11. 1166. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Has seen copies of sundry letters from Livingstone, Lethington, Randolph, and the Regent, and his answers to the same, and the directions which he has taken for the aid of the party favourable to her, with all which she is right well satisfied. Is glad to think that Lethington, who is accounted the flower of the wits in Scotland, shall see himself overmatched. As for the assurance of the Duke and his party for the performance of the articles accorded with the Bishop of Ross, she thinks it sufficient at this time to have their writings, with their hands and seals, as Lethington offers; but if there shall follow hereafter any agreement for the Queen of Scots she must of necessity have hostages and some castles either in her own

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possession, or that of such as depend upon her and the young King. Is sorry that he could not attempt the enterprise upon the West Border without money, whereof some portion is already upon the way.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 11. 1167. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

The peace was enrolled in the Parliament here on the 11th inst., the which he sends herewith in writing. There is great talk of enterprises to be taken in hand whispered to be into Scotland, but when he considers that the chiefest about the King are of the religion, and her cruel enemy the Cardinal of Lorraine is not admitted to Council, and the King also deeply in debt, he judges that they will rather choose to live in quiet than begin new matters. Advises her, however, not to revoke her navy till all things be perfectly settled. Finds the Earl of Thomond so double in his dealings that he cannot be sure of him till he be in England. He has made great offers of forts and castles which he would deliver in Ireland, but the French King was dissuaded by the Marshal Vielleville to take such enterprises in hand, his debts being so great. Great persuasions are used to Thomond not to commit himself to her mercy.—Paris, 11 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

August 11. 1168. INSTRUCTIONS for FRANCIS WALSINGHAM sent into France.

After conference with Sir Henry Norris he is to deliver the Queen's letters to the French King, and to endeavour to persuade him to show favour on his subjects of the reformed religion. If her proceedings lately against those who sought liberty to use the Roman religion be objected to as contrary to her profession, he may point out that it was only used to colour treason, whereas the exercise of the religion professed by the Princes and their adherents in France does not in any way prejudice the King's title. He is also to tell him that she daily looks for a general ceasing of arms in Scotland, and the access of noblemen of both parties to her to treat and conclude upon the Queen of Scots' causes.—12 August 1570. *Signed by the Queen and Cecil.*

Endd. Pp. 6.

August 11. 1169. Another copy corrected by Cecil.

Endd. Pp. 9.

August 11. 1170. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends him the articles of the peace, which has this day been declared and enrolled in the court of Parliament of Paris. One Brimon was yesterday despatched into England with letters from the Cardinal of Lorraine to the Bishop of Ross. He is a crafty man, of whom the Cardinal of Chatillon should

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beware. There is come out of England one named Mockett, who has used great persuasions to Thomond not to come into Her Majesty's presence unless he would lose his head. Is sorry to find so much unnaturalness in a countryman.—Paris, 11 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

August 12. 1171. The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Informs him of the mission of Walsingham into France. Will communicate to him such things as he has in charge.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 12 August 1570. P. 3.

August 12. 1172. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has received their letter appointing a meeting with certain of the Queen's commissioners next Monday at St. Albans. Does not consider this the proper method of transacting affairs of such moment. If they will give him the names and powers of the said commissioners he will send them to the Duke of Alva, to whom the King has written very fully about the matters in discussion.—London, 12 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1/2.

August 12. 1173. ROBERT HOGAN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

1. His letters to Leicester and Sir William Cecil were opened and read, and his man Mather put in prison, and after fifteen days was set at liberty and the letters delivered to him again, for that they found no great matter of importance in them, as he suspected that they would be intercepted. Subtle as these folks be, yet the Moriscos have gone beyond them, and under colour of peace have caused great numbers of unnecessary persons who were in their camp to render up their weapons and submit themselves to Don John of Austria, because they should not spend victuals, and in the meanwhile have gathered in all the corn which they now have to maintain themselves for one year more. They be in number above 35,000 able and valiant men, and of all sorts, and as many more have rendered themselves. They have aid out of Barbary. The King's galleys took eighteen vessels bringing victuals and munition to them. If the Turk had not wars with the Venetians it would be wrong with Spain. The Venetian Ambassador told him that undoubtedly if the King could have his country quiet he was determined to set upon England, and that the Duke of Alva had commission to make men for that purpose, like as there lay 6,000 men in Biscay for five months, one of whose captains told him that they should go against England. The Duke of Alva was the only procurer that the nobles in the north rose. Order is given from hence that all of that confederacy shall be well treated. In the month of June Mr. Stukely came into Spain with a great ship and many gentlemen, and made an offer to the King about the conquest of Ireland. An Italian brought letters from

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certain nobles of that country concerning the same, to whom the King sent a great chain and money and special commission that he shall be furnished of all things necessary. The Archbishop of Ireland has been called to council two times about these matters, and has had lately two messengers from Ireland. If Stukely comes Hogan will throw such a bone betwixt them that they will become enemies. The Duke of Feria is more an enemy to the Archbishop than a friend, and would not have the King take upon him any enterprise upon the persuasion of any Irishman, for that he well knew that they were but a sort of beggarly people, great traitors one to another, and of no force; and so did Don Diego de Guzman declare to the Council, who being asked of the state of the realms of Scotland and Ireland, said that he was informed that they were a sort of beggarly, proud, and traitorous people of both countries. It is suspected that the Queen is advertised of all from hence. The Bishop has found means to intercept many of his letters, but none of any importance. When his letters were delivered again to Mather, he being at St. Juan de Luz, there came a letter from the King to the Justiciar of St. Sebastian to send him and all his letters up to the Court. He being gone out of Spain an Englishman was sent after him, who by craft got his letters and brought them to the Court, but as hap was Hogan had provided for them, for besides his letters he gave him a brief note of all the matters of importance, which he carried in a secret place and which they never sought for. There is great wait laid for his coming again into Spain. There is no doubt but that if the King may he will be avenged on the Queen, but let not Her Majesty be afraid of this country, for they are more of fame than of strength. Desires that the Queen will give him yearly that which is reasonable. Has those who tell him all out of the Secretary's house, but this cannot be compassed without expenses and more charges than he is able to bear. The entertainment which he has here of the King has of late been so evil paid that he cannot do as he would.—Madrid, 12 August.

2. P.S.—It is marvellous matter to hear what shameful and dishonest brags they make. If great words may win such a realm as England it is won every day. All their foundation is to take some port and to fortify themselves. They say already that the Queen does not dare to stir abroad. If Norris hears that he is in trouble, hopes that he will cause them to have some consideration of him. Has been well paid and well used until this Archbishop's coming.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

August 13. 1174. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Although the soldiers be in great misery for lacks, not having received any pay since the Marshal's return from Scotland, he has so dealt with the captains that upon their own credits they will have the soldiers ready to set forward to-

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morrow. Has by borrowing from man to man been able to deliver to every captain six days' pay to bring him to Carlisle, and by sending to other friends has borrowed as much as will serve for six days' pay to be delivered at Carlisle. If it had been his own case he would not have gone a-begging in this sort from man to man. Will be at Carlisle the same night that the ordnance arrives there, and the next day will enter Scotland. The Regent has taken 240 harquebussiers at Brechin.—Warkworth, 13 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 13. 1175. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. Sends the copy of a letter from Lethington, together with his answer. Lord Livingstone has no direction touching the two principal matters accorded with the Bishop of Ross, concerning the refusing to receive foreign aid and the continuing of the government in the state it was in at the death of the Regent. Is loath to be noted over suspicious, but has good ground to think that if these are omitted of purpose out of Livingstone's instructions there is some other matter meant than is openly pretended. The Queen has commanded him to decrease her charges here. Desires to have a certain direction what numbers he shall discharge. The late great rain will much hinder the carrying of the ordnance to the West Borders.

2. P.S.—This new sickness of the hot fever [rages] sore in all these parts. Cannot call it the plague, but they die of it in two days, and most have the marks when they be dead.—Warkworth, 14 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 9. 1176. *Maitland of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Although he could sufficiently refute the most part of the objections laid out against him in his letter, he forbears doing so, seeing that his silence can in no ways be prejudicial except to himself. Where Sussex requires the Duke and the lords of his party to send under their hands and seals certain articles, they cannot do so unless they be in one place assembled to agree upon the substance thereof. As to the articles of foreign forces, he finds that the French Ambassador has taken upon him to satisfy the Queen of England therein. And for the article touching the government of Scotland, he never finds that head touched in all the conferences which the Bishop of Ross had with the Queen of England and her Council. If the lords were assembled he would be better able to advise them to satisfy his Lordship in some points in which he dares not venture his credit by writing. Desires him to send the very form of the writing which he requires them to sign for assurance of the performance of the articles, and also that he will interpose to take an abstinence between the parties that they may meet more quietly. Knows no intention of the noblemen to gather

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force for the annoyance of the other side, and knows that they have the Queen's commandment to the contrary. Hopes that they will convene within five days at some convenient place, and therefore desires his answer with speed.—Blair Athol, 9 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

August 13. 1177. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

Where Lethington writes that he is not willing to proceed further in private matters, he is very ready to end them, yet takes the liberty of judgment that St. Paul gives him, "Ex operibus eorum cognoscere eos." Recapitulates the different heads contained in Lethington's letter from which he dissents. Touching the writing which he requires, he has not been brought up in penning treaties, neither will he take upon him to do so, as he has already sent him as plainly as he can write the substance of the articles which he can best frame into a good form. If his party perform what belongs to their side he will stay the Queen of England's forces out of Scotland and procure the other side to lay down arms. Is sorry that patches of his letters be rather snatched at to move questions than the whole course of his writings plainly and truly collected; he might perhaps say they be utterly neglected. If Lethington is desirous to satisfy him, if he satisfies the Queen, he will easily do so to him.—Warkworth, 13 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

August 13. 1178. *SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.*

To the same effect as his letter of the 9th inst., touching the Earl of Thomond.—Paris, 13 August. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

August 13. 1179. *SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.*

The Earl of Thomond in return for his offer to possess the French King of certain ports and castles in Ireland, has received from the Queen Mother 200 crowns. Has lent the Earl 100 crowns, and paid Captain Diego 20 crowns, and the Earl's servant Henry 10 crowns. The Earl was in such doubt about coming over that he durst not deny any of his requests. He finds great lack that the Queen does not commit such trust in him in his country as he desires.—Paris, 13 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1.

August 13. 1180. *SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.*

Desires his favour for the bearer, John Blatier, that a sentence given in his favour against John Geffries, of Hastings, for certain spoils upon the seas made upon him may be put in execution.—Paris, 13 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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August 13. **1181.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Desires him to assist the Earl of Thomond for his better and more speedy reconciliation with the Queen. Perceives that he has a good meaning to advance her service in Ireland and to make a double amends for all that is past.—Paris, 13 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

August 13. **1182.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

The same as his letter of the 9th inst., with an additional paragraph in behalf of the Earl of Thomond.—Paris, 13 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

August 14. **1183.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Thanks him for his letter, being before in some doubt that he had conceived some misliking of him. It is nothing for the Queen's profit to defer time in resolving for the Scottish Queen. Wishes that she knew the carefulness, continual toil, and wise and stout dealing of the Earl of Sussex for her surety and honour. The plague is not yet come to Berwick, but both in the town and all the country over is the cousin german to the plague, whereof multitudes fall daily sick, but few die. It is a new ague, continually burning, whereof many fall mad for the time, but such as have good keeping recover within eight or ten days. — Warkworth, 14 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ⅔.

August 15. **1184.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has taken up of the bearer, Robert Pindre, the sum of 388*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which he desires may be repaid to him.—Berwick, 15 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 15. **1185.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to LORD HERRIES.

Is sorry that he has given him just cause to alter the good opinion he had of him, for that he has kept and maintained within his rule Leonard Dacres and others, notorious rebels and manifest conspirators against the Queen of England, and also had, both secretly and openly, conferences with them. Requires him to deliver them up presently to Lord Scrope, which if he refuses to do he must take him as an evil willer to the Queen and an enemy to the good quiet of both realms.—Warkworth, 15 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 15. **1186.** The QUEEN to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Sends him other letters which he shall deliver to the French King if he finds that the peace is concluded at his coming. He is to cause, through Norris, the Admiral and his party to

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understand her intention in sending him, making it appear how careful she is of their well being.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. 1.

August 16. **1187.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to LENNOX, LIVINGSTONE, and LETHINGTON.

Understanding that Leonard Dacres and others of the Queen of England's rebels are continually maintained in the West Borders of Scotland and that Lord Scrope cannot procure the redress thereof, he has thought good to repair into those parts. If they be not delivered upon his demand he cannot, with honour, permit these injurious contempts to pass without due revenge. None of the good subjects shall have cause to be grieved. As soon as he shall receive from the Duke and the other noblemen of the Scottish Queen's party the articles subscribed with their hands and sealed, he will forbear all forcible actions.—Warkworth, 16 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 16. **1188.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends a copy of a letter from Randolph. Knows not what special offences the captains and soldiers that be executed have committed, but if it be no more than being on the contrary party it will be taken to be sore justice. If the Master of the Ordnance be not the let will set forwards into Scotland on Saturday.—Hexham, 16 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 2/3.

August 14. **1189.** *Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

On Friday the Earl of Mar's house at Brechin being possessed by Captains Wemyss, Cowts, and Moore, with about 120 soldiers, was surrendered to the Regent, without conditions, and the next day Captains Cowts and Moore with thirty-two of the chief soldiers were hanged. Huntley has gotten into the mountains. The Regent has come to Dundee, where he remains for four days. There has come a letter from the Bishop of Ross to the effect that the Queen of England has demanded the custody of Edinburgh and Dumbarton castles, and four hostages from Scotland and one of the House of Guise, and that the Queen of Scots had answered that she would never bring her realm into bondage for anything that might be done to her. Prays him to have him in mind for his return. Captain Wemyss escaped very hardly; he pays 1,000*l.* Scots, and banished the country.—Edinburgh, 14 August 1570.

Copy. Pp. 1¼. Enclosure.

August 16. **1190.** *The Earl of Sussex to Randolph.*

Is going presently towards the West Borders, and if he cannot get the rebels delivered he will be revenged. Since Livingstone's coming the matters offensive against the Queen are rather increased than reformed. If he can receive the

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articles signed he will forbear any forcible dealing.—Warkworth, 16 August 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

August 17. **1191.** The EARL OF ATHOL to the BISHOP OF ROSS.

Assures him of his goodwill towards the furtherance of the Queen of Scots' cause. If he had a cipher he would have written more largely.—Dunkeld, 17 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. P. 1.

August 18. **1192.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the LAIRD OF [DRUMLANRIG].

Cannot permit the maintenance of the Queen's rebels to pass over without due chastisement. Does not mean to disturb him or any other of the good subjects of Scotland, and therefore requires him to separate himself from the company of all such as have so contemptuously behaved, lest some displeasure might happen to any of those who have not deserved ill. Desires him to give knowledge hereof to all good subjects of those parts.—Carlisle, 18 August 1570.

Copy. P. 3.

August 19. **1193.** MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to JOHN MARSH.

Sends news from Messina of 31st July, Rome of the 12th August, and Venice of the 19th August.—Venice, 19 August.

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 6½.

August 20. **1194.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

1. They are all very thankful to the Queen of England for her gracious allowance and contentation with his estate. Is credibly informed that Lord Fleming has promised to deliver Dumbarton Castle to the French. If the Queen would direct two of her great ships with eight pieces of battery and 500 harquebussiers to the west parts for the recovery of the castle, it would put this state in great quietness and disappoint the adverse faction. Will take in hand that her men and ordnance shall be safe from all danger of an invasion by Scotchmen. Informs him of his going northwards to recover a house of the Earl of Mar's.

2. P.S.—Desires him to be a means with the Queen to grant him another license for a longer time.—Stirling, 20 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 20. **1195.** MINUTE.

Minute of a document apparently relating to the navigation between Flanders and the north of Spain.

Endd.: 20 Aug. 1570. Span. Pp. 1½.

August 29. **1196.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has been forced by the rain and greatness of the waters to stay his journey. By this accident the Scots have time to fly

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their goods, man their strengths, and assemble their forces. Has given orders to Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Forster to make shows as though they would enter Scotland, by which means he thinks that every Borderer will stand upon his own guard and so their general assembly may be avoided. Has shown Hunsdon some of Cecil's letters, but denies that he has ever suffered them to be in the hands of any other person. Has received letters from Lethington. The Regent has returned to Stirling and Morton to Edinburgh. Leonard Dacres was yesternight at Dumfries, in Lord Maxwell's house. His wife thanks him for his commendations, and if she were a man and Cecil stood in need, he would not find a willinger champion to defend him.—Carlisle, 20 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 23. 1197. The LORDS SALTOUN and PITSLIGO to the EARL OF MORTON.

On the 14th inst. there arrived in Aberdeen, Mr. John Hamilton and two Spaniards, servants to the Duke of Alva, sent to the Earl of Huntley. The effect of their message was that whereas Mr. John Hamilton had been to the Duke for support of men to set forward the Queen of Scots' cause, the men were ready this long time past, and the fault was with the Queen, who had promised to send some man of honour to convoy them. Huntly has directed Lord Seton to return with them with all diligence to bring over the men, who will be to the number of 5,000 or 6,000. As long as Huntly is at liberty there will be no rest for the realm.—Rothernay, 23 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. with Lord Saltoun's seal. Pp. 1½.

August 23. 1198. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The Ambassador of Spain, perceiving that in this peace the Prince of Orange is restored to his possessions in this realm, doubts lest he be brought into the King's service and so become a naturalized Frenchman. Whereupon having some secret intelligence that the reiters of both parties are practised by divers princes of Germany in behalf of the said Prince, to make sudden entry upon the country of Burgundy, he has required of the French King that no hostility be used against any of his master's dominions, who has given good words that nothing is intended that may discontent the King of Spain. Marshal Cosse has advertised the King from Chalons, that he cannot cause the reiters to march to the frontiers for want of their pays. On Monday shall be solemnized the marriage between the Duke of Guise and the Princess of Porçien. The Queen of Navarre has demanded the restoration of some small towns in Guienne which are kept from her by M. Monluc.—Paris, August 23, 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

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August 23. 1199. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. On the 13th sent his servant, Richard Huddleston, to accompany the Earl of Thomond to Her Highness. Yesterday was given to understand by a Frenchman, both of the receipt by the Earl of Thomond of 200 crowns for his promise to deliver up certain ports and castles in Ireland to the French King, and of his soliciting Diego to the surprising of Limerick. Has lately learned that Diego has been aforesaid hired to do heinous murders, and also that he had said that he would not come into England whatever promise he made. Much doubts that his servant is dead. Sends the oath that the King, Queen Mother, Monsieur, and the rest of the nobility took to see the Edict of Pacification duly observed. Sends a copy of Chambers' negotiation, who was sent by the Earl of Arran to the French King. What there lacks of eloquence in it is supplied by spite and envy.

2. P.S.—Has given Thomond and his servants money, *see* August 13.—Paris, 23 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

August 5. 1200. *Confirmation of the Treaty of Pacification in France.*

Form observed by Charles IX., the Queen Mother, Monsieur, and many of their nobility, for the confirmation of the Treaty of Pacification at St. Germain-en-Laye.—5 August 1570.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. P. 2. Enclosure.

1201. *Translation of the above.*

Endd. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

1202. *Another translation.*

Endd. by Cecil. P. 1. Enclosure.

August 24. 1203. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Excuses the delay in sending his other letter. The house of Doune in Menteith is recovered to the King's obedience.—Doune, 24 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 25. 1204. [LORD SALTOUN] to ———

Informs him of the movements of the Earl of Huntly, the arrival of certain servants of the Duke of Alva at Aberdeen, and their and other persons' intended departure.—Glenbervie, 25 August 1570. *Signed.*

Address obliterated. P. 1.

August 26. 1205. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Has received a request from the Earl of Morton that forasmuch as Ferniehurst and Buccleugh and all that faction and rabble of thieves had offered their submission to the King's authority, and for all injuries and harms done to England, promised to abide such order as should be concluded, he would forbear to invade Scotland, at least till answer were returned from the Lord Lieutenant. Has granted hereunto.

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2. P.S.—The rain has been so sore that the Lord Lieutenant could not enter Scotland before Tuesday. — Berwick, 26 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 26. **1206.** The EARL OF LENNOX to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Having some suspicion of his servant, John Moon, he caused him to be searched at his departure from Edinburgh, when there was found on him above twenty letters in cipher and otherwise from the Earl of Athol, Lethington, and others to the Queen of Scots. Minds to have him straightly examined shortly, and thereupon will send him such letters as seem of importance and anything that may be collected by inquisition. Is glad to understand his Lordship's readiness to keep a meeting on the Borders. Is in hand with Cumbernauld, Lord Fleming's house, that it shall neither hinder the King's service or be a receptacle for his rebels.—Stirling, 26 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

August 26. **1207.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

To the same effect as his letter of this date to the Earl of Sussex.—Stirling, 26 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 26. **1208.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Is very thankful to the Queen for her protection, but as he has urgent business in France, desires that he may have a passport.—Holborn, 26 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

August 28. **1209.** THOMAS COBHAM to CECIL.

The Queen of Spain arrived here on Saturday the 26th, and was received by the clergy with procession, and accompanied by the Duke of Alva and the nobility with their train to the number of 600 horse. She goes within two days to Ghent. This morning the Marquis Vitelli came to him and offered him any favour for Her Majesty's sake, and told him that if it had pleased her to have answered his letter written from Dover he would have written often and have made good show how willing he is to serve Her Highness in the causes he dealt in. Has given the Duke's secretary to understand that he has letters from the Queen.—Antwerp, 28 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

August 29. **1210.** NEWS from ROME.

Plan for the formation of a league of all the princes of Christendom against the Turk.—Rome, 29 August.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

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August 29. **1211.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Thanks him for having procured from the Queen the gift of the lands, goods, and life of the elder Smythe, a rebel and fugitive.—Carlisle, 29 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 29. **1212.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has avoided the burning of houses and corn and the taking of cattle and goods to make the revenge appear to be for honour only, and yet has not left a stone house to an ill neighbour within twenty miles of this town that is guardable in any ordinary raid. Sends copies of letters.—Carlisle, 29 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

August 29. **1213.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Leonard, Edward, and Richard Dacres being as openly maintained by the Lords Herries, Maxwell, and others as ever, he wrote requiring that they should be delivered up. His demand not being satisfied, he entered Scotland on the 22nd, and threw down the castles where the rebels had been maintained. Forbore to burn Dumfries. In this journey Drumlanrig and all the gentlemen who had not committed offence in maintaining the rebels repaired to him for assurance, which he willingly granted. Besides the overthrowing of the castles, there has been little hurt done in the country. Lord Scrope has very diligently furnished him with all necessaries, for which he begs that she will send a letter of thanks to him.—Carlisle, 29 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3¼.

August 21. **1214.** FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to CECIL.

The French King has accepted in very good part Her Majesty's congratulations. The Queen Mother having enquired of him touching the estate of the Queen of Scots, and being informed thereof according to his instructions, seemed to rest very well satisfied, and said that if the Queen dealt hardly with her it rather proceeded from her ministers than from herself. Walsingham said that she was right well able to justify all her doings with her. Whereupon the Queen Mother declared that she was no less well affected towards the Queen of England (who had been pleased to do her that honour as to call her by the name of mother) than she was towards her daughter-in-law. The King also saying that he wished the Queen of England would have more compassion on her case, he said that he doubted not that she would do that which would be to his contentation, as far as might stand with her honour and safety. Has caused one of the commissioners for the princes to advertise them of Her Majesty's intention in

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sending him, as tending chiefly to their benefits.—Paris, 29 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

August 29. **1215.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to CECIL.

Desires to know Her Majesty's pleasure for his return.—Paris, 29 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

August 31. **1216.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Although this peace procures a certain community and civil policy amongst the meaner sort drawn partly thereunto by weariness of the wars, yet does not the same bring any firm reconciliation betwixt the nobility, so that the original cause and spring of the war still continues. Hereunto it may be objected that time will qualify many things, and that those matters which in the beginning seem hard will be by wisdom mollified and made easy; whereupon he judges that this peace being made on both sides of necessity cannot be but suspect, and shall nourish hatred, procuring new attempts against the chief of the religion. If their enemies perceive that they are abandoned by their own faction there is no doubt but that they will seek their ruin. Some others are of opinion that the King will seek by courteously treating the gentlemen and captains of the religion to win them from bearing arms. Others think that the cure of this commonwealth will be sought by assailing some one of their neighbours, and so to make in a case of common danger a friendly reconciliation amongst themselves. This device tends to M. D'Anjou's advancement by making their enterprise upon England by way of Scotland, whereby shall grow, as they imagine, two benefits, the one the aforesaid reconciliation, and the other the eschewing of another war betwixt the King and his brother, whose haughty mind may not be restrained in so little territory as the dukedom of Anjou. The heat hereof is moderated by her preparation of her navy, and as long as she stands in such sort on her guard there is no doubt but that they will make fair weather. The King also being indebted above 37,000,000 [francs] cannot so suddenly make this attempt as some of them wish. The Cardinal of Lorraine is now in disgrace, and Montmorency bears the vogue in Court. The Queen of Navarre has demanded restitution of a town named Lestore, which the King has refused. The King has refused to prohibit preaching in the suburbs of Clermont. The reiters stay in Champagne for want of their pays. The camps of both parties scale, whereby grow many disorders. The Prince of Navarre has lately escaped a great danger by a fall of his horse.—Paris, 31 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

1217. Rough draft of a portion of the above.

Endd. Pp. 4¾.

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August 31. **1218.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Having made up his packet, there was sent to him the "beginning" of letters sent unto Her Majesty by the Queen of Navarre, which he forwards.—Paris, 31 August 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

August 31. **1219.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends him the articles which are not inserted in the edict in print, also certain advice to the King of the preparation of the Queen's navy. The Spaniards doubt that it is to meet their India fleet. Sends similar information on divers subjects as in his letter of this date to the Queen. The Queen of Navarre has determined to ask the sister of the Duke of Wirtemberg for the prince, and the French King will rather offer his sister Margaret than suffer this match to take place.—Paris, 31 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

August 31. **1220.** *Pacification in France.*

Additional articles agreed upon by the French King and his Council for the completion of the pacification in France.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

August 8. **1221.** *Advices touching Calais.*

An English gentleman who has come over to study at Louvain has informed certain of his acquaintance that there are great preparations in England of ships and men for the purpose of doing honour to the Queen of Spain, and preventing any attempt upon England by the Spanish fleet. After the said fleet has passed Land's End it is intended that these forces shall make a sudden attack upon Calais, the condition and state of defence of which place has long been well known to the Queen of England and her Council by means of spies of the Huguenot faction who are in her pay.—8 August 1570.

Fr. P. 1. Enclosure.

August 31. **1222.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Lord Herries has sent lamenting that he should be compelled to forsake his Queen or be in danger of destruction. Has answered that the Queen of England had no intention to force him or any other person in Scotland to do in these cases against their consciences. Herries offered to be at Her Majesty's devotion if she would receive him. Has returned the forces to their ordinary places, and intends to meet the Earl of Morton.—Carlisle, 31 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 31. **1223.** CHARGES for the ARMY in the NORTH.

Rate of pay for the Lord-Lieutenant and his thirty hal-bardiers, 300 lances, 573 light horsemen, and 1,900 footmen,

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with their officers, amounting to 144*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* per diem, and 4,057*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per mensem.

Endd. P. 1.

August 31. 1224. CHARGES for the ARMY in the NORTH.

The total debt and charge for the army up to 31st August amounted to 21,140*l.* 16*s.*, whereof 8,616*l.* had been raised by loan, leaving the debt 12,524*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

August 31. 1225. HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

Had audience on the 28th with the Duke of Alva, and delivered him the Queen's message and letter, which he received with great reverence, and answered that he had informed the Queen of Spain of such courteous offers as were made to him by the Queen of England, and said that whatever favour she should show to his master's ships he would acknowledge it. Also he was grieved that she had heard sinister reports of their doings, notwithstanding he found her gracious and courteous, whereof there had been borne with her that which should not have been suffered at any other prince's hands. Touching the Spanish Ambassador resident in England, there should be done as much as would content the Queen, but of this he would confer with some wiser person and send Cobham answer. On the 29th he had audience with the Queen of Spain, and delivered the Queen's letter to her, who thanked him and said that she would advertise her husband of the Queen's courteous offers. In the afternoon M. D'Assonville came and enquired whether he desired any more conference, and if he had any intention to deal with the matter of traffic and restitution; to which he answered that he referred himself to the Duke for the first, and had no commission to intermeddle in the second. On the 29th D'Assonville was sent again, who told him that the Duke was much beholden to Her Majesty for her gracious message, but as for the proffer of the ships, he trusted to have no cause to trouble her in that respect. The cause why the Spanish Ambassador has deferred his coming to the Lords of the Council was for that this year and a half past he had been restrained from the presence of the Queen; Alva, however, promised that the King should be advertised that his dealings were not agreeable to Her Majesty. The Duke had further commanded D'Assonville to declare three things: the first, that a friar who had spoken unseemly words of Her Majesty at Bruges should be rigorously punished; secondly, he required the Queen to stay all things uprightly in the matter of two officers of the King, who by some sleight had been conveyed into England, and are, as he understands, in her hands; thirdly, that he was not satisfied with the straight dealing of the commissioners appointed for the restitution of goods stayed. The Marquis Vitelli has shown him great favour in coming and sending to him and

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lending him horses. Forwards letters from the Queen of Spain and the Duke of Alva to Her Majesty. The Queen has gone to Bergen-op-Zoom to attend the first good wind. There pass into Spain with her the Grand Prior Francisco de Gavarra, one that is in disgrace with the Duke, Don John de Avila, and other gentlemen. In the Queen's ship there shall be fifty Spaniards, and in the rest of the ships 1,200 Walloons under Mondragon. The number of the ships of war is twenty-six, and there is laid in them great store of artillery from Bruges, Ypres, and other towns. Of all sorts there will be about ninety ships. Their admiral is M. de Bossu. They like not the peace of France. The King has given 50,000 crowns a year amongst the nobility and gentlemen of this country in land and fee. Cannot find that they have any other intent with the ships than to pass directly into Spain. Desires to know what he shall do with the Archduke Charles's letter. The Duke has given him a pass in large manner.—Antwerp, 31 August 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3¼.

August 31. 1226. HENRY COBHAM to the QUEEN.

Informs her of his reception at the Court of the Queen of Spain, and of the delivery of her letters to her and the Duke of Alva. The Queen has in her company two of her younger brothers, named Albert and Wenceslaus, who are fallen sick of the small-pox. The Archduke Charles is at Vienna, and the Emperor purposes to stay at Spires this winter.—Antwerp, 31 August 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *P.* ⅔.

[August.] 1227. The LORDS of the QUEEN OF SCOTS' party to the DUKE OF ALVA.

Complain of the Queen of Scots' unjust detention in England, and the usurpation of her authority by certain in Scotland, and the misery inflicted on that country by the incursions of the Queen of England's army. Have authorised the bearer, George Lord Seton, to beg assistance from him.—1570.

Draft. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1⅓.

Sept. 1228. COMPLAINTS of PIRACIES.

Notes of letters from Hamburg, Emden, and other places complaining of piracies committed by the English.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 1. 1229. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Encloses a statement of the debt due to the army. The horse bands are so febled that they should be cased. Will make as much expedition as possible for the stones he writes

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of, which must be had in a new quarry which lies far within the earth.—Carlisle, 1 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 2. 1230. LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

Begs that he will get him leave to come up to London. Rowland Forster, Captain of Wark, is dead of this ague. Has appointed Captain Pikeman to take charge of the house. Desires to know what he shall do, as Mr. Grey is not able to keep either the house or the town from spoiling.—Berwick, 2 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 3. 1231. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has received the following news by one of his "spiells" from Scotland. On the 23rd August the Countess of Northumberland, accompanied with Lord Seton and several others, took shipping at Aberdeen, and the Earl of Westmoreland did the same on the 27th August. The Earls of Huntley, Athol, and Crawford, with several others and Lethington, will meet on the 4th inst. at the head of Stresby [Strathspey] in the Highlands.—Streatlam, 3 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 4. 1232. HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

There are in this navy twenty-five ships appointed warlike, and ten others well manned, which most carry stuff, great artillery, some armour, and 100 young mares and Friesland curtals. The ship which carries the Queen is not painted but remains very black. All these vessels lie off the Rammekins. The whole navy will be ready to depart in five days. Understands that they have increased the number of their Walloons. The most part of their soldiers are shot, having opinion that if they were encountered they would board their enemies and prevail with their small shot. There is provided for the navy 300,000 weight of biscuit. Hopes that if the Queen sends ships to the seas, the number may be such and so well appointed as the Spaniards may not take them at advantage, as they delight to do sudden enterprises with subtilty, for they are no great nation to win by force. The Countess of Northumberland with Lord Seton is come to Bruges, and Prestall is with them. If the manner of the conveyance of Story had been kept secret in England, he thinks there are some who will hazard to do the like enterprise by Prestall. In the meantime Story can inform what practices Prestall has in hand for Scotland. If anything ill be intended from hence, it will light in Scotland, but can learn nothing to make any ground. The chief captain of those who are busy in practices are Prestall, Story was next, now one Jenye and Chamberlain, in Louvain one White. On the 2nd inst. Sir Francis Englefield came hither, and one Waller of Suffolk and Kirkby rode

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to the Countess of Northumberland with letters from these others of their consort. King Philip has disposed upon the lords and gentlemen of these countries 70,000 crowns of yearly revenue in lands and fee, and 40,000 a year more shall be given to the Duke of Alva and his sons and gentlemen of other nations who have served in these wars; and fifteen commanderies shall be given in this country. All this thus bestowed, the King will have to his coffers of annual rent 305,000 crowns, besides the donative of 6,000,000 to be paid in six years. They are making citadels in Groningen, Valenciennes, and Maestricht. The Marquis Vitelli has offered to assist in the accord or restitution. Has caused the best drawer of pictures in this town to make the picture of the Queen of Spain, which he sends to be shown to Her Majesty. Is presently taking horse towards the Emperor.—Antwerp, 4 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 4. **1233.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Informs him of the arrival of a messenger from the Princes of Navarre and Condé and the Admiral, and desires to know the Queen's pleasure as to the time of his audience.—Sheen, 4 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

Sept. 6. **1234.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

M. Lansac sent with two vessels into Scotland is by tempest cast back to St. Malo. The King declared on the 4th inst. that to send forces into Scotland at this time would little avail, because his intent being known to the Queen of England, she has taken order for it, having her navy upon the seas, and an army upon the frontiers of Scotland; and because he has lately received courteous answer from her touching the delivery of the Queen of Scots, he hopes by fair means more to profit than by force. The King has given order that all such captains as are in possession of the Prince of Orange's places should deliver them up to the Prince. The King returns to Paris to make great processions upon Sunday next, carrying about the city in great solemnity their idol, St. Genevieve, and minds likewise to touch the diseased of the falling evil. The King has agreed to pay his reiters 2,000,000 francs, which he owes them, with interest, at Coblenz at Christmas. The Prince's reiters were at Montigny in Champagne, waiting the 100,000 francs which the King promised them. The confederate princes of Germany have sent to the King, persuading him to embrace a good peace, and not to bear any evil will to the Duchess of Deuxpont or her children, for any service that her late husband did for the Princes of Navarre and Condé. They of Orleans have returned such artillery as they borrowed out of the arsenal of Paris and have brought six cannon and six culverins. Informs him

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of the descent of the Turks into Cyprus, and of the league between the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Venetians against them. The Moors in Spain are revolted again. They are of opinion here that the navy prepared for the Queen of Spain's convoy will, upon the return from Spain, attempt some enterprise upon the coast of Ireland or else in favour of the Hamiltons in Scotland. Recommends the bearer to him, who having gained a suit against the Governor of Abbeville, can in no sort have any reason at his hands.—Paris, 6 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

Sept. 7. **1235.** Copy of the first part of the above.

Endd.: 7 Sept. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. 6. **1236.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Complains of the continued injuries done to Scotland from the side of England, and desires that he will use his endeavours for their remedy.—Islington, 6 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 7. **1237.** The QUEEN to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Directs him to deny the truth of the report to the French King that her navy presently set to the seas under colour of conducting the Queen of Spain through the narrow seas is intended at its return to attempt the surprise of Calais.

Draft. Endd.: 7 Sept. 1570. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 7. **1238.** B. HAMPTON to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Mr. Secretary being very evil at ease has required him to write and send a copy of a letter from the Earl of Sussex reporting a late exploit done by him upon the houses of Lords Herries and Maxwell and certain others, that in case any question shall be moved thereof he may make such answer as he shall think expedient for the justification of Her Majesty's and her ministers' proceedings in this case.—Rycote House, 7 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 7. **1239.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Is sorry that some do not allow his late journey into Scotland, but seeing that the Queen and Cecil do allow thereof, he trusts that the disallowing of others will soon be overblown. Toleration and putting over of time serves their turn who would seek foreign aid for their relief. The time they have long expected is now come, which is to see foreign princes at quiet. Lord Seton and Lethington's brother are already gone into Flanders, and some person of credit is to be sent from the convention in the north parts into France. If Her Majesty does indeed mean to compound with the Queen of Scots, doubts not but that it shall be so foreseen that both their intentions be not

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made frustrate by the ill dealings of some in Scotland and strangers against both their wills be brought in.—Warkworth, 7 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2¼.

Sept. 7. 1240. The QUEEN to LORD SCROPE.

Takes his doings in very acceptable part, and desires him to thank, in her behalf, such gentlemen of the West Borders as have served under him.

Draft. Endd.: 7 Sept. P. ½.

Sept. 7. 1241. The EARL OF LENNOX to the QUEEN.

There is certain expectation of a foreign force to be sent by the Duke of Alva and landed in Angus. They are looked for by the adversaries to be here within fifteen days. Prays that her lieutenant in the north may have commandment to enter Scotland as soon as ever they land or approach the coast.—Edinburgh, 7 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Sept. 1242. AFFAIRS on the BORDERS.

A list of six articles providing for the redress of injuries and the maintenance of future quiet on the Borders.

Endd.: Sept. 1570, devised by the Earl of Sussex. P. 1.

Sept. 7. 1243. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Prays him to further the petition for assistance contained in his letter to the Queen of England by all means he can.—Edinburgh, 7 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅓.

Sept. 8. 1244. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has recived letters from Scotland, informing him of a convention of the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party to give answer to Lord Livingstone and the strangers who came with John Hamilton, also of the departure of Lord Seton and the Countess of Northumberland for Flanders, and the expected arrival of a Spanish force. Huntly has made proclamation that all men should be ready to withstand their old enemies of England who were coming to besiege the castle of Edinburgh. In order to take away occasion of delay, he has written very earnestly to procure a safe conduct for Livingstone to return by the nearest way.—Warkworth, 8 August 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. 9. 1245. JOHN STURMIUS to CECIL.

Sends him the commencement of his history, which he fears may not satisfy him. Has shown it to Count John of Emden, who will, if necessary, explain any matter to the Queen.—Strasbourg, 9 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1.

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Sept. 9. **1246.** JOHN STURMIUS to CECIL.

Excuses himself for not having entrusted his history to Alessandro Citolini, as Aristotle says that those things are the most pleasant to know which men keep to themselves, or at most impart to a few intimate friends. Has sent the beginning to Cecil.—Strasbourg, 9 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 2.

Sept. 10. **1247.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Forwards herewith a packet of letters, and the copy of one which he has received from the Regent of Scotland.—Warkworth, 10 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 7. **1248.** *The Earl of Lennox to the Earl of Sussex.*

To the same effect as his letters of this date to the Queen of England and Cecil, informing him of the expected arrival of Spanish forces in Scotland, and praying him to be a means with the Queen to procure her aid and comfort.—Edinburgh, 7 Sept. 1570.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

Sept. 10. **1249.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

1. Lord Herries has promised for himself and friends to forbear from henceforth to receive her rebels, to be against all such as would bring in strangers, and employ his will and power in her service, "so it seems that this little chastisement has brought him to know himself." He seems to stand in great fear of two matters, the one that the Regent will come upon him with force, and compel him to submit to the King; the other, that strangers if they come will deal hardly with him, in respect whereof he desires, to know her pleasure for his maintenance. Though he gives little trust to all his nation Sussex believes that he will keep his promise.

2. He has been always the uprightest man in Scotland for all judicial causes upon the Borders.—Warkworth, 10 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1.

Sept. 5. **1250.** *Lord Herries to the Earl of Sussex.*

Understands that the cause wherefore they have lately at his hands such great scaith and trouble is for receiving the Queen of England's rebels. Assures him that he was constrained upon courtesy being sought to his house to give some gentlemen of them for a right short time part of his meat. Promises not only to refuse the resetting of those with whom the Queen may be offended, but will do nothing wittingly that may offend her. Excuses his subscribing the writing, desiring the support of France, to which he was constrained by the injuries of the opposite party. Promises to maintain what appointment may be made between the Queens of England and Scotland.—Terregles, 5 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

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Sept. 11. 1251. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL. •

Mons. Virac, who was sent from the French King to the Lords who convened at Linlithgow, is returned to Scotland and landed at Dumbarton with twenty-eight persons. Desires him to send him a note of the articles of the peace concluded in France.—Warkworth, 11 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

Sept. 12. 1252. The LAIRD OF BARGANY to LENNOX.

Has been advertised of the peace concluded in France; that the Duke of Norfolk is set at liberty; that there was a treaty betwixt the Queens of England and Scotland for the latter's liberty, whereof was good assurance; that the Duke of Alva was upon the sea with a great army, and that the Queen of England had set out twenty-eight ships. Looks for remedy at his hands touching the Earl of Cassilis' handling of the Abbot of Crosraguel.—Bargany, 12 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. P. 1.

Sept. 14. 1253. HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

1. The Emperor sent for him on the 12th inst. by Frederic Preynar, whom he accompanied to his presence, where, in his privy chamber alone he received the Queen's letters, and gave him the hearing of his message. The Emperor thanked the Queen for the good respect she bore to him and his house, and for showing so much benevolence to the Queen of Spain, and with many courteous and friendly words made demonstrations of his zeal towards her. Cobham having declared the causes which moved Her Majesty to stay her answer to his and the Archduke's demands, required of the Emperor that he might understand whether the Archduke was free and remained of the same mind towards the Queen as before he had shown himself, letting him know the causes which moved her to have this matter propounded.

2. The Emperor affirmed that his brother was free, but that as he had had no conference with him since Sussex left concerning the cause of marriage he did not know how he was disposed. As the Emperor seemed to make this doubt he stayed likewise to deliver the Queen's answer. The Archduke is at Neustadt to fly the great plague, which is in Vienna. The Emperor has moved to have a law that no soldiers should be levied in the empire without his licence, which the temporality have utterly denied. His request to have a strong place to lay in munitions for the empire has also been rejected. The Protestant princes have agreed to send ambassadors to the French King to commend this peace made, and to wish him to continue it, but the spiritual lords will not intermeddle. The Archduke Ferdinand will, about the 24th inst., accompany the Emperor's daughter towards the King of France. The Palgrave's and Duke Julius of Brunswick's Ambassadors have been with him to offer courtesy for the amity's sake which

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their Princes have with the Queen. Finds all things very extreme dear.—Spires, 14 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 15. **1254.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

Sends copies of writings which he has received from the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party, together with his answer. Desires to know her pleasure as to how he and the English wardens shall proceed at their meeting with the Earl of Morton. Also as to whether he shall permit the messenger of Lord Livingston and Lethington to pass to and return from the Queen of Scots.—Warkworth, 15 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 3. **1255.** *Agreement between the Duke of Chatelherault, Huntly, and Argyle, and the Earl of Sussex.*

Promise to abstain from all arms and hostility, to abandon the Queen of England's rebels, not to receive any foreign aid into Scotland, and not to attempt any innovation in the government for the space of two months, providing Sussex will procure the opposite party to observe similar conditions, and that the treaty between the Queens of Scotland and England may proceed directly without drift of time.—Straith Tay, 3 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

Sept. 14. **1256.** *Counter Agreement by the Earl of Sussex.*

Promises the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyle that he will use all means to procure an abstinence from hostility by the opposite party and the fulfilment of the other requests in their writing, provided they will on their part observe the conditions contained therein.—Warkworth, 14 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Enclosure.

Sept. 7. **1257.** *Maitland of Lethington to the Earl of Sussex.*

Has procured the subscriptions and seals of the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earls of Huntly and Argyle to the articles mentioned in Sussex's letter of July 4th, in such a plain form as he trusts shall satisfy him, which he sends herewith, and desires a reciproque answer on his part.—Blair Athol, 7 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Enclosure.

Sept. 14. **1258.** *The Earl of Sussex to Maitland of Lethington.*

Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and the articles subscribed by Chatelherault and the others, and sends another writing signed and sealed by himself. The bearer will declare certain things wherein he is unsatisfied. Has written asking that Lord Livingstone might have audience with the Regent

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and others of that party in case he may require it.—Warkworth, 14 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Enclosure. P. 1.

Sept. 15. **1259.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has sent copies of certain articles and letters to Her Majesty. The Regent has sent him certain letters taken on Moon, which he forwards. Has seen a copy of a letter from the Countess of Athol to the Queen of Scots, wherein great blame is laid on him for keeping the passages so straight that no letters can pass.—Warkworth, 15 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 16. **1260.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to RANDOLPH.

Sends him a copy of the articles which he is to get signed by the Regent and Lords of the King's party. Conceives that they will be very unwilling to yield to these matters at present because they have the forehand, but they must remember that all which they have has been brought to them by the Queen's countenance. They may rest assured that the Queen will not consent to do anything wherein their King's and their own surety is not provided for. It will satisfy if the writing is signed by the Regent and the Earls of Mar and Morton, and that they promise for the rest.—Warkworth, 16 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 16. **1261.** THOS. RANDOLPH to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Notwithstanding the three lieutenants' promises and subscriptions which he has received, they practise daily for the coming in of strangers. They have indeed put the rebels from them, but have sent them into Flanders to work more mischief than if they had remained where they were. The Earl of Athol has assured the Regent that he will remain at the King's obedience, and Lord Boyd is thought to be of the same mind. Gives the names of a number of noblemen who are making means through their friends to be reconciled with the Regent. Lethington would fain be out of the country and Grange is coming in. Ferniehurst, Buccleugh, and many others have offered their obedience. There has secret knowledge come to the Regent from his wife that the Queen has promised to send commissioners to the Scottish Queen to end all matters between them, which, when it is known to others, will make a good number start back. The Hamiltons and the two strangers are departed. The sounding of the havens is most assured, whereupon the bruit rose of the Spaniards coming, though few men have any will of them. The Lords of the late convention were never in their lives so near a shrewd bargain as when they met at the Garth, where a company assembled of the King's friends, who minded to have cut all their throats had it not been stayed by the Earl of Athol. Would fain give himself to some other occupation somewhat more com-

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mendable than this art of his is now esteemed. Within two days a servant of the Lord Deputy of Ireland was here dispatched to entertain Donald Gorm in the Queen's service against the Earl of Argyle.—Edinburgh, 16 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Signed. Endd. Pp. 3¼.

Sept. 16. **1262.** The EARL OF LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has instructed his wife with such things as falls out here touching the estate and weal of the young King, to whom he begs she will grant favourable audience.—Edinburgh, 16 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 16. **1263.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Trusts that he will still continue that good instrument for the entertainment of amity betwixt the two realms as he has always declared himself. Is sorry for his man Moon's lewd and corrupt dealing.—Edinburgh, 16 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 16. **1264.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the EARL OF LENNOX and others.

1. Has received a promise from the Duke of Chatelherault and his party to cease from arms; to abandon the Queen of England's rebels, to receive no foreign forces, and to innovate nothing in the government of Scotland for the space of two months; and has promised himself to keep peace in Scotland for the same time.

2. Desires them to subscribe and seal a writing wherein they will promise to perform what belongs to their part.—Warkworth, 16 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 16. **1265.** The EARL OF LENNOX to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Understands that the Queen of England intends to enter into accord with the mother of the King here, and to that end will shortly direct her commissioners towards her. Leaves to his consideration what surety the Queen would have by such an accord. Though the adversaries frankly agree to the establishing his regiment, yet do they travail to have him called again into England. Earnestly prays him to let Her Highness understand the inconveniences, which this treaty and accord in this sort to proceed, may breed as well towards her own estate as to the King of Scots and those obedient to him.—Edinburgh, 16 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 16. **1266.** The EARL to the COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Until he can send a messenger instructed sufficiently she must sustain a part of his burden, to use the place of a solicitor and agent as well in delivering his letters to the Queen and the Lords, as also in declaration of such things as

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are contained in the memoir and notes herewith enclosed. Sends also two letters in cipher by Lethington, and apprehended with John Moon, which she is to deliver to Mr. Secretary.—Edinburgh, 16 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. P. 1.

Sept. 17. **1267.** HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

The Emperor sent for him on the 16th, at which time he made relation to him of Her Highness's proceedings in the arrests of late made of the ships and merchandise of her subjects by the Duke of Alva by the provocation of King Philip's Ambassador in England. Complained also of the Pope's bull, which was delivered from the Ambassador to a dissolute subject of Her Highness, to have it publicly set up in London. Further, he declared against the insolent pride of the Bishop of Rome, who had given out such a writing against a Christian princess, and that this being tolerated his detestable pride might aspire to trouble with his poison the state of the greatest potentate in Christendom. The Emperor said that he misliked the Ambassador's dealings, promising herewith to advertise King Philip by the next messenger. At his being at Prague he had seen a copy of the Pope's bull, and showing himself discontented therewith to the Nuncio was advertised that the Pope meant to call it in. The Emperor used sharp words against the Pope, affirming that it would never be well with the clergy until they lived as the apostles did, concluding that if he would march to Rome, he knew where to have companions. The princes of Germany have put him in remembrance that his right and ancient seat was at Rome, where they would place him. The Emperor likes well these offers, but the hope to have his eldest son marry King Philip's daughter draws him another way as yet. On the 1st Oct. the Archduke Ferdinand does by procuration the ceremony of the marriage of the King of France with the Princess Elizabeth. Gives the names of the Ambassadors of the different Princes of Europe at present resident at the Emperor's Court. There is one from Venice to persuade the Emperor to break the peace with the Turk.—Spire, 17 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

Sept. 17. **1268.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Thinks that the West and Middle Borders are quite strong enough to defend themselves without any further charge to the Queen, but recommends that an extra force of 200 light horse and 300 footmen should be kept at Berwick. If Her Majesty would give the King's party some secret aid of money to enable them to pay 400 or 500 soldiers of their own they will be able to keep under the Queen of Scots' party if they receive no foreign aid.—Warkworth, 17 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 17. **1269.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

To the same effect as his letter to Leicester of this date. Forwards copies of letters.—Warkworth, 17 Sept. 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Sept. 18. **1270.** LIST of the NOBILITY of SCOTLAND.

List of the Scottish nobility adhering respectively to the King and the Queen's parties, with their matrimonial alliances.
Endd. Broadside.

1271. A similar list with notes by Cecil.

Endd. P. 1.

1272. A similar list.

Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 19. **1273.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Requires him to secretly move the Lords of the King of Scots' party to advertise her what they shall think requisite for her to deal in on behalf of the King and themselves, and to let them know that having been importunately pressed by other princes she has at length sent two of her Privy Council to the Queen of Scots with commission to deal with her in such matters as may tend to bring about quietness betwixt her and her son, but that she will make no end with her except good provision be made both for the person of the young King and all who adhere to him.

Draft partly in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Sept. 19. **1274.** HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

As yet the answer has not come from the Archduke Charles. The Estates of the Empire have granted to the Emperor 1,600,000 golden guilders to be paid by equal proportions in four years. They have also agreed that Duke Hans Frederic of Saxony's children shall be restored to their father's dignity and lands. The merchants of Antwerp were arrested at Frankford for certain sums of money which a count of Germany and others had lent the town of Antwerp. A broker of Antwerp sought to borrow for Her Majesty 200,000 dollars at the mart. The Emperor has complained to the Estates that the Pope was privy to all the counsels which passed at this Diet. They have answered that he may remedy the matter if he would suffer no substitute of any foreign prince or bishop to be amongst them. The Emperor practises to match his niece with the Vaivode, and so win him from the Turk. He has also travailed to win the King of Poland, and the lords of those countries, whereby he may in time procure to have in time one of his sons elected King. Archiepiscopus Magdeburgensis, son and heir to the Marquis of Brandenburg, has agreed with his chapter, and the noblemen

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have also assented that he should take a wife.—Spire, 19 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Sept. 19. 1275. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The Queen Mother has requested Mr. Walsingham to stay his departure till the King's coming to Paris. The camps are wholly disbanded, the reiters being departed out of the realm. The princes being gone with certain troops towards Rochelle the King has appointed in manner of convoy to accompany them M. de Monstreuil. The Premier Esquier has returned from the Queen of Navarre, being much satisfied with her proceedings. Angoulesme is quit of the Huguenot garrison, but those in other towns still remain. The Duke of Guise and the Princess of Porcien shall be married on the last of this month with great solemnity. The King allows for his part of the revels 16,000 crowns. On Saturday next the Count de Retz departs with charge to bring the Emperor's daughter to the frontiers.—Paris, 19 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 20. 1276. DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Understanding that Mr. Henry Cobham was at Spire, he introduced to him the councillors of the electors and the other princes, in order that by conferring with them he might the more fully understand how matters proceeded, and also that thereby the friendship between Her Majesty and the Protestant Princes of Germany might be strengthened. At the Diet the Emperor's proposition that no soldiers should be levied in Germany for the service of any foreign prince without his permission was rejected, but it was agreed that the commanders of levies should be responsible for any damage done by their soldiers, and should also inform him for whose service they were intended. They also refused to raise a force of 1,500 horse to be used against any rebellious subject of the Empire; nor would they agree to build an arsenal for the warlike stores and artillery of the Empire. To the third demand of the Emperor for 2,000,000 gold crowns for the Turkish wars, there was only granted in all 840,000 crowns, to be paid during four years. At the intercession of certain of the princes the Emperor has agreed to the restitution to their dignity of the heirs of Duke John Frederic of Saxony. Heavy complaints have been made to the Estates of the great cruelty used by the Duke of Alva.

2. P.S.—Desires him to show favour to his son who is in the household of the Cardinal of Chatillon, and hopes that when he has sufficiently mastered the French tongue he may succeed him in the Queen's service.—Frankford, 20 Sept. 1570. *Signed: Quem Nosti.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 3.

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Sept. 20. 1277. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Forwards a letter which he has received from Randolph. As the Regent seems to have good will to proceed with diligence in the border causes he desires with speed to know Her Majesty's pleasure herein.—Warkworth, 20 Sept. 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Sept. 19. 1278. *Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

Yesternight there arrived here the Justice Clerk and Mr. Archibald, who have spoken very much of the honour received at his Lordship's hands and favourable answers given to their causes. They mind out of hand to resolve upon the time of meeting. Hears no further of Virac's message than that there is a compaction between Lord Fleming and the Grand Prior of France to deliver the castle into his hands. He has brought bullets for divers sorts of pieces and other provision. One of the vessels that came with him has gone herring fishing.—Edinburgh, 19 Sept. 1570.

Copy. P. ⅔. Enclosure.

Sept. 20. 1279. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Randolph has written for money, for which he desires that he may have a warrant. He has already had by way of loan 330*l.*, which he writes has not borne half his expenses. His petition is to have 53*s* 4*d.* per diem.—Berwick, 20 Sept. 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Sept. 20. 1280. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Approves of his articles for orders for the Border causes. Orders him to dissolve the half of her extraordinary bands as soon as he possibly can.

Draft, with corrections by Cecil. Endd.: 20 Sept. 1570. P. 1.

Sept. 20. 1281. CHARGES for the ARMY in the NORTH.

A note of the daily pay of 550 light horsemen, amounting to 40*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and that of 280 lances and 20 "double pystem-lats," amounting to 36*l.* 18*s.* The light horsemen had 16*d.*, the lances 18*d.*, and the double pistoliers 3*s.* per diem each.

Endd. P. ⅔.

Sept. 21. 1282. The DUKE OF ANJOU to the ELECTOR PALATINE of SAXONY and others.

Informs them of the publication of the Edict of Pacification.—Paris, 21 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

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Sept. 21. **1283.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the ELECTOR PALATINE of SAXONY and others.

Thinks that they will be glad to know of the Edict for the pacification of the troubles in France, which she promises to see strictly carried out. Thanks them for the friendship which they have always manifested towards her son and his realm.—Paris, 21 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 23. **1284.** HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

Understands by his letter of the 9th inst. that Her Majesty would have had him retain in his hands or else burnt the Archduke's letter. Could not refuse to deliver the same to the Emperor at his demanding it, the rather that Her Majesty willed him to follow the Emperor's direction in the delivery of the said letter.—Spire, 23 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Sept. 23. **1285.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The state here is very quiet, where all strife and old grudges seem utterly buried, and men live in good hope of the continuance thereof, since the occasioner of all the troubles in this realm is out of credit, and neither haunts the court or council. On the 18th inst. there departed hence towards Scotland sundry of the King's guard of Scotchmen, whom he thinks are gone to give some comfort to the Queen's faction. Gives their names. Sends Robert Huggins' letter, and advertises him of certain news which he has received from Germany, being the same as is contained in his letter to the Queen of the 22nd inst. The preparations in Brittany still increase under pretext to salute the Queen of Spain in passing that coast.—Paris, 23 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Sept. 23. **1286.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF LENNOX.

Licenses him to remain in Scotland as long as it shall seem to him convenient, except she shall find any reasonable cause for her service to send for him.

Draft partly in Cecil's writing. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 24. **1287.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The King's side have resolved to send the Justice Clerk to confer with him, who is a man of good capacity and tractable. Acknowledges receipt of letters.—Warkworth, 24 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 25. **1288.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Has been informed by the Queen of Scots how the Duke of Chatelherault and the others have subscribed the articles

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required by him, and are agreed to send two of their number to her, for which purpose she has granted a safe conduct. Directs him to use good means to impart these things to the Earl of Lennox and his party, and move them to observe the articles. If the Queen of Scots shall not refuse reasonable conditions she sees not how with honour and reason she can continue her in restraint. Would have the King's party have regard how and with what favourable conditions she may provide for their surety. Promises to provide for them with as great care as for herself. Whereas the Earl of Lennox has summoned a Parliament against the midst of October, she is required to have the same stayed, and therefore wishes they might be induced to prorogue it whilst her treaty shall continue with the Queen of Scots.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Sept. 26. 1289. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

If his business cannot be deferred he may make his repair hither at such time as his suit is to do, upon condition that in case occasion should arise he will be ready to return to his charge at once. If he can defer it until the beginning of next term he may take his liberty for his abode here for one month's space.—Reading, 26 Sept. 1570.

Draft. Add. Endd. P. 2½.

Sept. 27. 1290. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

According to her directions he has been to the French King and denied that she had any intention of using her navy to surprise Calais or do any other exploit to his prejudice. Has received a letter out of Spain from Robert Huggins, who gives him to understand that the wars in Grenada are in a more perilous state for the King of Spain than aforetime they have been. Though the Spaniards be accounted fine and full of policy yet the barbarous Moors have gone beyond them, for feigning peace they have caused great numbers of unprofitable persons which were in the camp to submit themselves, and have gathered in sufficient harvest to maintain themselves one year more at least. They are now in number 35,000, as able and valiant men as may be found; so that though King Philip has a malicious mind to annoy and encumber her, he has no leisure to prosecute his attempts. The Diet has refused the Emperor's requests for maintaining an army, and not allowing any levy of men without his licence. There be divers of the bishops of Germany who would willingly shake off the Bishop of Rome's yoke, because he now demands a new oath of them. The French King has made an edict that the nobles, gentlemen, and captains about the court shall only be followed by their accustomed companies, and in case of quarrel shall resort for redress to one of the marshals or to the Duke of Anjou.—Paris, 22 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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- 1291.** ROUGH COPY of the ABOVE, with this additional information cancelled.

Hopes that the war with the Turk may long continue, for the Ambassador of Venice declared that if the King of Spain could have peace with the Moriscos, he minded to invade England, and that the Duke of Alva had commission to have in readiness secretly great numbers of Burgundians and other soldiers for that purpose. Further he said that the Duke was the only procurer that the nobles in the north rose. Stukely has come into Spain accompanied with divers gentlemen in very good order, and makes offer to the King about the conquest of Ireland. An Italian also brings letters from sundry noblemen of that country concerning the same. The King has sent Stukely a great chain and money, and a special commission to be furnished of all things that he wants. He is in Albero, a port of Galicia. The Archbishop of Ireland greatly travails herein, and has been heard twice before the Council about these affairs. The Duke of Feria dissuades the King from this enterprise. The like does Don Diego de Guzman, who being asked of the strength of Ireland and Scotland, answered that they were both a beggarly, proud, and traitorous people. There is in Spain a Scotchman named Patricio, who has great conference with the Council, and labours to bring this enterprise to pass. He who gave this advertisement thought it very requisite that in this busy time the Queen should have some sufficient man in the Spanish Court as "unknown" to understand and advertise from time to time of their practices.

Endd. Pp. 3.

- Sept. 28. **1292.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Desires his favour for the bearer, Mr. Stewart. Has sent to Leicester a thing to behold that by Stewart's means came to his hand, whereof Cecil may judge what is meant. Such pretty tokens argue unhappy meanings. Trusts the Queen will provide for them who so imagine and daily practise against her.—Edinburgh, 28 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

- Sept. 28. **1293.** ALONZO FERRABOSCO to CECIL.

Excuses himself for not returning on the plea of not being able to obtain licence from the Pope.—Bologna, 28 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 1½.

- Sept. 28. **1294.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Desires his favour and furtherance for Mr. Archibald Stewart familiar servant to the late Regent, who is going into France to renew his suit for the recovery of his goods which have been seized in that country.—Edinburgh, 28 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Sept 29. 1295. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. On the 26th the Justice Clerk came with instructions from the Regent, the effect of which consisted upon three special parts. The one to show that whatsoever the Queen's party promised by word, their actions in every point were contrary, and that they only used these writings for the winning of time, and were still practising for the coming of foreign force. The second was to declare what hindrance would grow to the King's side by subscribing at this time such a writing as Sussex demanded, for that all the principal men of the realm (the Duke and the Earls of Huntley and Argyle only excepted) and all the loose Borderers had offered submission to the King's obedience, who now all forbear to proceed until they see the end of the treaty. The third was to declare that the Regent without assembling of the nobility of the King's side could not send messengers or write his opinion touching the King's surety, and that he could not well assemble them before the day appointed for the Parliament. After they had a long time conferred upon the particulars of every one of these they accorded upon a writing to be subscribed by the Regent, and that he should send Sussex some secret note of their opinion for the King's safety, which he should deliver to the Queen as his own opinion, and not as theirs. Has given order for the musters, and considered who shall be discharged, and who remain, and will thereupon divide to every warden his portion. Desires to know whether he shall be revoked.—Warkworth, 28 Sept. 1570.

2. P.S.—Has kept this letter back one day to hear if Cecil's journey to the Scottish Queen holds.—29 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Sept. 29. 1296. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

In July last William Ker was sent to Rome, and by the solicitation of the Bishop of Dumblane the Pope has made a divorce between the Queen of Scots and Bothwell, whereby the marriage between her and M. D'Anjou is intended. Chambers, who has been here with certain articles from the Duke of Chatelherault, being upon his return and moving the Queen Mother in behalf of the Queen of Scots; she made answer that the Queen of England had promised to see her restored, but if she delayed the matter that the King would send 3,000 footmen thither. The said Chambers goes into Flanders to confer with the Duke of Alva. The Earls of Westmorland, the Countess of Northumberland, the Lord Seton, and twelve other gentlemen have arrived at Antwerp, where they have received 10,000 crowns for their relief, being the Pope's benevolence. Lord Seton is looked for here.

Copy, unfinished. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 29. 1297. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends similar news about the Queen of Scots' faction as is contained in his letter of this date to the Queen; 1,200 reiters and 3,000 footmen are to be sent into Scotland shortly by the Duke of Alva. The Ambassadors of Scotland and Spain and the Nuncio on the 27th most earnestly solicited the French King for 2,000 harquebussiers and eight cannon. The King has granted Clermont and the county of Cler to the Duke of Brunswick for life. The Count de Retz, who was appointed to fetch the King's wife, is now accounted to be of too mean a condition for that office. The Hamilton who murdered the Regent has declared that there is an enterprise now in hand for the delivery of the Queen of Scots from whence she is.—Paris, 29 Sept. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 30. 1298. ADVICES from ROME.

The Venetians have intelligence that the Turks have landed in Cyprus to the number of 40,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and that their general has returned to Caramania with 160 galleys to bring over reinforcements. The Christian fleet is at Candia, and consists of 190 galleys, besides galeasses and galleons. They have determined to fight the Turks. The Moors in Spain are yet unconquered.—Rome, 30 Sept.

Endd. Lat. P. ½.

Sept. 1299. ADVERTISEMENTS from FRANCE.

Measures taken for the execution of the Edict of Pacification. The King having been persuaded to release the Duke of Lorraine of his fealty for the Duchy of Bar, and Morvilliers, the keeper of the seal, saying that he would not be an instrument to divide from the crown of France any principality, the seals have been given to Birago, an Italian. The King has taxed his nobility a twelfth part of their goods towards the discharge of his debts, which will not be consented to. The garrisons of Poitou are not wholly discharged. The King hastens his entry, thereby to disperse his nobility for fear of practice. Count Galliazo, general of the Italian infantry in France, is imprisoned at Rome by the Pope. It is set down by the King and his Council to discharge 120 companies of horsemen and twenty ensigns of footmen.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

[Sept.] 1300. CASE of ARCHIBALD STEWART.

Shows how large sums are owing by William Aikman to Stewart's wife as executrix of her late husband, a burgher of Edinburgh, and desires that he may be made to give an account and reckoning thereof.

Pp. 1½.

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Oct. 1. **1301.** ADVICES from ITALY.

It is thought that the German Empire will shortly possess no authority in Italy. The Pope has sent to the French King about Avignon. The Turks have overrun all Cyprus, and only the fortified places hold out against them. The plague rages in the Venetian fleet, by which they have already lost more than 10,000 men, so that there is small hope of anything of importance being done by them this year.—1 Oct. 1570.

Endd. Lat. P. ¾.

Oct. 1. **1302.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

The bearer, William Panton, a servant of the Bishop of Ross, has required a passport to go to his master, and denies that he has any letters or directions for him.—Alnwick, 1 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Oct. 2. **1303.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Hearing that he is one of those who are appointed to go to the Queen of Scots, can do no less than let him know the state of the country. One of the articles accorded to by the adversaries is already violated, where it is accorded that there shall be no innovation in the government of Scotland different from the state wherein it was at the death of the late Regent, and therefore he desires that they may be reduced to the like obedience to the King's authority as they then were at.—Edinburgh, 2 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 2. **1304.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

As many as are at the King's obedience are in great perplexity, and some other that are lately come to the same wish that they had not been so hasty. Assures him that the lion of Scotland looks to be lord of all, good testimony whereof he shall see by that which he has sent to the Earl of Leicester by Archibald Stewart. If it be their hap to have the lion of England so to be clawed by the pole lying at that Queen's foot, as he shall see in a token sent unto her with an inscription under the same, and the rose and the thistle knit in one, it may be too well said that they have over long nourished so cruel a beast that will devour the whole estate. No way to mischief will be left unattempted, so long as that lion has liberty to rage, and so many wicked whelps that long time have gaped for that game, that lately they thought to have had in their claws.—Edinburgh, 2 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 4. **1305.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. Sends a copy of a writing subscribed by the Earl of Lennox, for ceasing from arms. This morning Stewart, a servant of the said Earl, passed.

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2. P.S.—Will discharge all the army, save 1,300 men.—
Alnwick, 4 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Sept. 30. **1306.** *Agreement by the Earl of Lennox with the Earl of Sussex.*

Promises to abstain from all hostility and from receiving aid from beyond the sea for the space of two months, provided his adversaries observe the conditions subscribed to by them and forbear making any innovation in the government of the country.—Edinburgh, 30 Sept. 1570.

Copy. Pp. 1¼. Enclosure.

Oct. 4. **1307.** FORCES on the BORDERS.

List of the captains of 150 lances, 350 light horse, and 800 footmen, stationed on the Borders.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 5. **1308.** JUSTIFICATION of GIOVANNI ANDREA DORIA.

Justifies his conduct in not fighting the Turkish fleet, partly on account of the weakness of the Venetian armada, both in soldiers and galley-slaves, and partly on account of the tempestuous weather. Gives a long account of the transactions between himself and the Venetian Admiral.—Candia, 5 Oct. 1570.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 8¼.

Oct. 6. **1309.** MINUTE.

Copy of another document relating apparently to the navigation between Flanders and Spain.

Copy. Endd.: 6 Oct. 1570. Span. P. ¾.

Oct. 6. **1310.** MINUTE.

Minute of a document relating apparently to the navigation between Flanders and Spain.

Endd.: 6 Oct. 1570. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 6. **1311.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has received his letter by the bearer, Mr. Grey, his servant. Is sorry to see the present state of the Borders, where his and his brothers' living lie, being so spoiled and wasted that without the Queen gives them some maintenance for a time, they will not be able to inhabit their lands.—Alnwick, 6 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

Oct. 6. **1312.** PARLIAMENT of ROUEN.

Enregistration of certain letters patent for the imposition of new duties, and amongst others on English cloth.—Rouen, 6 Oct. 1570.

Written on parchment. Endd. Fr. Pp. 14.

1570
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Oct. 7. 1313. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

1. On the 2nd inst. the King sent M. Gondey, who has charge to entertain the ambassadors, to require him not to take it in ill part that he did not invite him to the Duke of Guise's marriage, the occasion being that he mistrusted some difference would arise betwixt him and the Ambassador of Spain for the antecedence, and also considering the alliance and proximity of blood that they of the house of Guise had with the Queen of Scots. He promised not only to invite him to his own marriage, but that he should hold such rank as appertained to him as the Queen's ambassador. Norris replied that in this or anything which did not touch the honour of the Queen, he was ready to obey him. Two other ambassadors, for similar reasons, were also required to be absent. The Duke of Nevers, making a great banquet for the Duke of Guise, also wrote to excuse that he had not invited him.

2. On the 5th the Ambassador of Scotland sent to him for a passport for Patrick Home, who is sent to impart something to the Queen of Scots. Such of the religion as fled into England, shall not be received into any of the frontier towns, as Calais or Boulogne. The Count de Retz has departed to conduct the King's wife to the frontiers of France, where she shall be received by the Duke D'Anjou. Desires to know what order he shall keep touching the antecedence with Spain. If the Queen of Scots depart from England, it is determined that she shall marry the Duke D'Anjou. The King has sent from hence about thirty carts laden with munition to Amiens, besides twelve companies of Strozzi's and Guaz regiments are to march that way. Mistrusts that this preparation is to aid the Queen of Scots' faction.—Paris, 7 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

1314. Copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Oct. 7. 1315. ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Rome, dated 30 Sept., and from Venice 7 Oct., of the meeting of the allied Christian fleet at Candia, on the 29th Sept., to the number of 190 galleys, and their intention of proceeding to the relief of Cyprus.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

Oct. 7. 1316. ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Candia of the 5th Oct., of the junction of the allied Christian fleet, which numbers 200 galleys, besides galleasses and ships. From Rome, 7 Oct. Inquisition in Spain. Imprisonment of the head of the heretics in Savoy.

Endd. Ital. and Lat. Pp. 2¼.

Oct. 8. 1317. The EARL OF LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has, according to the Earl of Sussex's request, conferred with Randolph, and communicated his answer to Sussex and

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others, in writing, which he begs her to receive from their hands.—Edinburgh, 8 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 8. **1318.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Sends his answers to Randolph's communication.—Edinburgh, 8 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 8. **1319.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to the EARL OF LENNOX.

Understands that he has of late made processes against Lethington and others that acknowledge obedience to the Queen of Scots, to appear before him and underlie the law, for default wherein he has put them to the horn. Requires him to forbear any such action during the treaty, for he can put no difference whether he molests them by violence and force of arms, or by process and extremity of law.—Alnwick, 8 Oct. 1570.

Copy. P. ¾.

Oct. 8. **1320.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to RANDOLPH.

Hears that Lethington is put to the horn, which does not accord with good faith. Desires him to deal earnestly with them to perform the contents of the articles, otherwise he will discharge himself of the dishonour, and revoke his writing.—Alnwick, 8 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 8. **1321.** ADVICES from VENICE.

Account of the preparations made by the different Christian powers, for the relief of Famagusta.—Venice, 8 Oct. 1570.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 8. **1322.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends a copy of the requests of the deputies of the Princes of Navarre and Condé, together with the King's answers. Yesterday he understood from the Viscount De Rohan that there is a complot devised, from whence the Queen of Scots now is, and continued along to the sea, that if she may have any liberty she shall be taken by force of Englishmen and conveyed into Flanders. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure touching the antecedence with Spain.—Paris, 8 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

[Oct.] **1323.** *Petition of the Deputies of the Reformed Religion.*

Thirty articles complaining of infractions of the Edict of Pacification, and desiring that they may be redressed, with the King's answers in the margin.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 7¼. Enclosure.

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Oct. 8 **1324.** PETER RAMUS to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.
and 22.

Reminds him of the friendship which existed between them nearly thirty-five years ago. Now, however, the malicious will declare that not only is he deprived by the Cardinal of his professorship but of all other rewards and fruits of his former studies. Implores him not to cause the end of their lives to be so different from the commencement.—Paris, 8 Id. Oct. 1570.

Peter Ramus to the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Is obliged to write as he cannot come to him safely. Defends himself from the charge of ingratitude for his former benefits, and also from that of hastily changing his religion. Although obliged to fly for his safety he never took up arms. Expresses his hope for the Cardinal's conversion.—11 Cal. Nov. 1570.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 9. **1325.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Lethington and others who profess obedience to the Queen of Scots be grieved that the Regent proceeds against them by extremity of law, whereof Sussex has written to the Regent. The wise of the King's side mistrust their declination, and the Earl of Morton is much appalled. Some would gladly that the Queen and her son might conjoin in the government. The weather grows extreme, and the chimnies of this house and Warkworth will suffer no fire. Thinks that good quiet will continue on the Borders, saving for some of the stealers of Scotland, against whom there is good provision made and warning given that if any be taken with the act he shall be hanged presently. Randolph is very desirous to return.—Alnwick, 9 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **1326.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends the copy of a letter from the Earl of Lennox. Randolph writes that the Justice Clerk never made any declaration to the Regent of any note to be sent to Sussex, at which he marvels. He also writes that certain noblemen have submitted, or promised to do so, to the King's authority. The Regent desires money to pay his soldiers, to which he has answered that he dares not deliver money during the cessation of arms, except he have special commandment from the Queen. It seems that the Queen is resolved to restore the Queen of Scots, and therefore he will not "cast bones" by his actions, but will only follow such directions as he may receive. Sends a copy of Moon's examination. — Alnwick, 10 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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Oct. 8. 1327. *The Earl of Lennox's Answer to Randolph.*

Declares that the articles subscribed by the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyle are captious and void of true meaning, only binding themselves, and gives instances of outrages committed by their followers, and complains that they receive greater disadvantage than they would in a state of plain hostility; also that the other side do not observe the article for not making any innovation in the government. Is preparing some to repair to the Queen. Promises that at the intended Parliament nothing shall be done against the persons of any who pretend obedience to the Queen of Scots.—Edinburgh, 8 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Pp. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$. Enclosure.

Oct. 11. 1328. *Confession of John Moon.*

Examined in the presence of Master George Buchanan and others, he at first on his knees forsook the mercy of God and the world if he could tell a jot more than he had already shown in his former depositions, but being "put to pains," confessed that he had concealed certain matters committed to him by Lady Lennox, to be declared to her husband at Andrew Abercrombie's persuasion, "desiring him to hinder nothing that might hinder the Queen of Scots' cause," who promised him that when the Queen came to the kingdom, he should receive 150 crowns a year.

After "further pains," he declared that Thomas Bishop was the first trafficker betwixt the Bishop of Ross and him, and afterwards Thomas Cobham, and that the first speaking was in the Tower. Also that Thomas Cobham promised him 1,000 crowns, and that the packet delivered to him by Robson was for money to come out of Scotland, which packet he was to take to Master Alexander Leslie, or to any of them, which he delivered to Andrew Abercrombie. Robson also told him that the Queen of Scots had written to the Bishop of Ross, being then in court with a letter for Lady Lennox, desiring him to travail to make "aggreance" betwixt them. "The cause why he desired Patrick Macaulay to hide the letters was, that he suspected they were matters of importance of my Lord's adversaries, and answer to the last letters of theirs he brought forth of England, which he received from Robson."—Doune, 4 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. P. 1. Enclosure.

Oct. 10. 1329. *The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.*

Has written to the Regent to ask for free passage for Robinson, sent by the Queen of Scots to visit her son. Has written to Lethington that the Queen had granted passport to two noblemen of the Queen of Scots' party, to repair to her, and that he would procure a safe-conduct for them from the

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Regent to pass through Edinburgh.—Alnwick, 10 Oct. 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Oct. 11. 1330. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Encloses a brief of the charges for the army till the end of September. Received of the 9,000*l.* sent by Freville but 8,780*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Desires that one of his own folk may have the bringing down of such money as may be hereafter appointed who will not be so chargeable to Her Majesty.—Berwick, 11 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 13. 1331. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has taken of the bearer, Hugh Snell, merchant of Berwick, 850*l.*, which he desires may be repaid.—Berwick, 13 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 13. 1332. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Commends the bearer, Captain Powerlette [Poulett], who is now discharged for the good governance of his band of light horsemen.—Alnwick, 13 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

[Oct. 13.] 1333. PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND.

List of the Lords and others of the King of Scots' side who were assembled in Parliament 13 Oct. 1572.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 15. 1334. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Understanding that of late there was a motion made by the Regent for a yearly pension, as was promised to the late Regent, and that the promise should be verified by the report of Nicholas Elphinstone, Elphinstone denies that any such promise was ever made to him. Divers since the Regent's death, either to cover their own doings or to advance their cause, have sought to make him odious to the world. The universal bruit runs upon three or four persons who subscribed upon a bond promising to concur and assist one another in the late King's death. "This bond was kept in the castle in a little coffer covered with green, and after the apprehension of the Scottish Queen at Carberry Hill, was taken out of the place where it lay by the Laird of Lethington, in presence of Mr. James Balfour, then Clerk of the Register and keeper of the keys were the registers are. This being a thing so notoriously known as well by Mr. James Balfour's own report as testimony of other who have seen the same is utterly denied to be true, and another bond produced which they allege to be it, containing no such matter, at the which, with divers

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other noblemen's hands, the Regent's was also made a long time before the bond of the King's murder] was made, and now say that if it can be proved by any bond that they consented to the King's death, the late Regent is as guilty as they, and for testimony thereof (as Randolph is credibly informed) have sent a bond to be seen in England, which either is some new bond made among themselves, and the late Regent's hand counterfeited at the same (which in some other causes he knows has been done), or the old bond at which his very own hand is containing no such matter." Is loath that after his death his adversaries should abuse him. Is assured himself that he never was participant of the King's death, how maliciously soever he be burdened therewith.

2. P.S.—For testimony that some in Scotland can counterfeit the late Regent's hand, let it be known who subscribed the warrant shown to Alexander Home that had the custody of the Laird of Lethington, when the Laird of Grange fetched him at 10 p.m. out of David Foster's house in Edinburgh and convoyed him to the Castle, whereof the Regent was not privy until the next day.—Edinburgh, 15 Oct. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 15. 1335. HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

The Emperor has sent word that he has had letters from the Archduke Charles, and that Cobham shall very soon receive his answer. Has procured a copy of the Emperor's letter to the Pope and his answer, so as it now appears that the two powers accord. Count Mansfield, who lately came from the French Admiral, has kissed the Emperor's hand and passed long conference with him privately. Count Swartzenburg, the captain of King Philip's guard, has invited Cobham, and rests much at the Queen's Majesty's devotion. The ambassadors of the Princes Protestant for the zeal their Lords have towards the Queen have invited him at times, and kept him company. The States Protestant find that the much writings of their electors rather breeds contention than edifies, and think rather that the time requires a general unity. Encloses news out of Italy.—Spires, 15 Oct. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 2. 1336. ——— to Cobham.

1. A messenger has been sent to the Pope to announce the pacification in France, and to persuade him to take it in good part.

2. Some hope that there is some premeditated snare for the Huguenots in this peace; and others fear that it may bring about a foreign French war. *Lat.*

3. *Note at the foot in Cobham's hand*: This is a copy of a letter which a man of very good credit in Rome did write. He is driven to show himself in his writing a Papist, yet he is of good religion.

P. ½. Enclosure.

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Oct. 16. 1337. The EARL OF LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has at her request utterly forborne to do anything in this Parliament against the Queen of Scots or any pretending her obedience, but having only ratified his office of regiment, they have prorogued it for all other matters till January next. Has certified the Earl of Sussex of the great harm that the King and those professing his obedience have received through the abstinence, and how the writing subscribed by the Duke and the two Earls is captious and void of true meaning. Desires that there may be an explanation of this writing and a certainty whether those for whom they have promised will be content to be comprehended under their assurance. Also that all goods and ships stayed in France by the Queen of Scots' procurement may be set at liberty, and no impediment [offered] to their trade hereafter ; also that all things innovated in the Government different from the state wherein it was at the death of the late Regent, may be disavowed and annulled by proclamation. Trusts that she will in noways go forward with any treaty to the advantage of the Queen of Scots and her party until they perform that which reason and honour craves to be done on their parts.—Edinburgh, 16 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 16. 1338. ARTICLES sent by LENNOX to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Thirty-four articles containing the things unperformed by the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, and others of their party, of the articles accorded unto by the Earl of Sussex, as also the violations of the promises made, sealed, and subscribed by the said Duke and Earls, for which he solicits answer to every point in particular. With notes of answer to each article in the margin in Cecil's writing.—Edinburgh, 16 Oct. 1570.

Endd. Pp. 7.

Oct. 17. 1339. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Forwards copies of letters and writings which he has received from the Regent of Scotland and Randolph.—Alnwick, 17 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 16. 1340. *The Earl of Lennox to the Earl of Sussex.*

Has received his letter requiring him to forbear all processes against Lethington and others who acknowledge the obedience of the King's mother. Has at several times certified him how the writing subscribed by the Duke and the two Earls is violated, so that he and all professing the King's obedience are in honour and justice discharged of keeping any assurance promised in the writing which he sent to him. Never understood that Lethington acknowledged obedience to the Queen of Scots since the King's coronation, so that it cannot be found against him if he proceeds against him because he did not attend in the office he occupied, and yet no process has

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been laid against him since the subscribing of the said writing by Lennox. Without knowledge of the names of the two noblemen of the Queen's party who are to proceed into England, it might do the King great inconvenience to grant a passport generally, seeing some might pass who are culpable of the murders of the late King and the Regent.—Edinburgh, 16 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

Oct. 16. 1341. *The Earl of Lennox's Answers to Mr. Randolph.*

Answers to propositions communicated to him by Randolph on the part of the Earl of Sussex touching the prorogation of Parliament, the sending of noblemen to the Queen of England, the cessation of arms, and other matters, together with complaints of the bad faith of their adversaries in the observance of their part of the agreement, of a similar effect to that which is contained in his letters to the Queen of England and the Earl of Sussex.

Copy. Endd.: 16 Oct. 1570. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

Oct. 16. 1342. *Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

1. Has received his letters by "famous Jocke the [lyer]," and communicated the contents to the Regent and Council. The Earl of Morton and Alexander Hay came to him from the Council for the better understanding of the Queen's desires, who found very hard matter laid to them, seeing that which was suited for to be done by them tended wholly to the advantage of their enemies, chiefly to the restoring of the Queen to the crown contrary to law and their allegiance, and safety to those who were murderers of her husband and the late Regent. Morton also showed him a letter from the Queen of England to the late Regent, of 10 Sept. 1568, to the effect that if the Queen of Scots should be found guilty of the King's murder that it behoved her to take another course than to satisfy her desire, and was very earnest to know if matters were concluded between the two Queens, or if their Queen should be restored to the government or not. They passed much time neither satisfied with the other, Randolph pointing out how much they owed to the Queen of England, and Morton declaring how willing they were to satisfy her as far as they might.

2. Had further conference with the Regent and other Lords of the King's party, and found great discontent at the restitution of the Queen of Scots, and words full of grief and great tokens of misliking uttered; in effect all [so] amazed and astonished that they do not know what counsel to take. The effect of their answers was as follows:

3. Lethington is not thought to be of the Queen of Scots' party. The passports which are required shall be granted. They can devise no means for surety for the King or themselves, if the Queen be restored to her crown, but rest upon a

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promise made by the Queen of England to the late Regent, thinking her satisfied for the truth of the cause, and that she will give her declaration thereupon. The Parliament is prorogued. Gives the names of those who are chosen to be sent into England. They request Sussex to be a means for Lord Semple to be set at liberty.—Edinburgh, 16 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Enclosure.

Oct. 17. 1343. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

On Sunday last the Queen-Mother having written to him, he repaired to the Court at Equam, where he met the King at his entry going out hunting, who would take no knowledge of any such letter sent, and for want of leisure to answer, desired him to put in writing what he had in charge to say. Wishes to see whether the King's answers in writing will be milder than those he gave by word of mouth, which were both short and sharp.—Paris, 17 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

1344. Draft of part of the above.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 19. 1345. SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

At his audience with the French King at Ecouen, he declared how the Queen's proceeding by treaty with the Queen of Scots had been letted, partly by her own doings and partly by such of her subjects in Scotland to whom she had committed authority, who not only maintained Her Majesty's rebels, but also aided them to make invasions in her realm, so as she could not do otherwise than pursue her rebels and chastise such as aided them. Now finding them content to forbear their evil usage, she is resolved to send two of her Privy Council to understand the mind of the said Queen. He also complained of Virac's arrival at Dumbarton, and of the comfort by him given in the French King's name to such as desire to have small quiet in Scotland, and also of De la Roche's preparations to transport men of war into Ireland. The King answered that he was glad to hear of her good understanding with the Queen of Scots, and declared that De la Roche's forces were intended only to aid the said Queen, and that whoever gave Her Majesty to understand otherwise lied. Encloses a letter which he has received from the French King.—Paris, 19 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

1346. Draft of the above.

Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 17. 1347. Charles IX. to Sir Henry Norris.

Is glad to hear of the Queen of England's favourable intentions towards the Queen of Scots. Admits that he sent Virac with men and munitions for the relief of Dumbarton, which he did because of the ancient alliance between his realm and that of

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Scotland, and also because of his relationship with the Queen of Scotland. Declares that the preparations in Brittany are intended for her assistance.—Ecouen, 17 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. Fr. P. 3. Enclosure.

1348. Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. P. 3.

Oct. 19. **1349.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

The bearer, James Garston, merchant, has advanced him in wares credited to the soldiers and in ready money 400*l.*, for which he has promised him payment in London, and has given him a bill. The estimation of charges which he formerly sent is less by 1,200*l.* than it is indeed. Sends an account of the charge of the army remaining, from the 7th Oct., consisting of 550 horsemen and 800 footmen, at a daily cost of 78*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* Has sent nine fair stones to London for him.—Berwick, 19 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 29. **1350.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Sends letters to be forwarded into France. Desires for a reward for his services that he may come away and not abide the end he sees intended, which will be neither surety to Her Majesty or weal to this country. Sends the confession of a minister who strangled his wife upon a Sunday morning.—Edinburgh, 20 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Oct. 20. **1351.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Finds that these mean not well to England. Doubts that the Queen of Scots being set at liberty will breed England great unquietness, and danger to the Queen's Majesty, if she be not fast bound to the contrary; wherefore under correction he thinks it expedient she were married before she departs thence, lest otherwise she be matched with the Duke of Anjou. Begg that he will have consideration for the payment of 100 crowns lent by him to the Earl of Thomond, and for the rest laid out on those who attended him.—Paris, 20 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Oct. 20. **1352.** OCCURRENCES in FRANCE.

News of events passing in France, all of which is contained in Norris's letters to the Queen and Cecil.

Endd. Pp. 5½.

Oct. 22. **1353.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the EARL OF LEICESTER and CECIL.

The bearer, an Irishman, named Henry, has declared to him that the Earl of Thomond has, notwithstanding the enclosed letter, intention to steal out of England into Ireland. Doubting whether he reports this in hopes of reward or

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moved by duty he sends him to them. Since the departure of his son, Edward Norris, there is an "arrest" made in Paris, that none of the religion shall be readers in any university within the same; whereby Ramus, Mersernes, and other excellent learned men lately returned are likely to lose their livings and be put out of their houses. Also it is defended that no bookseller or printer shall keep in his house or sell any book of the Holy Scriptures, and officers are appointed to search men's houses who have taken away both Bibles and Testaments from their owners. The King and his brothers have gone to Compeigne. Begs them to have his speedy revocation in remembrance.—Paris, 22 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

Oct. 10. 1354. *The Earl of Thomond to Sir Henry Norris.*

Desires that he will further his dispatch in writing to the council, assuring him that in so doing he will further the Queen's most true and faithful subject in heart.—From my poor lodging in Oxford, 10 Oct. *Signed*: Conor Thomond.

P. 1. Enclosure.

Oct. 22. 1355. HENRY COBHAM to CECIL.

This afternoon, in the cathedral church, Charles, the French King, was betrothed to the second daughter of the Emperor, by the name of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, &c., which King's deputy was the Archduke Ferdinando, authorised by a procuration under the King's great seal. The Emperor's preacher made a short exhortation in the praise of marriage; which done, the Emperor and the Empress accompanying their daughter to the altar and the Archduke Ferdinando accompanied by the Count De Retz, the Elector Bishop of Mayence sitting with his mitre in pontificalibus, likewise two other Bishops, of Worms and Spire, with their two suffragans mitred, passed with words and such ceremonies as they use the order of marriage. The Archduke Ferdinando delivered the Queen a ring in the King's name, and the Queen gave likewise the Archduke another ring. This done, the Emperor and Empress embraced their daughter, returning to their seats. The Countess of Aremburg carried up the Queen's train, and lastly the Count De Retz delivered openly to the Queen a letter from the King. Give a list of the names of the principal people who were present, and who afterwards went to a house hard by, where there was dancing and a sumptuous banquet. The Emperor placed him where the Princes, his children, had their several room during the solemnity. The Pope's Nuncio was not present for that the Electors will not give him superior place. The King of Spain's Ambassador would not be there for his strife for the pre-eminence with the French Ambassador. The Venetian Ambassador was absent for company. The other princes, Ambassadors of Italy, came not in respect of the controversy with the Duke of Florence.—Spire, 22 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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Oct. 23. **1356.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Forwards letters. Lord and Lady Hunsdon have been with him these ten or twelve days. He is faithful and true to Her Majesty.—Alnwick, 23 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Oct. 24. **1357.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The edict is so wrested and interpreted that it serves rather for a colour to work trouble to the Protestants than for warrant or assurance to them. Encloses a copy of a supplication of the University of Paris to the King. Ramus has of late been, by force of officers, set out of his house. No redress can be had of the King. Egremont Ratcliffe, Sir John Neville, and Danby have come hither. Ratcliffe being persuaded to seek pardon of the Queen, desperately said he could neither ask nor any ways look for pardon, nor repent his fact being not against her highness nor his country.—Paris, 24 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

1358. Rough draft of portions of the above.

Pp. 1½.

Oct. 8. **1359.** *Petition of the University of Paris.*

Beg that the King will forbid any of the reformed religion from holding any post of authority in the university, also that they may have power to search for and seize all heretical books.

Answer of Charles IX.

Grants the above petition.—Paris, 8 Oct. 1570.

Citation.

Copy of notice of serving a citation on Pierre Ramus, ordering him to quit the College of Presles by Jacques Baston.

Proclamation by Charles IX.

Forbids any of the reformed religion from holding any office or teaching in the University of Paris; and authorises such doctors as may be appointed by the university to search for and seize prohibited books.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 3¼. Enclosure.

Oct. 26. **1360.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Returns the articles sent by the Earl of Lennox. He will find in the margin what she has thought meet to be answered to the same. Sends another writing with a reasonable device for both parties. Has caused the Bishop of Ross to be treated with to procure the release of the Scottish merchants who are stayed in France. Directs him to do his best to continue this abstinence. Desires that the extraordinary bands of soldiers may be utterly discharged. He is to move the Earl

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of Lennox that the sentence of banishment against the old Lady Seton may be forborne.

Draft partly in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 26. 1361. GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.

A declaration how in certain cases it shall be ordered that no innovation be made in the government different to the state wherein the realm of Scotland was at the death of the Earl of Murray.

Draft in Cecil's writing. P. 1.

1362. Another copy, with additions and alterations in Cecil's writing.
P. 1.

[Oct. 26.] 1363. The QUEEN to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Licenses him to repair to Court as soon as he shall have discharged the rest of her army, and sends a letter of recall, which he is to forward to Randolph.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 1570. P. 1.

Oct. 27. 1364. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Refers him for information to the copies of certain letters and other writings which he sends herewith. The Regent will give order for the safe passage of such as shall pass from the Queen of Scots' party. The King's party complain greatly of the stay of their merchants in France, and beseech the Queen of England that she will procure that they may be released. They cannot abide to hear of any surety that can be provided for their King and themselves if ever the Scottish Queen be at liberty; and he will be reputed amongst them a betrayer of the rest who shall be first contented to enter into any speech that may tend to the liberty of the Queen of Scots.—“At Alnwick in a smoky house,” 27 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 18. 1365. *The Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Lennox.*

Acknowledges the receipt of certain letters and articles wherein he requires to be answered certain questions, and declares the violation of their promises by the Duke of Chatelherault and others. Goes through and answers them severally at great length. Requires that Lethington shall not be molested. Thanks him for allowing Robinson to visit the King from his mother. Desires that he will grant a passport for two noblemen of the Queen of Scots' party to go to the Queen of England, and also that he will send some on his part. Advises him to concede a prolongation of the abstinence from arms.—Alnwick, 18 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5. Enclosure.

Oct. 26. 1366. *The Earl of Sussex's Answer to the Articles sent by the Regent of Scotland.*

First. Thinks that particular offences done to private persons on either side without the direction of authority, ought to be

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by order redressed, and not taken as a violation of the public peace.

Second. Any renewing of the abstinence should be so plainly penned, that no occasion may be ministered to the wise and indifferent to conceive that there is any intention of any subtle and vantageous outgate.

Third. Has compared his articles with those accorded by the Queen and the Bishop of Ross, and sent the articles so collected to either party, so that their intentions may accord with those of the Queens of England and Scotland.

Lastly. Wishes either side should use diligence in perfecting the writing which they intend to make for the prolongation of the abstinence, and to despatch with expedition such commissioners as they intend to send to the Queen of England.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

Oct. 14. 1367. *Lethington's Explanation to the Earl of Sussex.*

The noblemen of the Queen of Scots' party mean truly to perform all their promises concerning the abandoning of the Queen of England's rebels; not receiving foreign forces; and keeping true peace within Scotland. They will not pendent lite prejudge the Queen, by yielding their obedience to a competitor, as reciproquely they will not press others to prejudge her son, and are content to keep civil society with the adverse faction. They are content to cease from the execution of anything by virtue of the Queen of Scots' commission, and will make no impediment in the mean season to the ordinary judges of the land to execute the laws.—14 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. P. ¾. Enclosure.

Oct. 26. 1368. *Articles proposed by the Earl of Sussex for the maintenance of the Abstinence.*

1. To express in the writing the names of such noblemen as they undertake for.

2. All matters done on either side since the subscribing contrary to the true meaning of the writing to be redressed.

3. The Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyle to cease from all execution by virtue of their commission of lieutenancy and to permit the King's officers to levy his rents, and the ordinary judges to execute justice on offenders.

4. The King's party may compel, by force, such as have or shall be disordered on the Borders to yield to justice.

5. That they may raise force to suppress any other force gathered to the disquiet of the realm.

6. That any act done by the King's party against any person who has publicly associated himself with them, either in consultation or by open arms since the 1st of April, be not imputed an infringing of the abstinence.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. P. 1. Enclosure.

Oct. 1369. *The Earl of Sussex to Lethington.*

Seeing that either side dislikes the form of the former writings, he has made a collection of both their meanings,

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ruled over by the articles accorded between the Queen of England and the Bishop of Ross, and reduced the same into a few heads, which he sends herewith. Will not advise either side to do that which shall to themselves seem hurtful to them, but will not cover in either of them any fraud or deceit or misinterpretations that shall be used to the hindrance of the adverse party. Sends a note of offences done by the Queen of Scots' party since the abstinence.—Alnwick, 26 Oct. 1570.

Copy. Endd., by Cecil. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

Oct. 27. **1370.** The COUNTESS OF MURRAY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Thanks her for her assistance for the revenge of her husband's blood, and hopes that as she has begun so she will continue. Wishes that her life had gone for his. Is put at by so many that there is no relief for herself and her bairns except the Queen put to her helping hand.—Dunottar, 27 Oct. 1570. *Signed: Annas Keycht.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Oct. 28. **1371.** CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Extract.—Has received a copy of the articles which have been presented to the Queen of Scots by the deputies of the Queen of England together with the notes on each of them which he has given to the Bishop of Ross. Cannot approve of the proposed league between the two Queens' as it will be prejudicial to that between France and Scotland. He is to warn the Bishop of Ross not to agree to the article for sending the Prince of Scotland into England before his mother's liberation. It is not reasonable that the Queen of Scots should give up any part of the titles and pretensions that she has to the realm of England. Thinks that the Queen of Scots ought rather to demand hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty than be asked to give them. Orders him to give all the assistance and comfort he can to the Queen of Scots.—St. Germain-de-Pres, 28 Oct. 1570.

Extract. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 29. **1372.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Desires to know the Queen's pleasure touching the question of antecedenence between him and the ambassador of Spain, if he has to assist at the King's marriage, who takes his journey on Friday next to Mezieres. The companies that Martigues had in Brittany are departed towards Scotland. Two Englishmen have lately arrived from the Duke of Alva and another came yesterday. They were on Tuesday at the Abbey of St. Germain and did reverence to the Queen. They boast that about March next the Duke of Alva's army will be ready to do some enterprise in Ireland or Scotland. Understands that the Cardinal of Lorraine has obtained from the French King some sharp and threatening letters to Her Majesty to set the Queen of Scots at liberty, and that after

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the Cardinal's departure, the King said that if he himself had the Queen of Scots prisoner or was in the place of the Queen of England he well knew what he would do. On the 1st Nov. the Duke of Anjou departs hence to receive the new Queen.—Paris, 29 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

1373. Draft of the above.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 30. 1374. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

1. Mentions the receipt and dispatch of different letters and papers. Perceives that there is a practising to persuade that the two Queens be already accorded, and thereby to procure a dissipation of the King's party in the time of the treaty, whereupon he has willed Mr. Randolph to assure them that it is false. The principals of the King's side are fearful to enter into consideration of their surety if the Queen should be set at liberty, lest some of their party should slip by that occasion, and thereupon the first advisers should be counted betrayers of their fellows. The principals of the Queen's side not knowing what will be the end, are unwilling to enter England in this commission, and the Regent understanding their backwardness is not hasty to be before them.

2. P.S.—Desires leave to repair to Her Majesty, as he has now nothing to do but to wait upon Warden's deputies.—Alnwick, 30 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Oct. 21. 1375. *The Laird of Lochleven to Randolph.*

As the Queen of England has put such order to all those who have risen against her that the Earl of Northumberland is not able to trouble her country, and that his coming to this place was to do his duty to his sovereign, he does not think it necessary to retain him any longer as a prisoner, and humbly begs that the Queen will show mercy to him.—Lochleven, 21 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾. Enclosure.

Oct. 29. 1376. *Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Sussex.*

Sends the Laird of Lochleven's letter, but doubts somewhat else than what he writes of. There passed lately by sea seven Englishmen into Flanders. There are letters come lately from the Bishop of Ross to the castle assuring the captain that the Queens are agreed. Men are by these rumours brought into great perplexities, and some may yield to that which may be to Her Majesty's disadvantage. Wishes that the Earl of Morton might receive some cause of encouragement. Money is more common among the Queen's adversaries than with those who take her part.—Edinburgh, 29 Oct.

Copy, with notes in the margin in the Earl of Sussex's writing. Endd.: 28 Oct. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

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Oct. 1377. OCCURRENTS in FRANCE.

The Admiral and the Princes will be at Rochelle on the 25th with 600 horse, whereof a great part shall be placed in garrison in the towns permitted them by the edict. The Count Ludovic of Nassau has the restitution of his lands in France granted to him. The deputies require that certain hard and intricate places in the edict shall be made plain. They also complain that the Marquis of Villars has been appointed lieutenant in Aquitaine to the Prince of Navarre, greatly to the prejudice of his authority. The four marshals have their commissions delivered to them, on whose upright and just dealing depends most the observation of the edict. The new Queen will depart on her journey towards France on Tuesday next.

Endd.: Oct. 1570. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

1378. Another copy.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 1. 1379. INUNDATION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

On the 1st of November towards night by extreme wind rose a great flood in the Low Countries such as the like has not been heard of. A great part of the town of Antwerp stood in water. A great loss in oil, woad, madder, and spices. Divers men, women, and children drowned. Within four leagues of Antwerp all was under water, houses carried away, and a great number of people and cattle drowned. Much harm done in Zealand and Holland and about Bergen-op-Zoom.

Endd. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 2. 1380. The COUNTESS OF MURRAY to CECIL.

Is sued by the Earl of Huntley for certain jewels appertaining to the Queen of Scots, and therefore begs that he will procure the Queen of England's letters to the Regent recommending her and her children to his protection.—Dunottar, 2 Nov. 1570. *Signed*: Annas Keycht.

Add. Endd. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$.

Nov 2. 1381. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has considered that part of the Queen's letter of the 26th Oct. which touches the discharge of all the supplies, and has written thereupon to the Treasurer who is at York. Although these parts were not of long time more free from ridings and stealings, he is of opinion that it is not good to lay the whole border open to the ill-affections of such unbridled people, and that it were best to discharge by degrees and leave 200 horsemen and 300 footmen for a time. Sends an account of their charges for one month, which will amount to 719*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*—Alnwick, 2 Nov. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 3.

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Nov. 4. 1382. ADVICES from VENICE.

News from Venice chiefly about the capture of Nicosia and slaughter of the garrison and other proceedings of the Turks in Cyprus.—Venice, 4 Nov.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

Nov. 4. 1383. MAXIMILIAN II. to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter for which he thanks her, and has also heard what Cobham has in charge to declare to him.—Spires, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Span. P. 1.

Nov. 4. 1384. EDICT of PACIFICATION.

Requests of the Protestants of France for the better observation of the Edict of Pacification drawn up in the form of 25 articles, with notes by the King annexed.—St. Germain's, 4 Nov. 1570.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 11.

Nov. 6. 1385. CECIL to NORRIS.

The French Ambassador has been with the Queen to signify the intended marriage of the French King, and therewith renewed after his accustomed manner in the King's name the accomplishing of the Queen of Scots' delivery, to whom Her Majesty very roundly remembered the hard usage and answering of Norris. He also exhibited a bill of complaint from the merchants of Rouen against certain usages of the mayor and citizens of London which he finds may be reasonably defended, for they find fault in payment of sundry things which have been paid these 300 years by all strangers. Cannot affirm anything certain of the Queen of Scots' causes, as the same depend by her own consent upon the coming of her commissioners. These matters are so "picquant" that that it is hard to lay any hold upon any side, but the same will prick, and most of all they will have cause to fear the issue. Mr. Walsingham has charge to raise Norris from his long wearisome place. Will do his part to hasten his going.—Hampton Court, 6 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 8. 1386. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL and the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Has already three times desired to know the Queen's pleasure how he shall proceed for the antecedence with the Ambassador of Spain. As the marriage will be solemnised on the 20th inst. he desires to be speedily resolved herein, and likewise whether he shall come in presence where the Nuncio is, his master standing in terms of enmity with Her Majesty, and lastly what he shall do in assisting in the open ceremonies

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at mass, whereat hitherto he has absented himself.—Paris,
8 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

1387. Draft of the above.

Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 9. **1388.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has received letters from Randolph in which he informs him that the Queen of Scots means to sue for more liberty to ride a hawking, and that she intends to escape.—Alnwick,
9 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 10. **1389.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Was very anxious to arrive speedily at Rochelle knowing that he was expected there, and remained on board ship through all the bad weather, in order not to lose the first fair wind. Is now obliged to take the road through Picardy, as his wife needs rest, and many other matters hinder him from starting. Hopes to set out before January. Recommends that the Queen should send some person of consequence to the French King's wedding, as it will much promote the union and friendship between England and France.—Portsmouth, 10 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 2¼.

Nov. 11. **1390.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Informs her of the safe arrival of the Queen of Spain at Santander "nausea et marina jactatione afflicta" on the 4th of Oct. After staying there for 12 days she went to Burgos, where she was seen by the King incognito.—London, 11 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. ½.

Nov. 12. **1391.** ADVICES from SPAIN.

Account of the entrance of Anne of Austria into Spain and her reception and marriage.

Endd. Span. Pp. 3¼.

Nov. 12. **1392.** ARTICLES for the BORDERS.

Certain articles for the maintenance of good order on the Borders by providing for proper watches and beacons to be kept, and for the punishment of those who aid or refuse to pursue offenders. Signed by the Earl of Sussex and the principal officers on the Borders and 58 noblemen and gentlemen of Northumberland.—Given at Alnwick, 12 Nov. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 13. **1393.** The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Has already discharged all the supplies saving 600. Commends the care and diligence of Mr. Treasurer in easing the

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Queen's charges. The Abbot of Dunfermline sets forward to-day. Has conferred with all the principal gentlemen of the East and Middle Marches, and resolved with them upon certain articles for the good order and guard of the country.

—Alnwick, 13 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Nov. 13. 1394. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Desires that he will procure his recall, as such infirmities are grown upon him in his voyage to Russia as the Queen's physicians can witness, for which remedy is not here to be had, that he believes this winter if he tarries will be the last he will live in; also what safety there is for his life the common practices against him witness sufficiently. The Countess of Murray has divers jewels committed to her custody by her late husband, and is pressed by the Earl of Huntly in the Queen's name and the Regents in the King's name to deliver them up. Her friends advise her to yield to neither, and yet she is willing enough to be discharged of them to whom they justly appertain. She desires the Queen of England's letter to the Regent and the Queen of Scot's to the Earl of Huntly in her favour.—Edinburgh, 13 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

Nov. 15. 1395. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Letter of credit for the Commendator of Dunfermline sent on the King of Scotland's behalf to the Queen of England.—Edinburgh, 15 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Nov. 16. 1396. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Letter for Martin Chambers to be repaid 190*l.* for so much delivered by him to Browne at Berwick.—Alnwick, 16 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Nov. 17. 1397. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has on the 11th cased all the lances, 100 light horsemen, and 400 footmen, and encloses a memorial of the debt esteemed to the last of this month, and the daily charge of the remnant of the army. As he has used for this discharge the money due to a great many of the ordinary garrison, he begs that the same may with convenient speed be supplied again.—Alnwick, 17 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Nov. 17. 1398. *Charges of the Army on the Borders.*

Account of money paid and owing the army on the Borders up to the 11th November, and the estimated charge for those

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who are not discharged up to the 30th November, amounting to 14,529*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Endd. Pp. 2. *Enclosure.*

Nov. 1399. Duplicate of the above.
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Nov. 17. 1400. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Desires that the master of the ordnance of Berwick may receive 172*l.* due to him, payment whereof he has forborne in respect of Her Majesty's service.—Berwick, 17 Nov. 1570.
Signed.

Add. *Endd.* : 17 Dec. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 17. 1401. EARTHQUAKE at FERRARA.

Account of the damage done by an earthquake at Ferrara on the night of 17th November 1570.

Endd. Ital. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 18. 1402. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has borrowed 600*l.* of Adam Pindelburie, of Berwick, which he desires may be repaid to him in London.—Berwick, 18 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

Nov. 18. 1403. The EARL OF SUSSEX to CECIL.

Sends a copy of the Commendator of Dunfermline's commission, who arrived at Alnwick yesternight. If he credited Scottish bruits he might gather that the King's side would slip from the Queen of England if they could either procure countenance for their King in any other place or reconcile themselves secretly to their Queen, and that the Commendator has some such matter committed to his handling. This factious time in Scotland is so full of practises and false devices on both sides that it is hard to give credit to either in any matter that may be prejudicial to the adverse.—Widderington, 18 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.*, with seal. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Nov. 1404. *Commission for the Commendator of Dunfermline.*

Appoints him ambassador from the King of Scotland to the Queen of England.—Edinburgh, Nov. 1570.

Copy. P. 1. *Enclosure.*

Nov. 19. 1405. The PRINCE OF ORANGE to the QUEEN.

Desires the release of two servants of the Seigneur De Bergues, who are in prison at London for serving the said Seigneur against the Duke of Alva and his adherents.—Dillembourg, 19 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* Fr. P. 1.

Nov. 20. 1406. DECREE of CHARLES IX.

Forbidding any persons from keeping schools or holding posts in colleges, or lecturing on any art or science whatever

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in public or private, unless they are recognised and approved members of the Roman Catholic religion.—Paris, 4 Oct. 1570. Registered in the Court of Parliament of Paris 20 Nov. 1570.

Printed pamphlet. Fr. Pp. 8.

[Nov.] 1407. The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Has charged the bearer to thank him for the present of a hackney which he has given him ; and desires him to expedite the requests which he has made to the Privy Council that they will stop all actions between Frenchmen for prizes made during the war, as the same have been forbidden in France since the peace. Writes also in behalf of certain Frenchmen.—Hampton, 20 Oct. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: Nov. 20, with seal. *Fr. Pp. 1½.*

Nov. 21. 1408. DR. MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Understands that the sums granted by the Estates to the Emperor since 1568 for the purpose of carrying on the war with the Turks amount to 3,000,000 guilders. The Emperor goes on the 10th to Prague, for besides the plague there is a great dearth in Vienna. The three sons of Duke John Frederic have by the Emperor's clemency been restored to their father's estate. The Archduke Charles will marry the daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. Requests that as his son has left the Cardinal of Chatillon he may be placed with Mr. Walsingham, whom he understands is going as ambassador into France, as he is very desirous that he perfect himself in the French and English tongues in order that he may hereafter be able to serve Her Majesty. Envoys have been sent to the King of France in the name of all the Protestant princes to congratulate him on the peace. The seizure of Cyprus has put the Pope and the King of Spain in more fear of not being able to hold their own than hope of being able to wage war in France or Italy.

2. P.S.—Begs that the money due to him for sending letters and for his diets during 1568 and 1569 may be paid.—Strasbourg, 21 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. *Lat. Pp. 2½.*

Nov. 22. 1409. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to the EARL OF LEICESTER

Has sent to enquire after the health of the Queen and himself, and also to thank him for the more favourable reception which he had from the Queen than her ambassador had from his master a few days previously. Assures him that the French King has no intention to offend the Queen, but that he is bound by his duty to take the part of the Queen of Scots. Desires him to aid in the completion of the treaty between the two Queens. Advises that some nobleman should be sent by the Queen to attend his master's marriage. No one would

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be more acceptable for this purpose than Leicester himself.—
London, 22 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 2½.

Nov. 25. 1410. ADVICES from ROME.

News from Rome of the 22nd and 25th November 1572.
Rumours current at the Papal Court. Formation of the Order
of the Knights of the Sign of the Cross, for the extirpation of
heretics.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

Nov. 27. 1411. THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Thanks him for his letter, the best welcome of any that of
long time have come to his hands, and hopes shortly to wait
upon him.—Edinburgh, 27 Nov. 1570. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd., with seal. Notes in Cecil's writing on the
back. P. ¼.*

Nov. 29. 1412. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

The dissolution of the Queen of Scots' marriage is granted
(as appears by the bull sent hither) under the pretence of a
rape committed on her by Bothwell, who by the Pope's
sentence is banished Christendom and all Christian company,
and the bull is lately sent hence by a gentleman into Denmark,
there to cause the said Earl to be executed for his heinous
offence. There is here most earnest working to dissuade her
from consenting to the Queen's demands, fearing lest the
uniting of the two realms should turn greatly to their preju-
dice. Some of the articles sent by Her Majesty to the Queen
of Scots are said to be very extreme, unreasonable, and rigorous,
whereof one was that she sought to have the young prince
sent into England before the Queen of Scotch was delivered
thence. Has been informed that the Cardinal of Lorraine has
said that he wished that his niece would not be too hasty to
accord to Her Highness's demands, and if she did awhile
temporise it should be better for her, trusting that the King
will send some forces into Scotland. Advises that they should
deal wholly in these matters with her, and not suffer the
French King to intermeddle. Sends copy of a letter from
the Vidame of Chartres to Marshal Montmorency.

*Draft originally intended to be sent to the Queen. Endd.
Pp. 1½.*

[Oct.] 1413. *The Vidame of Chartres to the Marshal Montmorency.*

Strongly urges him to help to forward the marriage of the
Queen of England with the Duke of Anjou, pointing out the
evils that would arise to France by her marriage with the
Archduke Charles through the aggrandisement of the house of
Austria and the inevitable renewal of the civil war. Enu-
merates also the advantages that would accrue to France by
her marriage with the Duke of Anjou through the satisfying

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the ambition of that Prince, and forming a strong alliance with the Protestant princes of Germany. Mons. Alençon's portions might be easily found either in Milan or Naples, and also there would be a good opportunity for the Gallican Church to throw off the yoke of Rome.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4. Enclosure.

Nov. 29. **1414.** G. TATTERSAL to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Informs him of the progress of certain lawsuits for different pieces of land.—29 Nov. 1570. *Signed*: G. Tattursoll.

Add. P. 1.

Nov. 30. **1415.** The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and the EARLS OF HUNTLY and ARGYLE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Declaration that they have abandoned the Queen of England's rebels, and that as far as they know they are all departed forth of the realm, except such as remain in the hands of those who have subtracted their obedience from the Queen of Scots.—Dunoon, 30 Nov. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Nov. 30. **1416.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS.

Debts due in Antwerp by the Queen, on 20 August 1570; total, 23,160*l.* Debts due in London to 30 Nov. 1570; 25,214*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Signed*: Thomas Gresham.

Endd. Broadside.

Nov. **1417.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE'S ACCOUNTS.

A certificate of all such sums of the late loan money which have been received by him from the different collectors and receivers during the year 1570, amounting to 14,933*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Signed*: Valentyne Browne.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. **1418.** THINGS done by the REGENT contrary to the TREATY OF ABSTINENCE.

A list of fourteen articles charging him with summoning a Parliament, levying taxes, and calling the Queen of Scots' subjects to appear before him, and on refusal seizing their goods, and harrying their lands, together with other things contrary to his promise made to the Earl of Sussex. "Amongst other great enormities perpetrated by the Earl's men of war, they have slain and destroyed the deer in John Fleming's forest of Cummernauld, and the white kye and bulls of the said forest, to the great destruction of police and hinder of the common weal, for that kind of kye and bulls has been kept there many years in the said forest, and the like was not maintained in any other part of this Isle of Albion, as is well known."

Endd. Pp. 2¼.

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Dec. 2. **1419.** ADVICES from VENICE.

Successes of the Turks in Cyprus. Levies by the Venetians. Earthquake in Ferrara, &c.—Venice, 2 Dec. 1570.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Dec. 4. **1420.** ANSWER to be given to the ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.

The Queen of England finds in the instructions which he brought from the Regent, divers things which without further debating cannot be touched as they import. Touching the restitution of their Queen, it seems by their allegation that they pretend cause in justice to stay the same, which, if they can make apparent to Her Majesty, she will be ready to do therein as shall be to their satisfaction for the continuance of the part they hold. If perchance they shall not be able to fortify their cause with such evident reasons as may satisfy, nevertheless she will leave no means to provide for all their safeties. In both which cases it is easily seen how necessary the presence of some fit personages to be sent from them is, and therefore she requires the Abbot to advertise those noblemen of this her answer with speed.—4 Dec. 1570. *Signed by the Earl of Leicester.*

Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 6. **1421.** KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to CECIL.

Reminds him of the lamentable state of Scotland, through the unnatural divisions of the nobility and the whole body of the realm, and of the common danger that may in progress of time ensue therefrom to the whole isle, which he has employed his small labour to extinguish. Begg his assistance to bring about a unity of the whole isle, whereby the common danger of coming of strangers into the same may be eschewed.—Edinburgh Castle, 6 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 8. **1422.** ADVICES from VENICE.

Confirmation of the news of the loss of Nicosia. Seige of Famagusta by the Turks. News from Rome of 3 Dec. Severe decrees against the Papists published throughout the Queen of Navarre's dominions.—Venice, Dec. 8.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

Dec. 8. **1423.** MARK BACKLER to ANTHONY BACKLER.

Announces his arrival at Lisbon, for the purpose of engaging in trade, and mentions commercial details.—Lisbon, 8 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Dutch. P. 1.

Dec. 9. **1424.** SAFECONDUCT.

License for certain Lords of the Queen of Scots' party to the number of six or fewer, with their train, to repair to London to confer with her.

Draft. Endd. : 9 Dec. 1570. P. 1.

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Dec. 10. 1425. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Thanks him for his late dealings with the Queen on behalf of William Smyth. There was a day of law appointed for the trial of slaughters passed between the Pringles and Elwoods on the 7th inst., and the friends on both sides gathered to the number of 300 on either part. The trial by law was deferred by the Earl Morton until May next, but the trial with their weapons was likely to have been to the great harm on both sides, had not the townsmen both orderly and stoutly remedied the same. Together they were, and many strokes with swords given, and pistolets on both sides shot off and some hurt. There were on both sides divers principal gentlemen of the Merse, Tivydale, Lothians, and other parts.—Berwick, 10 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Dec. 11. 1426. LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Sends copies of a letter from the Laird of Livingstone and the Archbishop of Galloway, and his answer to them, and desires directions how to act.—Carlisle, 11 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 10. 1427. *The Archbishop of Galloway and the Laird of Livingstone to Lord Scrope.*

The nobility professing their obedience to the Queen of Scots having directed them towards Her Highness with commission and instructions for satisfying the Queen of England, they desire him to take order for their safe passage within the bounds of his office. Intend to meet him at the march this 14th inst.—Dumfries, 10 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Enclosure.

Dec. 11. 1428. *Lord Scrope to the Archbishop of Galloway and the Laird of Livingstone.*

Has no commission for receiving them, but if they can show him any license or passport from the Queen of England for their passage, they shall be heartily welcome.—Carlisle, 11 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Copy. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Enclosure.

Dec. 12. 1429. ADVICES from VENICE.

News from Warsaw and Vienna.

Endd. : Advices from Venice, 12 Dec. 1570. Ital. P. 1.

Dec. 13. 1430. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

On the 25th Nov. he received his letter, whereby he understood the Queen's pleasure touching the antecedence with Spain, and the same evening he was required to assist at the King's marriage on the following morning. Was forced to

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say that for avoiding of contention, which at such a time would be very unpleasant to the King, and also for that he meant not to in any wise prejudice the crown of England, which at all times had been before the Kings of Castile, and next to the crown of France, he would forbear to come, and humbly required His Majesty not to interpret his absence otherwise. Where he has been willed secretly to break with M. Montmorency hereof, he can by no means have time thereto; besides they have him in such jealousy that he dare not enterprise to make any overture of anything that touches Her Majesty, though he thinks him affectionate enough to her service, his allegiance reserved. At audiences at Norris's entry he straight departs, fearing lest he should either by countenance or speech give occasion for some familiarity that might turn to his prejudice. The Ambassador of Spain has told him that the Duke of Alva has written that though he has commission of importance to declare to the Queen of England, none sent by him can have access to her. On the 5th, ambassadors from the Princes Protestant of Germany arrived, both to congratulate the King on his marriage, and to solicit the more just observance of this last Edict of Pacification, which if it is not done the Princes Protestant must aid the Huguenots with all the means in their power. There is great policy in hand to get hither the young King of Scots. Is sorry to learn that Diego is sent into Scotland, fearing lest if he be enticed by his countrymen from his obedience, he should do much harm, being a very desperate man and well able to conduct light horsemen. Commends the bearer, Mr. Rogers, to him, and wishes he would persuade him to set hand to the Lord's harvest. Thanks him for his travail in seeking his revocation.—Paris, 13 Nov. [Dec.] 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2¼.

1431. Rough copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

1432. Another copy.

P. 1.

Dec. 14. 1433. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Is requested by the Bishop of Glasgow to ask that his brother, Andrew Beton, may have access to the Queen of Scots.—Paris, 14 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Dec. 14. 1434. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Mons. De Rohan, the Grand Ecuyer, upon the way from Mezières, fell off his horse and broke his leg, whereof he presently departed this world. Count Sharny has his office.—Paris, 14 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

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Dec. 16. **1435.** CECIL to NORRIS.

Has been absent through illness from the Court for twenty days. The bearer, his son, can inform him in what readiness Walsingham is to ease him of his charge; and how Lord Buckhurst is ordained to congratulate with that King's marriage at his entry into Paris. The Scottish Queen's cause rests unproceeded with by reason that the commissioners on both sides be not yet come.—Hampton Court, 16 Dec. 1570.
Signed.

Hol. Add. P. 1.

Dec. 16. **1436.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

The Bishop of Galloway and the Laird of Livingstone having sent to him their passport under Her Majesty's hand and signet, he has given order for their receipt and safe conduction to this town, where they now be arrived, with such other gentlemen as are contained hereunder.—Carlisle, 16 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Dec. 16. **1437.** *The Scottish Commissioners' Train.*

List of twenty-seven names comprising the two Scottish commissioners and their train.

Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

1438. Duplicate of the above.

Pp. 1.

Dec. 17. **1439.** THOMAS JENYSON to CECIL.

Has received his letter concerning his repair into Ireland with commission to finish the accounts of Sir William Fitzwilliam for the last two years, the contents whereof he will perform as soon as he may recover a hurt on his shin. Sent a clerk last August to put the said account in readiness, so as he will shortly dispatch after his coming thither. Desires that he may have such money as is due to him.—Berwick, 17 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Dec. 18. **1440.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Reckons all charges to be clear unto the last of November, but reminds him that there are yet in extraordinaries 200 horsemen and 300 footmen at a daily charge of 26*l.* and odd. Desires that certain merchants may be repaid money which he borrowed of them, and also to know whether he shall allow the claims for double pay of such of this garrison who supplied the rooms of captains and officers over certain of the bands of the army.—Berwick, 18 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 19. 1441.

INSTRUCTIONS for MR. WALSLINGHAM.

1. First, he shall deliver the Queen's letters and be presented to the French King by Sir Henry Norris as his successor, and shall assure the King of his intention of faithfully performing his duties. Secondly, he shall have continual regard to all manner of their doings which may be prejudicial to her estate, and thereof advertise her diligently, but he is to be careful not to complain to the King upon any light intelligence, lest less regard be had to him when he shall have just cause to do so. Thirdly, he is to have regard to and forward the suits of English merchants in France. He is also to do all he can to persuade the King to observe the Edict of Pacification in favour of those of the religion in such sort as may stand with her honour, and is to let the principals of that party understand that he has done so. Lastly, he shall learn from Norris in what state he has left certain matters lately treated of here by the French Ambassador as touching the preparation of ships and men of war in Brittany, so that he may persist in the same course.

2. Has willed Norris to deliver over to him all her plate there. Whereas she had intended him to have accompanied Lord Buckhurst, she now directs him to proceed at once. He is also to inform himself of certain suits and complaints of different merchants which she mentions.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Pp. 5½.

1442. Revocation of Sir Henry Norris.

Endd. P. 1.

1443. Fair copy of Francis Walsingham's instructions.—19 Dec. 1570.

Endd. Pp. 3¾.

Dec. 25. 1444. M. DE BRIQUEMAULT to SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Is prevented from coming himself to inform him of that which he has learnt from the envoys of the Protestant Princes of Germany, but desires him to give credence to M. Ramus, who is able to inform him of all.—Villers-Coteretz, 25 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Fr. P. ⅓.

Dec. 25. 1445. KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to CECIL.

1. Recapitulates the wrongs that he and his friends had suffered at the hands of the Laird of Durye, who, amongst other things, had sought to slay his cousin. Sent some of his servants to "ding him with a baton," one of whom he hurt with his sword, which moved the rest to seek his life. This being done on the shore of Leith, the town rose and pursued his servants and took one of them, whom the Regent determined to execute in the morning.

2. For the safety of his life he was compelled to pass to the Tolbooth and take him out of their hands without doing any

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further harm. Desires that he will not credit his enemies if they report any other thing than he writes. Complains of his evil usage since the death of the Regent Murray in the withholding from him of the revenues appointed for the keeping of this house.—Edinburgh Castle, 25 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 28. 1446. REYNOLD DIGBY to the EARL OF LEICESTER and ———

Understanding the subtle and devilish practices against his country, he is bound to write. Has travelled all the coast of Galicia and Biscay from port to port. On the 5th of this month the Duke of Medina Celi and Julian Romano embarked with 18 ensigns, and on the 12th were disembarked, for that the weather was so extreme. The soldiers are placed by the seaside ready to take ship. There are 18 ships, whereof nine be great. They have great store of ordnance both for battery and the field, and a great number of "owenes" of copper with baskets, mattocks, and shovels, and 110 mules' load of money, most of it in bullion. Their meaning is, that after the Duke of Medina Celi is come to Flanders he shall ship the Duke of Alva with all the old garrisons of Flanders into this fleet, and so go into Scotland. Dares not reveal all their pretences by writing for fear his letters should be opened. If great heed be not taken they will have the young King of Scots in their hands. They mean to trouble Her Majesty in divers ways. Intends to return into Spain to learn what he may.—St. Jean de Luz, 28 Dec. 1570.—*Signed*: Renolld Dygbe, with monogram.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 29. 1447. JEHAN DE SORBRUER to GILLES DE SORBRUER.

Sends him by the fleet which left on the 28th a cask of preserved ginger, a keg of raisons, another of figs, and some boxes of marmalade, and gives him various details relating entirely to mercantile matters.—Lisbon, 29 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 29. 1448. The QUEEN to DUKE AUGUSTUS OF SAXONY.

Has received his letter desiring her to take Thomas Holtzhamer into her service. Has at present no need of any foreign soldiers, and has besides many in Germany in her pay who are ready to come forward at her summons.—Hampton Court, 29 Dec. 1570.

Add. Endd. Lat. P. ⅔.

Dec. 29. 1449. The QUEEN to DUKE JOHN WILLIAM OF SAXONY.

A similar letter declining the services of Philip Spigell.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Lat. P. 1.

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Dec. 30. **1450.** EXTENSION OF THE ABSTINENCE IN SCOTLAND.

Proclamation by the Earl of Lennox extending the abstinence from arms to the 1st day of March next, and defining the conditions to be observed by the other party during the same, and providing that the King's authority should be recognised and justice administered.—Edinburgh, 30 Dec. 1570.

*Signed.**Endd. by Cecil. Broadside.*

1451. Another copy, with notes in the Earl of Sussex's writing in the margin.

*Endd. Pp. 3.*Dec. 30. **1452.** THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Requests a passport for the Sire De Couldray who is returning to France after visiting his relations in Scotland.—London, 30 Dec. 1570. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.*Dec. 31. **1453.** CHARGES for the ARMY in the NORTH.

A memorial of the debt still owing to the army in the north on 31 Dec. 1570, amounting to 2,733*l*.

Endd. P. 2/3.[Dec.] **1454.** THE EARL OF HUNTLEY'S ANSWER.

Answers to certain articles whereby the abstinence is alleged to have been broken by the Earl of Huntley, denying some and explaining away others.

*Endd. Pp. 1 1/3.***1455.** Another copy of the above.*Endd. P. 1.*Dec. **1456.** ABSTINENCE FROM ARMS IN SCOTLAND.

Denial by the Lord Fleming and others of the Queen of Scots' party that the abstinence had ever been broken by them, and alleging that it was not kept by those of the other side.

Addressed to the Earl of Sussex. Endd. Pp. 2.[Dec.] **1457.** ABSTINENCE FROM ARMS IN SCOTLAND.

Articles sent by the Duke of Chatelherault complaining of the breach of the abstinence by the Lords of the King of Scots' party.

*Endd. Pp. 1 1/3.***1458.** SUPPLIES FOR DUMBARTON.

Estimate of charges for fitting out two ships with supplies and munitions for the relief of Dumbarton Castle, amounting to 1,209*l*. 6*s*.

M. Verac's name is at the head. Endd. Pp. 1 1/4.

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Dec. 1459. NEWS from GUELDRES AND HOLLAND.

Certain outlaws under Herman Ruter having entered Gueldres and taken a strong house belonging to the Count of Bandembergh, which they refused to surrender, were attacked by some companies of Spanish infantry and the house taken. Herman and eleven others were beheaded, and a commission found by which the Prince of Orange appointed him governor of such towns and castles as he might be able to take in Holland.

Endd. Span. Pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

[Dec.] 1460. JOHN MARSH to [CECIL].

Desires a passport for himself, John Fitzwilliam, and others. Also to procure the Queen's commission to consent to the release of the arrest here if the Duke do grant the like there first. Also that such declarations as have been exhibited of the losses sustained by any of Her Majesty's subjects, either in the Low Countries or Spain, may be delivered to him. *Signed.*

Endd. by Cecil. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

Dec. 1461. A MEMORIAL FOR BERWICK.

Rough notes in Cecil's writing of certain alterations to be made in the fortifications of Berwick.

Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 29. 1462. INSTRUCTIONS for SIR RALPH SADLER.

To the same effect as those given to Randolph of the same date (*see* No. 650).

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 29 Jan. 1569. Pp. 2.

1463. GUIDO CAVALCANTI to CECIL and SIR WALTER MILD-MAY.

Encloses a paper containing certain points which it will be well for him to treat of in a mission which he offers to undertake to Flanders for the Queen's service, and suggesting that letters should be written to the Duke and the Marquis Vitelli, thanking them for their courteous treatment of Cobham. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: 1570. Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1464. MICHEL ANDRIO DE GENEVE to CECIL.

Warns him of the enmity of the Houses of France and Austria towards England, and that this armament of the King of Spain to conduct the Queen into Spain is intended to have some intelligence with the disaffected in England on its return. Points out the dangers that exist through the hostility of the most part of the nobility to the Council, the divisions in religion, and the discontent of the merchants at losing the trade with the Low Countries, which they impute to the fault of the Council, and also that there are in the town 30,000 persons, poor artisans and servants who wish for nothing better than

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plunder. Reminds him of the examples both in Roman history and lately in France, in the time of the late King Francis and in the Low Countries in the time of the Regent, of the danger of inactivity, the remedy to which will be to have a sufficient number of loyal persons so placed that they may assemble speedily for the defence of the Queen and the suppression of any insurrection. Desires his favour in the matter of a certain "privilege for oils." *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

1465. B. SPINOLA to CECIL.

Begs that he will interfere for the protection of the goods belonging to certain Flemings, laden in a hulk, which has been taken near Hurst Castle. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 1¾.

[1570.] **1466. PROVISIONS for the ARMY in the NORTH.**

A note of provisions by Valentine Browne which remain at Berwick and Holy Island unspent, by reason that the army was continually employed within the realm of Scotland, prosecuting the Queen's rebels.

In Browne's writing. Pp. 3.

After 1568.

[1570.] **1467. A MEMORIAL for BERWICK.**

Note of certain things to be considered for the service at Berwick, and amongst other whether Lyle, a banished man for the death of one of the Herons, who has given such good intelligence of the doings and purposes of such of the Borders of Scotland as are in forward mind to aid and harbour the English rebels, might not receive the Queen's pardon.

Endd. Pp. 1.

[1570.] **1468. A MEMORIAL for BERWICK.**

Rough notes by Cecil, relating to the charges and service of the garrison of Berwick.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

[1570.] **1469. CHARGES at BERWICK.**

The yearly, monthly, and daily rate of the charges of the garrisons serving at Berwick and other places in the north, amounting to 17,076*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, 1,310*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and 46*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* respectively.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[1570.] **1470. LICENCE for [VALENTINE BROWNE].**

Allowing him to export such fells, tallow, hides, and grain, as is not necessary for the garrison of Berwick.

Rough draft, corrected by Cecil. Pp. 1¼.

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[1570.] 1471. CHARGES in the NORTH.

A proportion of the armour and other furniture delivered to the Yorkshire companies in 1570, and remaining at Berwick, being the furniture for 300 shot and 530 pikes.

Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

1472. The EAST and MIDDLE MARCHES.

List of tenants of Her Majesty in the East and Middle Marches, as be decayed since the tenth year of her reign.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[1570.] 1473. PETITION of ROBERT VERNON.

Petition made by Robert Vernon concerning the valuation made by Sir Valentine Browne for the receipt of the Queen's stock and remain at Berwick.

Corrections and notes in Cecil's writing. Pp. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

1474. AFFAIRS of FRANCE.

Abstract of negociations and arguments used by the Queen of England to induce the French King to show favour to his subjects of the reformed religion.

Written at a later period. *Endd.* : 1570, Mr. Fr. Walsingham. Pp. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

[1570.] 1475. ——— to the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Complains that in contravention of the concordat between the Queen and the French King extra duties have been imposed upon the exportation of salt at Havre de Grace, and desires that he will speak hereof to the president, De Bizagues.

Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

1476. [The PRINCES OF NAVARRE and CONDÉ and others to the QUEEN.]

Send M. De Breau to her and also give an abstract of the negociations for peace between them and the French King since the month of October.

Copy. *Fr.* Pp. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

1477. PROPOSED MARRIAGE of the QUEEN and the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Paper entitled "The commodities that may follow upon the marriage with the Duke of Anjou." Fifteen articles showing the advantages to the Queen and her realm through the French alliance, whereby the King of Spain would be made more conformable to keep the treaties of intercourse; the Pope's malice with his Bulls and excommunication vanish away in a smoke; the Emperor and his brethren have the Queen in more estimation than for all their fair words they have had; and the Queen be more assured of Ireland. The Duke being content to conform to the religion of England

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(which must be), there may ensue the increase of the same in France and other parts of Christendom. Amongst other advantages the Duke has a competent income of his own to sustain his private charges; also through his means Calais might be restored, and the country enjoying peace all extraordinary charges might be forborne, and the opportunity be taken of making the coin rich.

THINGS NEEDFUL to be FULLY CONSIDERED.

1. Nothing is to be by Her Majesty assented to until she may be truly certified of the conditions of his person.

2. Although the Queen may have a liking of him the same is to be dissembled, so as the French King may be more earnest in his suit, and the conditions of the compact be more beneficial for Her Majesty and her realm.

3. The cause is to be so ordered, as the nobility of the realm may appear to be suitors to the Queen to like it, whereby the mislikings of the popular sort would be stayed, and great inconveniences avoided.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd. : 1570. Pp. 2½.

1478. PROPOSED MARRIAGE of the QUEEN and the DUKE OF ANJOU.

1. Paper entitled "Reasonable demands to be required from Monsieur for the preservation of the religion of England in credit, and the Protestants thereof in comfort." Monsieur shall accompany and be present with Her Majesty at her services in her chapel. His ministers shall, in his presence, use the morning and evening prayer in Latin as it is used in the English churches; that is, such psalms, prayers, and hymns as are contained in the service books used both in the English and French churches. This divine service is to be used openly so that any may resort thereto.

2. As long as he shall observe the premises, and until he may by instruction be induced to think the use of the English service in the church sufficient, he may for three days in the week use his own religion, so that the same be in some private chamber within his bedchamber, where none come or may conveniently come but himself and six or seven more besides the minister or priest and one to attend upon him, and the time of this service must be before Her Majesty's usual repair to her chapel, so as he may be openly seen to accompany her to service. No reproof shall be offered to his priest, so that he does nothing by his speech to deprave the service of the Church of England. If at any time the Queen may perceive that any offence is grown, or publicly may grow, to the trouble of the quiet of the realm, by the exercise of his religion, then he shall be advised by her and her Council to do all things reasonable for the present remedy thereof. That Monsieur and his shall not refuse to hear and be informed in convenient times and places, of the truth and sufficiency of

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the religion of the Church of England, so as no unseemly terms of reproof be used against the profession of his conscience.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

1479. PRESENTS given to the FRENCH QUEEN.

List of presents given to the young French Queen with the size of some of the diamonds contained in them depicted.

Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

1480. NEWS from FRANCE.

1. The King in reply to certain demands has refused to assemble the States General, but consents to a reduction of taxation and the abolition of sundry superfluous offices.

2. In Languedoc the truce is extended to the end of next February. At Montpellier an attempt has been made to blow up M. Danville. In Poitou a practice has been discovered to surprise Rochelle, whereupon the inhabitants have put to death more than 100 persons, captains and others.

Fr. Pp. 2.

1481. SIR HENRY NORRIS to ———.

M. De Mesnil, prothonotary to the Cardinal Chatillon, has declared that a great personage, meaning M. Montmorency, gave him to understand that there is some secret practice in England for the delivery of the Queen of Scots, and that the Cardinal of Lorraine has granted to him of the Queen to send 4,000 harquebussiers into Scotland upon the cassing of the companies, which the Cardinal requires to be done out of hand, as the Queen of England has an army on the frontiers, and her navy besieges Dumbarton.

Endd.: Ricardo Edwardo, H.N.

1482. Certain FRENCH CAPTAINS to EDWARD HORSEY, Governor of the Isle of Wight.

Having understood of certain orders issued to the English mariners which they consider to mean preparations for war; they place at Her Majesty's disposal their vessels 10 in number at present lying in the roads ready equipped. *Signed by eight captains.*

Fr. P. 1.

1483. AFFAIRS of FRANCE.

List of Huguenot captains, with the different localities in which they held command.

Fr. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

1484. The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

When the Cardinal heard that peace was restored between the Flemings and the English, and that the commerce was again free, he was much annoyed, and complained to the

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Duke of Alva that it was to the disadvantage of his niece, and in order to induce him to break it, he sent articles for her marriage with Don John of Austria. The Duke of Medina Celi is going to Ireland with 6,000 Spaniards.

Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

[1570.]

1485. PETITION to the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Margaret Vandenbruck, a subject of the King Catholic, begs him to procure her liberation from the Fleet where she has been confined for some weeks for delivering a letter to Nicholas Hüge, one of the King of Sweden's people.

Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

1486. MESSAGE from the QUEEN to the DUKE OF ALVA.

The Queen having been informed that the Duke has received certain matters of importance from his master to communicate to her, which he has not done, because neither the Spanish Ambassador nor any one sent by him has been allowed audience with her, sends John Fitzwilliam to explain why neither the Spanish Ambassador nor M. D'Assonville were received. If the Duke has any special matters to communicate from the King of Spain, Her Majesty will be content to be informed of the same by any proper person whom he may send.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

1487. Inventory of the wardrobe of a Spanish gentleman.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

1488. Memorial in Spanish of the wrongs done to English merchants in Spain contrary to existing treaties of intercourse.

Endd.: M. in Spanish touching the innovations. Pp. 4.

1489. ACCOUNT of MONEYS.

Rough draft of accounts in ducats.

Endd.: "A memorial of Don Juan Alonzo."

Span. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

1490. Notes on the interruption of the commerce between Spain and England, and on the stay of the money belonging to the King of Spain.

Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

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1571.

Jan. 1. 1491. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL OF LENNOX.

Considering that her meaning is to hear what shall be said both on the King's part and also on that of the Queen of Scots, she thinks it reasonable that nothing material should

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be innovated in the meanwhile, and therefore thinks it convenient that until this treaty be ended no parliament be kept. Means to have like care that there is no manner of innovation on their contrary part during the same time.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. : 1570, Jan. 1. P. 2.

Jan. 2. **1492.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Arrived at Boulogne on the 1st inst. The King's entry is deferred till the midst of February. Complains of the great exactions used by the innkeepers at Gravesend, Canterbury, and Dover. Learnt by certain strangers that went over with him that they are so great that in no country is used the like. —Boulogne, 2 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2. Printed in Sir Dudley Digges' "Compleat Ambassador."

Jan. 3. **1493.** FORTUNIO to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

The hope that he might have something to communicate which would be of some service to Her Majesty has caused him to defer writing. Sends news of Flanders; also from Rome of the proceedings of the Turks in Cyprus, and the intention of the league to oppose them; also of the disposition of Spanish troops in different places of the Low Countries.—Antwerp, 3 Jan. 1571. *Signed: Fortunio.*

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 12.

Jan. 3. **1494.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

Sends the oration made to the King by the Princes Protestant's Ambassador. If it would please the Queen to send to the like effect it should breed great terror to the enemies of the religion and give like comfort to the professors of the same. Advises that Lord Buckhurst should not be sent to congratulate the King's marriage until his entry into Paris, of which there is as yet no resolute determination. There is great talk of certain Frenchmen who should be landed in Ireland at a castle of the Earl of Desmond's. Desires him to have in remembrance Hubert Laquett and the rest of the Princes Ambassadors, who granted to him for Her Majesty their whole negotiations which they denied to all others.—3 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Jan. 3. **1495.** SIR HENRY NORRIS to the QUEEN.

Her inveterate and sworn enemy the Cardinal of Lorraine being advertised of some small permission of traffic admitted between her subjects and those of the Low Countries, and not unlikely some good accord to grow thereupon, wrote to the Duke of Alva declaring that in recompense of the good services which he had done to the King Catholic he hoped that he would not suddenly make this accord, which could not be otherwise than to the prejudice of the Queen of Scots'

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affairs. According to his accustomed usage heaping one practice upon another, he drew certain articles of marriage between the Queen of Scots and Don John of Austria, which have been sent into Spain, where they have been willingly received. Upon this conclusion they sent certain unquiet ministers to practise some revolt in Ireland, who brought back to the Cardinal at Rheims certain pactions subscribed by a number of Irishmen desirous of innovation promising to take arms at such time as the Duke of Medina Celi passed with his navy by the coast of Ireland. The ambassadors of the Princes Protestant have delivered to him the whole of their negotiation to be sent to her. Has been greatly urged by M. Montmorency, Briquemault, and the Vidame of Chartres to understand his opinion whether her intent was ever to marry, whereof resolved Monsieur intended to be a humble suitor to Her Highness. Hereof has made none living privy but her only.—Paris, 2 Jan. 1570.

Draft. Endd. : 3 Jan. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 3. 1496. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

Has received their opinion touching the articles last sent by the Duke [of Alva], and taken the advice of Fiasco with whom the Duke has had several conferences. It is thought needful to send one over in behalf of the merchants interested on this side to win the time that may be lost in sending of writings. Has declared this to the secretary, Albanois, who took it in very good part, and said that he would deal with the Duke therein. Gives details of his further negotiations in this matter, and desires their opinion.—Antwerp, 3 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Jan. 6. 1497. ADVICES from VENICE.

Venice, 6 January. Great mortality in the Venetian army. Siege of Famagusta. Warlike preparations at Constantinople. Pardon offered to all outlaws, except rebels and coiners, if they will serve as rowers during the war. Castel-Franco sold by the Pope to the Duke of Florence for 100,000 crowns. Dispute as to the command of the Christian fleet. Proceedings of the Inquisition.

Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 8. 1498. SIR HENRY NORRIS to CECIL.

M. de la Roche, governor of Morlaix, has been with four ships into the Earl of Desmond's country, and is lately returned with one Fitz Maurice, who remains in Bas Bretagne very secretly, and travails for forces from hence about the spring. Gives a list of towns in Ireland which it is requisite to fortify. The captain of Brest has lately taken a hold called Dingin and a little island not far distant from the same in Ireland. The Cardinal of Chatillon has obtained main levee

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of his lands which the Cardinal of Bourbon held.—Paris, 8 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

Jan. 9. 1499. MR. HERBERT to CECIL.

Promises to do what service he can for the Earl of Rutland during his abode in these parts, for whom he has provided certain lodgings near the English Ambassador.—Paris, 9 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 9. 1500. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

1. Has dispatched Her Majesty's letter to the Regent of Scotland. Trusts Cecil's health is not so evil as is here reported. Sends Grange's declaration touching his late fact. Peter Grey, brother to Sir Thomas Grey, keeps the house at Horton with two of his sons; would gladly have his direction herein. There has been these six weeks a great storm with snow, which makes them doubt for the bridge when the same dissolves. Their neighbours of Tivydale mind upon the breaking up of the storm to be doing. Has called home the soldiers, saving the garrisons for Home, Fast, and Wark Castles. Captain Wood, who has been here for his health, returns to his charge. Is advertised secretly that he shall be laid for by some of Tivydale.

2. P.S.—William Smythe will not offer to be pardoned of lands and life but 800*l.* Has already disbursed above 100*l.*—Berwick, 9 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 10. 1501. SIR WILLIAM CECIL to KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE.

Has received letters which, as they were not subscribed, rested only upon the credit of the young fellow who brought them. The contents were in such generality that he could not guess the mind of the writer. Cannot put forth his helping hand for the restoration of quietness and amity between the realms more than he has done. Those who have devised comfort for the English rebels, and thereby provoked a just revenge, whereof they have since made complaint, and yet have not ceased to maintain an open maintenance of them in other countries. Has also received a letter from him, wherein he recites a matter lately happened concerning the killing of a gentleman named Seton by certain of his soldiers, and also the taking out of the Tolbooth of one of the murderers, and also mentioning that the occasion of the slaughter was a blow given to a friend or cousin of his. Thought better of him before he read his defence (though he likes him the better for writing truly), as he thought that the murder had been committed without his foreknowledge, and the forcible breaking of the prison done by some riotous ungodly persons of his retinue. Cannot in any wise allow of his heinous fact, he

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having a place of government committed to him, and having for so many years made the world think that he professed the Evangil. Knows not how he will allow his plainness, but should think himself guilty of blood if he did not thoroughly mislike him. Hears that his soldiers have not only taken out of the prison the murderer but a woman who was there detained as guilty of the lamentable death of the late good Regent. If this be true there is provided some notable work of God's justice to be shown upon him, and yet he trusts he is not so void of grace. Prays to be commended to Lethington, of whom he has heard such things as he dares not believe.—Hampton Court, 10 Jan. 1570.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 10. 1502. ROBERT HUGGINS to the EARL OF LEICESTER and CECIL.

Having been suspected of giving information of such practises as the Archbishop of Cashel went about with others to persuade the King of Spain to invade Ireland, he was straightly imprisoned for forty-seven days. Has been obliged to borrow 180 ducats of Edmund Bown in order to pay his charges and to be employed about the Queen's service, which he desires they will see repaid.—Madrid, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 11. 1503. The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

Has received the Queen's letter towards the suspension of the Parliament here prorogued before till this month, whereunto he has sent answer to the satisfaction of Her Highness.—Edinburgh, 11 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1/8.

Jan. 13. 1504. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Encloses a packet from the Regent. The Earl of Marr and other nobility of that side are looked for in Edinburgh. Grange increases his number in the castle, and allows pay to some also in the town. The greatest number in the town are at his devotion, so that it is thought that the Regent will hardly be able to remain there when Morton is come away. Ferniehurst and Buccleugh have of late been in the castle.—Berwick, 13 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Jan. 14. 1505. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Grange has now in pay in the castle 100 men besides others, and the greatest part of the townsmen, especially the craftsmen, are wholly at his devotion. Lord Home has sent secretly into the Merse and Tivydale to entertain both horse and footmen, whom he covets to have most shot. Lethington is still looked for at the castle. Home, Grange, and their friends procure the best horses they may, which they keep in secret.

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The Earl of Rothes and others have been in the castle with the captain. Grange and Mr. Knox are reconciled. If the Regent remain in Edinburgh after Morton is gone he will receive either harm or disfavour. Mr. James Magill's death is conspired. One of the Regent's soldiers, being corrupted by the Hamiltons as he was going up to the castle, was stayed, by friends his pardon is obtained. The troubles between the Earl of Cassilis and the Laird of Bargeny increase; the King's party support Bargeny, and the Queen's the other.—Berwick, 14 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 14. **1506.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

To the same effect as his letter of this date to Cecil.—Berwick, 14 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 14. **1507.** CONSIDERATIONS of the QUEEN MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.

Rough notes in Cecil's writing of the considerations for and against the Queen's marriage, setting forth the great dangers likely to ensue to herself and realm by her remaining unmarried through the encouragement given to the ill-disposed to plot against her in favour of the Queen of Scots. Also the advantages of her marriage with the Duke of Anjou, noting however, the disadvantages in respect of difference of ages, and also the fear lest if there should be no children the Duke might be induced, by shortening the Queen's life and marrying the Queen of Scots, to conjoin the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland in his own person.

Draft. Endd. : 14 Jan. 1570. Pp. 3½.

Jan. 16. **1508.** The ENGLISH AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

Copy of the privy seal for the diets of Francis Walsingham, Esq.—Hampton Court, 21 Nov. 1570.

Copy of a letter sent by Charles IX. to the Count Palatine and others in answer to one of theirs congratulating him on the prospects of peace.—Paris, 21 Sept. 1570.

Causes of the taking up of arms in France. Lays the blame chiefly on the ambition of the Guises in usurping all the places of authority about the King.

Causes why the Guises should not have the tutorship of the King.

Several articles touching the question of precedence amongst the Ambassadors of the different Princes of Europe.

Charges for the transporting of Walsingham's train, horses, and staff into France, amounting to 95*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* He arrived at Paris 16 Jan. 1571.

Pp. 8½.

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Jan. 16. 1509. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Has not yet received the Duke's answer. The Count Van Denbarghe keeps possession of his country, having furnished two holds with ordnance and men. The Duke makes great preparations to set forth an army. There are soldiers coming from Denmark to assist the Count Van Denbarghe. The English rebels are relieved here with monthly pensions, but have been warned to withdraw from this town lest the Queen of England might be displeased. Leonard Dacres is here with four or five men waiting on him. Lord Seton, having obtained money from the Duke, has gone into France to seek aid from the French King. Monsieur de Bossu, Admiral of the fleet which went to Spain with the Queen, is returned with five of his ships missing.—Antwerp, 16 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 17. 1510. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Has cased and paid such numbers of the horsemen and footmen as the Earl of Sussex directed, for the discharges whereof he has taken up divers of the merchants' debts and money upon promise. Begg that he will be a means for their payment for their better encouragement to do the like another time.—York, 17 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Jan. 18. 1511. MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to CECIL.

Doubts not but that by conferring with the commissioners of the Queen's party he will perceive how willing they are to satisfy Her Majesty. Assures him that he will find in them only plain dealing, without craft or practise to the contrary. As the quietness of the whole island does partly depend on the issue of this treaty, he trusts that he will hold hand to the furtherance thereof.—Balveny, 18 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 19. 1512. THOMAS BUCHANAN to CECIL.

Has been sent to Denmark with commission anent the delivery of the murderer Bothwell to justice. Bothwell has daily practices with the Queen of Scots, who has sent certain writings to him desiring him to be of good comfort, with sundry other purposes, to the great prejudice of Captain John Clark who laboured to have Bothwell sent into Scotland, and who has been imprisoned with small hope of liberty. The cause why Bothwell is not delivered is judged to be that they are informed of certain divisions in Scotland and England. One Master Horsey has been sent into England by Bothwell and the chiefest of this land to copy how matters proceed there, and hereafter to bring advertisement with letters of

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favour from the King's mother to this King that the murderer Bothwell be not delivered up to be punished, with some promise of kindness to him therefore of the isles of Orkney and Shetland. Requests that Horsey may not be licensed to have entrance to "that woman." There is a page of Bothwell's sent by him into England with certain writings to the same woman, which "if they come to her hands may be prejudicial and "hurtful to both our countries and to the discontentment of "the Queen's Majesty of England." Sends certain writings for the Regent of Scotland, which he desires may be conveyed to him.—Copenhagen, 19 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 20. **1513.** DIRECTIONS for the EARL OF RUTLAND.

Instructions given by Sir William Cecil to the Earl of Rutland travelling in France as to his behaviour, and also pointing out what things he should take special note of in his travels, headed, "A direction for a Traveller." The original in Cecil's writing is amongst the Domestic MSS.

Copy. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 25. **1514.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Thanks him for his letter. A further league between Morton and Grange is not now so likely. James Macgill and others are judged to be the stay hereof, which procures them the hatred of Grange and his which they are likely to feel if they stand not on their guard. Some outrage against the Regent or some of his is presently intended. The Hamiltons have taken Paisley.—Morton will be here by the 28th. The storm which has continued this nine weeks increases, and these two days past much more snow has fallen. They look for the bridge to fall at every ebb. It is riven and the main strengths shrunk, and divers of the braces already gone. They have no fuel but that which they fetch daily from Scremerston. Mr. James Balfour came secretly by night to the Castle on the 19th. Has been assured that Home, Buccleugh, and Ferniehurst will not attempt anything against any one under his charge. Home gathers men to encounter those whom the Regent has in pay who should come to Melrose and Kelso for the recovery of duties which Buccleugh and Ferniehurst withhold. Has for more surety warned those at Home and Fast Castles to stand on their guard. Protests by the faith of a Christian that his charge has cost him yearly in money and otherwise much more than he has ever asked allowance for. There is not here one councillor nor more than two captains who have charge. There are in Scotland certain of good calling who are willing to give him advertisement, on whom he advises the bestowing of 100*l.*—Berwick, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 4½.

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Jan. 25. 1515.

ROBERT HUGGINS to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Being suspected of sending advertisement to England, he was kept a close prisoner for 47 days, and at five months end, being sick, he was commanded under pain of death to leave the kingdom within 20 days. Is not able for want of money to make his way homewards. Thomas Stuckley being lately armed knight by the King goes as general of the expedition to Ireland accompanied with Captain Julian. The voice is that there go 10,000 soldiers, but he has learnt that there will not be more than 5,000 or 6,000 with artificers and many Italian engineers to fortify. He is called Duke of Ireland, and keeps a greater port than any two dukes in the court; for his table only the King gives him 500 rials a day which he has done since the beginning of December. The King has sent his son to be brought up at Alcala with the Prince of Orange's son. He has 26 of the ships which brought the Queen into Spain appointed to transport his men. He has horses and armour presented to him by the Duke of Feria and others. It will be March or April before they can be ready. There is a practice by the Duke of Alva to get the havens of Caistor and Yarmouth in Norfolk. The Duke of Medina Celi goes to be governor in his place. The wars of the Moriscos are at an end, though some are still in the mountains who do much harm. 30,000 shall go into Galicia. Begs him to devise some means to understand if he is again in trouble. The Spanish Ambassador in England might be stayed if he is molested again. Intends to go home with all expedition to give a more particular account of all things.—Madrid, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Pp. 2½.

Jan. 26. 1516.

JOHN COUNT OF EMDEN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

For the restitution of a ship belonging to certain of his subjects which has been seized by pirates and taken into one of her ports.—Borkum, 7 Cal. Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¾.

Jan. 26. 1517.

NEWS from VENICE.

There is great anxiety and discontent at Venice on account of the war. The preparations are continued, but the recruits are very unwilling. Those who return from the fleet complain bitterly of the avarice and cruelty of many of the officers, and that through their fraud there is such scarcity that great numbers have died of hunger. Many have been summoned home to give an account of their conduct of the war. There is great suspicion amongst the members of the League against each other, lest giving aid themselves when their need comes they may be deserted by the rest. The French will give no assistance to the League. The Venetians send soldiers to Zadra [Zara] in Dalmatia, which it is reported

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that the Turk is about to besiege with larger forces. The Turk is said to be making great preparations by land against Hungary and Transylvania.—Venice, 26 Jan. 1571.

Rome, 13 Jan. 1571.—The Pope leaves no stone unturned to raise money. He seems to fear the Huguenots more than he does Selim.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Jan. 27. 1518. The EARL OF LENNOX to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has according to her advice upon conference with the principal noblemen of the realm, sent the Earl of Morton and the Clerk of Register to join with the Commendator of Dunfermline, with commission to treat with her upon weighty affairs of this estate.—Edinburgh, 27 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Jan. 27. 1519. The EARL OF LENNOX to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

To the same effect as his letter of this date to the Queen.—Edinburgh, 27 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

Jan. 27. 1520. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

Gives a long account of his negotiations with the Duke of Alva and Fiasco in the matter of the restitution of the merchant ships and goods stayed in Flanders and in England. Minds to repair home within four or five days with the Duke's answer if he can get it.—Antwerp, 27 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 5½.

Jan. 27. 1521. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to CECIL.

1. The Pope, the King of Spain, and the rest of the confederates upon the doubt of a match between the Queen and Monsieur seek by what means they may to withdraw him from the same. They offer him to be the head and chief executioner of the new league against the Turk which is thought to stretch to as many as they repute to be Turks, although better Christians than themselves. The King seeming very much to mislike hereof uttered these words to Briquemault, "If this matter goes forward, it behoves me to make some counter-league. I find the Germans well affected towards me, and as for the Queen of England I know she has as good cause to mislike of this league as I myself have, and therefore I suppose would be glad to join with me." Briquemault replied that he was glad that the King saw his danger, and advised him to break the matter to the ambassadors of the German Princes. The King thought this not to be convenient, but said that he would send M. Biron to them, who though not a Huguenot is taken not to be their enemy. After Briquemault had acquainted Walsingham with this, he

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asked him to say frankly his opinion how he judged the Queen would be inclined, who answered that he could not but think that she would very well like thereof in respect to the common cause of religion, the goodwill which she bore the King, and her own safety, and also promised that it should lack no furtherance that he could give. Malicorne who was sent into Spain to congratulate the marriage reports that Julian Romero has been despatched into Ireland to do some great enterprise. The King is angry for that his congratulations were not accepted by the King of Spain in such good part as he looked for, and also for the omission of certain usual words of courtesy from his letters. For further increase of this unkindness the King of Portugal to whom the King's sister was offered in marriage, sent answer by Malicorne that they were both too young, and therefore about eight years hence the matter might be better talked of, which disdainful answer is thought to be not without the counsel of Spain. None take this matter more grievously than the Queen Mother.

2. P.S.—Certain letters from the Cardinal of Pelut to the Pope have been intercepted, wherein he assured him that none of the religion in France should bear any office. Lord Seton who lately came to demand succour is deferred for answer until the entry be passed. He buys good store of horses and armour and is very well furnished of money.—Paris, 27 Jan. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Printed in Sir Dudley Digges' "Compleat Ambassador."* Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Jan. 28. 1522. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to CECIL.

The Queen being very sick of a burning ague it is thought that the entry shall be put over until after Easter.—Paris, 28 Jan. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Printed by Digges.* P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Jan. 28. 1523. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

Has had a conference with Noircarmes, Assonville, and Secretary Cruttenville touching that which he has been with the Duke for, who promised to make report of all things to the Duke.—Antwerp, 28 Jan. 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Jan. 28. 1524. NEWS from ITALY.

Venice, 28 January. Meeting of Protestant princes at Frankfort. Piali Bassa is near Rhodes with 80 galleys to intercept any succours for Famagusta. The Venetian fleet is badly manned, having lost many by disease. Levying of money by the Venetians. Scarcity of rowers in their fleet. Present of Turkish horses sent to the French King. Designs of the French King against the Low Countries. Earthquake

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at Ferrara. Rome, 21 January. News relating to France and Spain.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3½.

Jan. 29. 1525. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

1. The Regent has proclaimed that all persons between 16 and 60 are to be ready to follow him. He has gone to Stirling. The Queen's party minds to be in Edinburgh within eight days. The Abbey of Whithorn in Galloway was given by the Queen to Lord Fleming, and by the late Regent to Lord Robert who is this Regent's sister's son. The Laird of Garlies who is a Stewart was now sent by the Regent with 24 soldiers to recover the rents and duties, who placed themselves in a house near the abbey, certain sent by Lord Fleming placed themselves in an adjoining house, and in the night environed the house where Garlies was who was writing. They found certain holes and loops in the house through which they shot and slew four or five of them, and the rest issuing out without order were all made prisoners. Paisley was taken by Semple's own composition. The Earl of Northumberland will be removed out of Lochleven. Great suit will be made to obtain Her Highness's favour for him. Grange has told Morton that for the little time he has to live he will not leave his friends, for he knows that the course the Regent ran was to wreck them, which he would not suffer. Gathers that there is some intention to have some sacrifice shortly, and some must die for the sins of the people. The Regent's party decays daily and great weakness is found in him. Now is the abstinence broken and either party determined to lay the blame on the other.

2. P.S.—Grange has St. Peter's gift to bind and loose, as more plainly within few days will appear. Edward Dacres was on the 24th instant at Cavers in Tivydale at the sheriff's house, and Etherington, an aged man, was with him.—Berwick, 29 Jan. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 29. 1526. KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to CECIL.

Has received his answer and is most willing to satisfy him more fully on all points. The Queen of England's countenance of them who have taken the government upon them has alienated the hearts of a great number who have always been bent on the union of the two realms. Denies that he has ever entertained her rebels. Declares that it was against his will that the man's blood was shed, and has offered himself to the correction of the Kirk. Extreme necessity compelled him to take his man out of the Tolbooth, for though he was not at the killing his unfriends could not be satisfied without they had his life. As for the woman who was guilty of the Lord Regent's murder she is still in the Tolbooth. Caused his servants to stand in the door with the keeper of the prison

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that none should come out but his own servant. Denies that he is careless of the Regent's death which peradventure he may revenge when his reporters will be far to seek.—Edinburgh Castle, 29 Jan. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Jan. 29. 1527. SIR HENRY NORRIS and FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to the QUEEN.

On the 25th instant Norris had audience with the French King and presented Walsingham to him as his successor as ambassador resident at his court. The King answered that he was pleased with his appointment, and promised that he should at all times receive from him gracious audience, and on Walsingham's urging him in the Queen's name to observe the late edict, he assured him that the only care he presently had was to entertain the peace. Walsingham signified to the King that he had commission to present letters to the Queen, and that Her Majesty had made choice of a personage honourable to congratulate on their marriage, whose coming only stayed upon the certainty of his entry. The King answered that he trusted within four or five days she would be in that good state of health as he might have access unto her. Had similar audiences, using the same speeches for the observation of the edict, with the Queen Mother and the Duke of Anjou separately.—Paris, 29 January 1570. *Signed.*

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7¼.

Jan. 1528. INJURIES done by the QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY.

Notes of the injuries done by the Queen of Scots' party since the granting of the last abstinence, whereby the same is manifestly infringed, chiefly consisting of the seizure of rents and goods belonging to the opposite party, with marginal notes either denying or explaining the same.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[Jan.] 1529. MEMORANDUM by the ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.

If Her Majesty intends that the abstinence be truly kept it is meet that she declares that all attempts done against the order of law since the renewing of the last abstinence, such as the taking of Paisley Abbey, the slaughter of Lord Garlies' men, and the things committed by Grange and others be redressed; or else that she will not find fault if the Regent takes remedy thereof himself. On the other part, such as have always professed the Queen's obedience to be incontinent restored to all their possessions and goods taken from them for not acknowledging the King's authority. All prisoners to be set at liberty on either side. This done that the Queen declare her pleasure that neither molest the other during the time of treaty.

Endd. P. 2/3.

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Jan. 31. 1530. MEMORIAL by the COUNTESS OF MURRAY.

Prays that the Queen of England will provide at the present conference for the surety of herself and children, that they may without inquietness occupy their heritages and possessions. Also that the Queen will write to the Regent that she be not troubled for any jewels of the crown of Scotland, alleged to be in her hands. That the Queen will excuse her for the sum of 5,000*l.* borrowed in January 1568, by her late husband, and also of certain calivers and munitions received by him in May 1569. As the custom of Scotland has been that the heirs of whoever was slain in the King's service should have their wards and marriages gratis, she humbly craves that the Queen will procure this to be observed in her case.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 1. 1531. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to CECIL.

Understanding that the Lord Buckhurst was already departed from the Queen of England to congratulate the marriage, he sent to the King and the Queen Mother to know if there were any hope of Her Majesty's speedy recovery, whereby the said nobleman might proceed on his journey. Was answered that by reason of her sickness it was doubtful whether he could have any access to her, and therefore it was referred to his Lordship's judgment whether he will come now or stay till the other entry. Has made Lord Buckhurst privy hereof, and also of his private opinion that for certain reasons he should rather proceed.—Paris, 1 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 1. 1532. *Secretary Pinart to Walsingham.*

Promises that Lord Buckhurst and his train shall be well received, but cannot assure him of an audience with the French Queen on account of her sickness.—Château de Boulogne, 1 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1. Enclosure.

Feb. 1. 1533. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

Gives a summary of the contents of certain of his former letters, and an account of his negotiations for the conclusion of the articles of restitution with the Duke of Alva and M. De Noircarnes, in both of whom he finds great professions of goodwill, the Duke saying that the Queen should be as sure of him as of her own soul.—Antwerp, 1 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 1. 1534. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

John Hamilton, the Scot, who had conference with Francis Norton, has since been found to be a dissembler. The Earl of Westthumberland repents his former offence, and seeks all

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means to obtain the Queen's pardons. Prestall has returned out of Scotland, whose head is as full of devices as ever. The Duke has discharged 900 of his light horsemen; there remain but 700, and the Spanish footmen would fain go home again.—Antwerp, 1 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1¼.

Feb. 1. **1535.** JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

The Duke and the Council have resolved to send some man with commission to end the matters in controversy, whom they desire should go with Fitzwilliam. Forwards a letter from the Duke of Alva to the Queen.—Antwerp, 5 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

Feb. 1. **1536.** The COUNTESS OF MURRAY to the QUEEN.

Begs that she will grant the suits and petitions of herself and her fatherless infants, in which she has particularly informed the Earl of Morton, whom she desires her favourably to hear and credit.—Edinburgh, 1 Feb. 1570. *Signed: Anna Keyt.*

Feb. 2. **1537.** MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Whereas he desired him to employ his credit with Lord Fleming that no garrison of Frenchmen should be received within the Castle of Dumbarton; he has received reasonable answer from him that although he has received victuals and munitions from France, yet he will not suffer any soldiers to enter the place.—Edinburgh Castle, 2 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 2. **1538.** ADVICES from VENICE.

Warlike preparations by the Turk and the Venetians. Progress of the Holy League. Earthquake at Ferrara. The Emperor has summoned the nobility of Hungary to Prague to take counsel about the war.—Venice, 2 Feb. 1571.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Feb. 2. **1539.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLON to CECIL.

Has received advertisement that M. Malicorne saw at the Court of Spain the Irish who were soliciting the King to take them under their protection, for which purpose he had commissioned Julian Romero to go into Ireland with 3,000 Spaniards.—Canterbury, 2 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Feb. 3. **1540.** The CARDINAL OF CHATILLION to CECIL.

Desires that he will move the Queen to appoint Mr. John Bongay to a vacant prebend at Windsor.—Canterbury, 3 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ⅔.

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Feb. 4. **1541.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Notwithstanding the storm yet continuing the Tails of Tivdale have burnt two houses in Downham and taken away such cattle and goods as they could get. Sends a letter from Captain Wood. The Regent in going to Stirling has fallen with his horse and somewhat hurt his leg. The Laird of Minto, provost of Glasgow and captain of the castle, is suspected to have agreed with the Hamiltons. The Laird of Ormiston and Mr. Elphinstone have been in the castle from the Earl of Morton to know what Grange's part should be, who, amongst the rest, said that there was a bond of friendship between him and the Earls of Athol and Rothes and others, who being absent, he could give no answer. Upon Sunday last (the Regent being departed the day before) [Grange] came down into the town to the sermon accompanied with soldiers. There is an intent to enclose the town from the Tron upwards, for a refuge for such as are friends to the castle. Notifies the passage of certain messengers to and from the Bishop of Ross, Grange, and Lethington. The Earls of Morton and Argyle are agreed.—Berwick, 4 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 4. **1542.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Containing similar information as his letter to Sussex of this date.—Berwick, 4 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 6. **1543.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

Destruction of the bridge at Berwick. Cannot yet by boat get over, such is the multitude of ice.—Tweedmouth, 6 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 6. **1544.** JOHN FITZWILLIAM to CECIL.

M. D'Assonville has told him that the Duke has sent for one who should receive commission to go over, but would not declare his name. Has learnt from one of his clerks that it is M. De Swegenham, who has been in England before. Forwards a packet for the Spanish Ambassador.—Antwerp, 6 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

Feb. 8. **1545.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to CECIL.

1. Understanding that M. De la Roche, who, as he learnt by Rogers, was the party who landed the soldiers in Ireland, was in this town, he caused Briquemault to ask him whether he had not been in Ireland, to whom in some cold sort he denied the same. On the 6th inst. he told the King that his mistress had been advertised from her Viceroy of Ireland how De la

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Roche, his subject, had landed men there who confederated with certain rebels committed certain outrages, and that she doubted not but that he would in such sort extend his authority for the redress of this inconvenience that she might have just cause to think that the new and earnest professed friendship was grounded on sincerity. The King answered that he knew of no such matter, and willed him to give the names of such as he could learn were offenders in that behalf, and he would punish them. After he had thus ended, he repaired to the Queen Mother, and declared in effect as much to her, and received for answer divers good words of assurance and continuance of amity, and that whosoever should go about to disturb the same should receive such punishment as should be to the Queen of England's satisfaction.

2. To the end that there may be some trial whether these words are well meant, he has sent into Brittany to search out the names of the offenders that he may present them to the King. One from whom Sir Henry Norris had his best intelligence has secretly imparted to him the following news: First, that the enterprise of Ireland is of great consequence and danger, and though he thought the King was not privy to it, yet the faction of Guise were great dealers in it, and that De la Roche was altogether at their devotion. Further, he showed that the Pope's Nuncio laboured what he might to draw [Monsieur] into the practice, promising for the furtherance thereof 100,000 crowns to be paid in Paris, and making no difficulty of bringing the said enterprise to pass in respect of the great intelligence that they had both in England and Ireland. Lastly, he showed that if Monsieur would not accept this enterprise yet it was fully resolved that it should go forward, and that the bills for the 100,000 crowns were already here. Is advertised by another that Stuckley presented to the King of Spain an instrument, not only subscribed by most part of the Irish nobility, but also by divers in England of good quality, ready to be at his devotion. Has learnt that the greater part of those who landed in Ireland were levied by the Earl of Argyle in the King of Spain's name, in his government, and embarked at the Mull of Cantire. Letters of some importance, as is thought, have arrived from the Queen of Scots.—Paris, 8 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3¼. Printed in Sir Dudley Digges' "Compleat Ambassador."

Feb. 8. 1546. LORD BUCKHURST to CECIL.

At his arrival at Calais he heard that the King's entry is deferred till about March 5, and that the Queen's coronation stands altogether unresolved until her health be more certain. Thinks it best to attend this third appointed time of entry, Her Majesty's and his own charges therein being already in great part defrayed, but desires to be satisfied of the Queen's pleasure herein. M. De Foix shall very shortly be sent into

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England from the French King to treat for the Scottish Queen.
—Calais, 8 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 9. 1547. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to CECIL.

Informs him of the particulars of a conference which he had with the Queen Mother, in which (as a private person not having commission) he urged the advantages which would accrue to both realms of England and France, by having some firm league concluded between the two princes, and which she seemed by her answer to approve of. Was moved to use this speech because presently Spain is not very well inclined towards Her Majesty, neither has the French King any very great liking for Spain, and also because he is informed that the Admiral has lately advised the King and Queen Mother to strengthen themselves by a confederacy with the Queen of England and the princes of Germany. Desires Cecil, according to his promise, to admonish him of any errors either in this or otherwise.—Paris, 9 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½. Printed by Digges.

Feb. 9. 1548. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

The bearer, the provost marshal, will inform him of the state of the town and also of the proceedings in Scotland.—Berwick, 9 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Feb. 10. 1549. ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 3 and 10 February, Rome, 27 January and 3 February. Designs of the Grand Seignior. Proceedings of the Pope. Rumours from different places.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 5.

[Feb. 11.] 1550. The QUEEN to WALSHINGHAM.

Has received his and Sir Henry Norris's letter of the 29th ult., and very well allows of his beginning, and does not mislike his speech, and to the King for the maintenance of his edict, lately granted to his subjects for the matter of religion. Approves also of the other matter of the league with France, which she thinks so beneficial that she rather doubts some impediment may grow to hinder the success thereof. Would have Lord Buckhurst proceed, notwithstanding any sickness of the Queen. He is to tell the Spanish Ambassador that she would be glad to make use of his master's offer for ending the causes between her and the Queen of Scots, but she has already entered so far in a treaty with her that there remains nothing of any great value betwixt them in difference, so as to stay the final ending thereof. He may also say that she finds very agreeable the Duke of Alva's offer to have restitution made on both sides, as the merchants think fit. Has

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heard that certain savage rebels, being men of no value, have fled out of Ireland into Spain, and who pretend that their departure is for matter of religion, when they be neither of one or other religion, but wholly given to bestiality. Knows also that Stuckley has lit into the company of the aforesaid rebels, pretending by his superfluous expenses, which are altogether of other men's goods, to be a person of some quality and estimation, and able to do some great thing in Ireland, whereas he has not the value of a "marmaduc" in land or livelihood. It is reported, which yet she does not believe, that the King will send Julian Romero, or such like, with a number of soldiers into Ireland to follow some vain device of these rebels. Marvels that the King or his Council should give credit to such as Stuckley, of whom she is not disposed to say much because she cannot say any good of him. Cannot but find it strange that he or any such fugitives should be allowed or hearkened unto, for though many of the King of Spain's subjects have come into her realm for safety of their lives for matter of their conscience, there was never person of any degree who motioned matter offensive to the King and the Low Countries who was ever allowed by her. He is to solicit some answer to this case, and to use such means as he can to discover the truth. He is not to forget the attempt of certain French captains upon Ireland, and the bringing over the young boy, the son of James Fitzmaurice, a rebel.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 6½. Printed by Digges.

Feb. 11. 1551. JEHAN DE COURT to CECIL.

Having sent over to him by M. Raulet, four months ago, a little portrait of the French King, and having heard no news about it, he desires to know whether he has received it.—Paris, 11 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

Feb. 12. 1552. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

The Duke has been given to understand that a ship from Lisbon, laden for the King's subjects, and another which conveyed the Queen to Spain have been arrested in the Isle of Wight, whereof he has desired him to inform them that order might be taken therein.—Antwerp, 12 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Feb. 14. 1553. COUNT LOUIS OF NASSAU to WALSINGHAM.

Expresses his gratitude to the Queen of England for her past favours and his goodwill to serve her. Has sent the bearer, M. De Taffin, with some matters of importance to communicate to him.—La Rochelle, 14 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. ¾.

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Feb. 14. **1554.** ENGLISH AMBASSADORS in FRANCE.

Inventory of plate delivered by Sir Henry Norris to Francis Walsingham, Ambassador for the Queen of England in France, 14 February 1571, amounting in weight to 1,668½ oz. *Signed:* Henry Norris.

Endd. P. 1.

1555. Modern transcript of the above.

Feb. 15. **1556.** LORD BUCKHURST to CECIL.

The honourable and courteous entertainment which he daily received is far beyond his expectation.—Amiens, 15 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 16. **1557.** NEWS from VENICE.

1. Venice, 26 January 1571. Preparations for war by the Turk. The Turk has sent to the Emperor to demand free passage for his army into the territory of the Venetians, who has answered that the country appertains to his brother the Archduke, and has also given the Venetians warning. The Venetians find greater store of captains than of soldiers, and seek to furnish themselves with Switzers and Grisons.

2. Paris, 16 February. Cardinal D'Este was one of the Privy Council there. M. Tavannes has been created marshal. *Endd.* P. 1.

Feb. 17. **1558.** ADVERTISEMENTS from ITALY.

1. Venice, 17 February.—Preparations by the Turk and the Venetians.

2. Rome, 10 February.—Intercession of the French King in behalf of Count Gayazzo, imprisoned by the Inquisition.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Feb. 17. **1559.** FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to CECIL.

On the 14th he presented the Earl of Rutland to the King at Madrid, who embraced him, and told him that coming from Her Majesty he could not but be very welcome. The King having asked him what was done touching the Queen of Scots' matter, he desires him to inform Her Majesty hereof, and to procure what answer he shall make in this behalf. Has learnt secretly by the ambassador of Florence that the house of Guise seek to impeach the marriage of the Prince of Navarre with the King's sister by making an offer of the Cardinal D'Este, who is looked to succeed his brother, the Duke of Ferrara, who has no issue nor is likely to have any. The Queen is now well recovered, and removes from Madrid to this town on the 20th inst. Touching La Roche's attempt he can learn nothing more, nor that in Brittany there is any preparation of ships but of such as belong unto merchants.—Paris, 17 February 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼. *Printed by Digges.*

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Feb. 18. 1560. OLIVER KYNGE to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1. At the last conclusion of peace in France his company of English miners were cased, and his accustomed pension being retained from him, he was constrained to seek into Spain for entertainment.

2. Being at Madrid a certain duke of Ireland, otherwise called Master Stuckley, gave him apparel better than he was accustomed to wear, and entertained him with great and marvellous liberality, but a short time after, calling him into his bedchamber, he declared that with diligence he must depart into Ireland with 10,000 men, and would have employed Kyngé to undermine the forts of Dingle, Wexford, and Waterford, promising him more entertainment than he had of the French King. Kyngé declared that he came into Spain to serve the King, and that he would never bear arms against his natural prince or country. Forthwith Stuckley called him villain and traitor, and caused him to be taken prisoner for a Lutheran, but a certain Don Franciscus who saw that every day he went to mass and knocked his breast as well as they answered for him that he was no Lutheran. When Stuckley saw that he might not put him to death by the Inquisition in the presence of his captains, gentlemen, and others, he stripped him to his shirt and banished him from Madrid on pain of being put into the galleys, and being in his journey with hunger and cold, to pass the mountains full of snow, he caused all the passages from Madrid to St. Sebastian to be laid for him. King, however, came by Navarre and St. Jean de Luz, from whence he writes, praying that "these plagues may not light in England, which he has seen in France, the goods and fruits of the earth to be devoured with soldiers, and the widows, wives, and virgins to be defiled with strangers." A number of traitors there be in these countries who gape daily for the death of the Queen. Stuckley has promised the King not only entrance into his duchy, but also possession of the whole of Ireland. He comes with the vanguard, which Kyngé supposes to be 4,000 harquebussiers, who come from Grenada; "they are but rascals, the most part beggarly and ill-armed like Bezonians," but their captains are old beaten men of war. The master of the camp is called Julian, who was hurt in the leg at St. Quintins, when Lord Harry Dudley was slain. He has many Italian engineers, and there be soldiers amassing in all the country of Spain who shall be embarked at Vigo. By his will a gentleman called Huggins is in prison and like to die, and Lord Morley's brother is banished from Spain. All these enterprises are done under the Duke de Irland Stuckley, for the King will not avow any of them, pretending a feigned peace. Begs his help that the Queen may grant him pardon, and that she may grant him the place of 100 men, who may serve as infantry, and also as miners, he having by continual danger of his life climbed into expe-

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rience. Fears that this enterprise will land near the beginning of March.—St. Jean de Luz, 18 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Pp. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Feb. 20. **1561.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

The Abbot of Arbroath has come to Dumfries and the Lords Maxwell and Herries and the Laird of Lochinvar and others of that party have concluded, at his desire, to relieve Paisley, which is besieged by the Regent, to whose aid it is thought that Drumlanrig will go.—Carlisle, 20 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 21. **1562.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Sends copies of a letter from Lord Herries, and his answer to the same. Has received the Council's letter concerning the help to be made for the right course of the river of Eden, and has sent for the opinion of some as be skilful in such works.—Carlisle, 21 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 21. **1563.** *Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.*

Has received his letter containing that the Earl of Lennox is besieging Paisley, and intends to persecute the inhabitants of Clydesdale, and that he is desirous to give them assistance if Scrope believes that the same would not offend the Queen. Thinks that Her Majesty would not like that he or any other of that faction during the time of the abstinence should levy any forces in that country.—Carlisle, 21 Feb. 1570.

Copy. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Enclosure.*

Feb. 21. **1564.** LORD BUCKHURST to CECIL.

Is most sorry to hear of his slow recovery. The news of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's death has brought no small grief to him, not only for his private loss but for the general loss which the Queen and the whole realm thereby suffers. The King has defrayed all his charges since his coming to Paris. Has audience granted for the 23rd inst.—Paris, 21 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Feb. 22. **1565.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

Has received his letter of the 12th inst., and doubts not but that by this he is a good "footman." Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's death does not grieve the French. Neither the ambassadors of Florence or Venice will warrant him from the Inquisition in any place of Italy. Hopes that he shall not be wanted at the Parliament, as he minds immediately after Easter to travel along the Loire to Nantes, and from thence to Rochelle.—Paris, 22 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

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[Feb. 22.] **1566.** MEMORANDA by SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

Two notes on separate pieces of paper, the one referring to certain presents intended for the Duchess of Feria which are missing, and the other to letters sent to her which have not yet come to hand. The last entry dated 22 Feb.

*Endd.*Feb. 22. **1567.** LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

On Monday last, the Regent won Paisley, and carried them that were within prisoners to Glasgow. Is advertised that on Saturday next the Lords Herries and Maxwell mind to set forward.—Carlisle, 22 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd. P. ¼.*Feb. 22. **1568.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

The same as the above.

*Add. Endd. P. ¼.*Feb. 22. **1569.** JOHN LOVEL to CECIL.

Complains of the placing of Captain Brickwell in his office, which he declares he has never deserved. Denies that he has sold his office without the Queen's consent. Has been obliged to borrow money of the Treasurer and has assigned to him the profits of his office until he be satisfied.—Berwick, 22 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.*Feb. 23. **1570.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

1. Has for divers considerations forborne to put in execution the Queen's letters for putting Captain Brickwell in the room of the gentleman porter. The bridge is again repaired and is now passable. On the 17th Paisley House was rendered to the Regent; the lives of those within were granted conditionally that Lord Semple should be set at liberty. Lord Semple thinks that he is poisoned. The Regent has charged the Duke's tenants to bring in their rents and duties within three days, on pain of fire and sword.

2. P.S.—Of Grange's offer to perform good offices, he has again to himself some testimony, with affirmation that what he shall promise in his and his friends' behalf the same shall be performed. The 10,000 crowns which came from Flanders to Aberdeen have been offered to Grange to receive. There is more to come out of France. Will meet Cessford on the 1st March. Wishes he had been in Turkey when he first moved his suit to Her Majesty.—Berwick, 23 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.*Feb. 23. **1571.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to CECIL.

Received the following advertisement from the Premier President, who desired the party who brought it in no case to discover his name. The advertisements are these. The

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Cardinal of Lorraine goes about to persuade Monsieur to the marriage of the Queen of Scots, using the help of one Villequier, who is in great credit with him, to whom he has promised the Abbey of Fecamp, worth 5,000 francs a year. They have long practised to have stolen her away to the next port to the place where she is. She has corrupted the greatest part of the nobleman's servants to whose charge she has been committed, and besides is promised the assistance of divers of those of the country. This practise should have been executed at the time of the marriage at Mezieres, but was letted through the unreadiness of the ships. Of late, an Englishman high of stature and lean of visage, was despatched from hence for that effect. Encloses news from Rochelle. The King of Spain has some dangerous practice in hand that concerns Ireland. Ludovick has some enterprise in hand, having in readiness 10 ships and 3,000 shot in good order. The bearer has order to communicate matters of weight and secrecy.—Paris, 23 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil, with seal. Pp. 2.

1572. *Advertisements.*

In the course of March the Queen of Scots will be at liberty. One of those who have the government of the young King of Scots has promised to kill the Earl of Lennox, and prepare an army if they will furnish him with money. The Duke of Alva has given 50,000 livres, and the French have promised 20,000 a month whilst the war lasts. La Roche has returned to Ireland and has taken with him an Italian captain who formerly served under Count Rocandolf.

Fr. On separate slip of paper. Enclosure.

Feb. 24. 1573. LORD BUCKHURST to the QUEEN.

1. Has received great honours and favours in all places by the King's special commandment. Came to St. Denis on the 17th inst., where he abode three days. Was offered by the Grand Prior of the abbey to see the great treasure of France, which is very carefully and curiously kept in the church, which is accounted by the French to be of so great a value as is far beyond his estimation. There were also then shown him the monuments of all the Kings of France, which are well preserved. On the 21st, being accompanied with Walsingham, the Earl of Rutland, and divers other English gentlemen, they passed towards Paris, and were met midway by the Marquises of Trani and Saluzzo, and sundry other knights and gentlemen, who conducted him to his lodging, which he found prepared with the King's furniture, exceeding rich and sumptuous, and divers officers of the King's household there, by whom his whole diets were defrayed. His diets are prepared with such honour and bounty that he fears lest at his return when he recounts these things to her, he shall hazard some

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part of his credit. Audience being appointed for the 23rd, on that day they passed through Paris in 12 coaches and wagons belonging to the King, accompanied with many French and English noblemen and gentlemen, and with a great troop of horse. Was received by the King, who was accompanied by a great number of princes, cardinals, and noblemen, whose names he gives, as also the complimentary speeches and professions of amity and goodwill that passed between him and the King; after which he told him of certain ill attempts made by some of his subjects who had confederated themselves with certain "salvage rebels" of Ireland, and besought him that as Walsingham was better informed therein that he would hear him; who, having made particular declaration of the actions of De la Roche, the King promised that he would prosecute him and all other of his, with condign punishment. After this, he presented Mr. Francis Southwell, from whom she will receive advertisement of infinite thanks to her for the present made by him on her behalf. After that he had declared her hearty commendations to Monsieur, and that the knights and gentlemen had kissed the King's hand, he took his leave. From thence, being conducted to the Queen Mother, after many mutual assurances of goodwill and desire of amity, with the "sweetest words he could devise," he told her of the little spark of unkindness which Her Majesty conceived for the King's so earnest words to Mr. Norris about the Queen of Scots; which she excused on account of their relationship and of her having been a Queen of France, and declared that it was neither her son's intention or her desire, that ever the Queen of Scots' cause should take end without Her Majesty's honour and safety were first sought, and earnestly desired that she would banish all suspicion. On her telling him that it had been reported to her that Her Majesty never looked so well these many years as at present, he said that God had therein made her a queen over nature herself, for to all their eyes that daily attended her court, time had rather bettered her beauty than in anywise impaired it. After the knights and gentlemen had kissed the hands of the Queen Mother and her two daughters, they were conducted to the Queen of France, to whom he presented her commendations and letters, and after great thanks given by her departed.

2. Guido Cavalcanti has declared to him that several times since his coming, the Queen Mother has dealt with him very secretly touching this bruit of marriage between Monsieur and Her Majesty, and that she greatly affects the same, but stands irresolved how it may be first moved with preservation of honour of all sides; she has further opened to him that there be great hinderers thereof, but has not named any.—Paris, 24 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 8.

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Feb. 24. **1574.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to SIR HENRY NORRIS.
Explains the part that he has taken in the negociations of the proposed marriage between Monsieur and the Queen of England.—24 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Feb. 24. **1575.** The VIDAME OF CHARTRES to CECIL.

Excuses himself for the part that he has taken in the negociations for the marriage between the Queen of England and Monsieur.—24 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 24. **1576.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 24 Feb. Movements of the Turkish forces. Rome, 17 Feb. Remonstrance of the Emperor with the Pope on the latter bestowing the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany on the Duke of Florence.

Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 2½.

Feb. 24. **1577.** LORD FLEMING to the EARL OF LENNOX.

Offers to make redress for anything that can be justly laid to his charge since the beginning of the abstinence, if Lennox will do the same.—Dumbarton, 24 Feb.

Copy. Endd. P. ¼.

Feb. 25. **1578.** FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to CECIL.

Has repaired to the Spanish Ambassador and declared to him so much as was prescribed by Her Majesty's letters, not forgetting to dilate on her good opinion conceived of him. His answer was in Spanish, which Walsingham does not understand. He complained that the Queen never used Don Francisco (for so he named himself) but by fits, and if it had pleased her to use him thoroughly, he would have done offices worthy of Don Francisco. When Walsingham came to the point of the King's entertaining her Irish rebels, and the countenance given to Stuckley, he protested that he had never heard of him, and as for any attempts by Julian Romero to be done in Ireland, they were no Spaniards that had that enterprise in hand. Never spoke with a prouder man or one more disdainful in countenance. The King has promised redress in the matter of De la Roche. Hopes that one of the French King's Ambassador's men upon some pension will advertise him from time to time how things pass in Spain.—Paris, 25 Feb. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3. Printed by Digges.

Feb. 25. **1579.** LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Although the Lords Herries and Maxwell and the others were assembled to set forth to the aid of the Hamiltons on Saturday they have stayed and keep not their appointment.—Carlisle, 25 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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Feb. 25. 1580. LORD SCROPE to CECIL.

Encloses the copy of a letter which he has received from Lord Herries.—Carlisle, 25 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¼.

Feb. 24. 1581. *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

Upon consideration of his writing they have stayed their journey into Clydesdale. Trusts that the Queen of England will take some good order for the restitution of their sovereign, which if she does, all Scotland will be at her command. But if the contrary, then will all who have continued their obedience to the Queen utterly despair of her goodness, and seek the aid of some other prince.—Dumfries, 24 Feb. 1570.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

Feb. 25. 1582. JOHN FITZWILLIAM to LEICESTER and CECIL.

Has been spoken to about certain Spanish ships which have been stayed on the coasts of England. On the 21st inst. he took his leave of the Duke and received his message to the Queen in very good speeches. Understands that Fiasco will be sent. Is waiting for M. De Swethingham in this town.—Bruges, 25 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Feb. 25. 1583. ADVICES from PRAGUE.

Report that certain princes of Germany have offered to supply the Emperor with forces for some enterprise in Italy.—Prague, 25 Feb. 1571.

Endd. Ital. P. ½.

Feb. 26. 1584. LORD FLEMING to the COMMISSIONERS of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Informs them of the wrongs done to him by the Earls of Lennox and Morton, by putting their men of war into his house and spoiling his goods, slaying his deer and "wild nolt," and destroying his woods and parks. They cease not to use the same craft and robbery upon all his lands, so that they are forced to lie unlaboured this year, because there is nothing left the poor labourers thereof. Defends himself from the charge of breaking the abstinence in the matter of the Laird of Garlies, who was sent by Lennox with the advice of his tutor Morton, with men of war to seize the priory of Whitehorn from his cousin William Fleming. They slew three of his servants and hurt eight or nine, but in the end Garlies and all his men were taken, who might by justice have been executed, yet were set at liberty, on their promise to serve the Queen of Scots, and never to bear arms under treasonable traitors again. Promises to obey the Queen's command for keeping the abstinence till the treaty take end, howbeit he looks for no good success to follow thereon, but spending of time and wasting of paper and ink.—Dumbarton, 26 Feb.

Pp. 1¼.

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[Feb.] 1585. REPORT of NICHOLAS ERRINGTON.

Finds Grange willing to accomplish all things that may be to the cause meant by the Queen. Lethington's absence doth a little hinder the cause. Grange will assure the Regent's safety in Edinburgh so as he and his may be the like. Means to deal with the Regent for his remaining there. Is promised to know of whom they have had money. They will yet refer all their causes to Her Majesty. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

March 2. 1586. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Encloses a letter which he has received from Kirkcaldy of Grange. The Queen's party are presently to come to Edinburgh. They are advertised that the Queen's Majesty and she are already agreed.—Berwick, 2 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Feb. 28. 1587. *Kirkcaldy of Grange to Drury.*

Errington has declared to him that he had commandment from the Earls of Sussex and Leicester and Mr. Secretary, to desire him to do all good offices for the quieting of these present troubles and continuing the amity betwixt the two realms, to whom he declared his good will therein. Is ready to do all things that lie in his power for the Queen of England's reasonable contentment.—Edinburgh Castle, 28 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾. Enclosure.

March 4. 1588. TESTIMONIES from the BIBLE in favour of the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Transcript orig. in Mary Queen of Scots' MSS.

March 4. 1589. LORD BUCKHURST to the QUEEN.

The King daily heaps honours and courtesies upon him, and on the 25th ult. required him to be a beholder of such triumphs, barriers, and pastimes as were prepared at the Duke of Lorraine's house in Paris, which were nobly and sumptuously performed. On the 1st inst. he spent the day hunting with the King in the Bois de Vincennes. After dinner the King rode to a warren of hares thereby, and after he had coursed with much pastime, he flew to the partridge with a cast of very good falcons; and that done entered the park of Bois de Vincennes, replenished with some store of fallow deer. Understanding that Lord Buckhurst had a leash of greyhounds, he sent to him that he might put on his dogs to the deer, which he did, but found that the deer ran better for their lives than the dogs did for his pastime. After this the King and all the gentlemen with him fell to a new manner of hunting, chasing the whole herd with their drawn swords, on horseback, so far forth as they being embosked were easily stricken and slain; they spared no male deer, but killed of

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all sorts without respect, like hunters who sought not to requite any part of their travail with delight to eat of the slain venison. Has taken leave of the King before his entry, in order to avoid any dispute about precedency with Spain, but will remain as private in order to report to her of the honour and magnificance thereof. The night before he took his leave of the King, one of the Pope's bulls interdicting Her Majesty was in Paris secretly set up. The King showed such earnest appearance of anger against the doer thereof, that she may stand assured of his unfeigned friendship and goodwill towards her. On the 4th inst. the King procured the Duke De Nevers to invite him to dinner, where they found a sumptuous feast, adorned with music of a most excellent and strange concert, and with a comedy of Italians. Their Majesties here seek to gather some sure hope of her resolution to marry before they will make any overture of that which they so much desire.—Paris, 4 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

March 5. 1590. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

The Spanish Ambassador has visited him, and after some superfluous talk of love matters, entered to talk of the unkindness that reigned between the Queen's Majesty and his master, expressing with great vehemency his desire that they were drawn to some accord. The spring of this alteration from so strange, to become so familiar and courteous is, that three days before he presented to the King three requests from the Duke of Alva. The first, that in respect of the aid his master sent him in these troubles, that he would send reiters for the better withstanding the Prince of Orange's enterprises. The second, that he might levy Catholics in France to serve against the said Prince. The third, that the King would stay certain ships preparing at Rochelle on the Prince's behalf. To the first the King answered that his treasures were near spent, and that he was still indebted to the reiters for service in the last troubles. To the second, if he condescended, the Huguenots would put themselves in arms, suspecting that the said levy was a device which might reach to themselves. To the third he answered, that he was informed that the said ships were prepared to be revenged only on certain of the King of Spain's subjects, who had taken certain ships of those of the religion and drowned divers of the men, and delivered others to the inquisitors. On the 1st inst. there arrived Count Olivarez, sent by the King of Spain to congratulate the marriage, but his entertainment is nothing answerable to that of Lord Buckhurst. On the 2nd, was set up a bull at St. Bennet's corner, the same as that of Felton's, which one of his servants tore down and brought to him. On his presenting the King with as much of the bull as he had given to him, he showed himself very much moved in such sort as they well perceived that it was unfeigned, and ordered search to be made for the setter

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up of the same. Lausac told him in his ear, that he had great cause to suspect that this was some Spanish practice. Cavalcanti told him that a friend of his who talked with the Bishop of the house of Salviati, who was lately sent hither by the Pope, learnt that the Pope has a practice in hand in England, which would shortly break forth, and that a merchant of this town has 14,000 crowns in hand for the said enterprise.—Paris, 5 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½. Printed by Digges.

March 5. **1591.** FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

By the enclosed out of Spain he finds that the Spaniard means not best when he speaks fairest. By the message he sent by Mr. Beale, he may perceive that the Queen has offered to her means to be revenged for the pretended troubles in Ireland, by keeping him occupied in Flanders. They may seem very dear, because the sum required is very great, and the gage of repayment very casual. Supposes that the Romish practice reaches to Ireland.—Paris, 5 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

March 6. **1592.** The QUEEN OF NAVARRE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In behalf of a gentleman in the Prince of Orange's service who together with his two ships has been detained in her realm.—La Rochelle, 6 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

March 8. **1593.** LORD BUCKHURST to LORD BURGHLEY.

Congratulates him on the honour which the Queen has given him. The King has stayed him till the 13th inst.—Paris, 8 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

March 9. **1594.** FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Congratulates him on the change of his name, and hopes that he may long live to enjoy both honour and health.—Paris, 9 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

March 9. **1595.** FREDERIC II. to JAMES VI.

Acknowledges his letter requiring that Bothwell should be either tried in Denmark, or sent over to Scotland, and that Captain John Clark might be released. Expresses his goodwill towards the realm of Scotland, and his grief at the murder of Darnley, and the troubles that have ensued therefrom. Although Bothwell, both by the letters of the Queens of England and Scotland, and by the public proclamation of the Lords of the Council of Scotland, has been declared to be the chief author of that crime, yet he constantly affirms his innocence and declares that he was found not guilty by a

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public tribunal in Scotland. Considering these doubts, and the difficulty of procuring a fair trial during the present troubles, the King hopes that it will be taken in good part if he refuses to send him over. Does not consider it his duty to decide in this matter. As to Clark he has been found guilty of military offences by the sentence of other captains, both Scotch and German, and is therefore imprisoned.—Fredericksburgh, 9 March 1571. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3½.

1596. Another copy.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 4¾.

March 9. 1597. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses letters which he has received from Grange and Lethington.—Berwick, 9 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅓.

March 6. 1598. *Kirkcaldy of Grange to Drury.*

Forwards a letter from Lethington. On Friday, fifteen of the men who were taken at Paisley were condemned. The Regent has caused proclamation to be made to meet him at St. Johnstone, on the 14th, to go against Huntley. Since the abstinence is run out, he dares no longer promise for Buccleugh.—Edinburgh Castle, 6 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔. Enclosure.

Feb. 21. 1599. *Lethington to Drury.*

Desires him to forward a packet containing letters for different people to Lord Burghley.—Balmany, 21 Feb. 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼. Enclosure.

March 10. 1600. ADVICES from ITALY.

The Seignory have sent Jacomo Ragazzoni to Constantinople to treat about the restitution of certain merchandise. Famagosta holds out bravely. It is said that the Grand Turk will go in person with 250,000 soldiers to Corfu. Rome, March 3. The Grand Duke has agreed to furnish twelve galleys for the league.—Venice, 10 March.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1¾.

March 10. 1601. The QUEEN to FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM.

Is resolved to send out of hand a gentleman to the King of Spain to understand his intention, and to deal roundly and plainly with him; and in the meantime for the withstanding of any enterprise, to send ships and forces to Ireland. Touching the matter of credit sent to him from Rochelle, she desires him to learn further thereof, and what are the meanest sums of money to be demanded, and what are best assurance.

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Is to complain to the French King and his Council of one Leon De la Haye, who being a prisoner of war was licensed to depart upon condition of sending home the son of Sir Thomas Cotton, then prisoner, or within a time limited to return again, and who has performed neither. If the Spanish Ambassador shall hear of her preparations by sea or land he may tell him that they are for her defence, and if she shall be offended for her revenge.

2. Extract from a letter of 26th March to Walsingham, informing him that the bearer, Henry Cobham, would impart to him certain matters connected with the Queen of Scots' case, which he is to let the Queen Mother understand.

Draft, corrected by Burghley. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2½.

March 11. 1602. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Supposes that Lord Buckhurst, who is stayed here under colour of certain triumphs, will not depart without some overture made unto him by them. Guesses that certain indirect practices have held the matter in suspense. Encloses advertisements from Brittany. Has sent sixty crowns into Spain to Mr. Huggins, and also taken order for advertisements from thence, and that if the case shall require it, an express messenger shall be sent. This he hopes to bring to pass by giving 100 crowns pension, allowing besides for portage.—Paris, 11 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

March 1. 1603. *Advertisements out of Brittany.*

A gentleman named Landereau prepares four ships and 1,000 or 1,200 soldiers at St. Malo, but it is uncertain what way he will take. At present there is no bruit of any other stir throughout Brittany.

Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

March 11. 1604. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

1. The Lords have deferred their coming to Edinburgh. The Lords Maxwell and Herries and others of the West parts have agreed to join for the punishment of transgressors of the laws. Lord Seton had 4,000 crowns of the money sent out of Flanders for his furnishing towards the French court. Grange assures him that his brother has gone to France only to seek remedy for some imperfection and debility of his body. Grange has shipped certain broken pieces of brass which have been sold by the Regent for 900 pounds Scots, and 600 pounds given to his soldiers. The ministers being assembled in a room under the place where the Lords of the Session sit, a writing was cast down amongst them without any name thereto, requiring reformation of the open railing of Mr. Knox against the Queen. Those above having cleared themselves that it was none of their deeds, proclamation was made that if any would come and be able before them justly to reprove

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Mr. Knox of any such crime, that reformation should be had thereof. Howbeit none came.

2. P.S.—Wark Castle decays very much daily. Sends a letter from Grange to the commissioners of the Queen of Scots. Lethington complains because Burghley does not deal more plainly with him.—Berwick, 11 March 1570. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 11. 1605. SUMMONS by the REGENT LENNOX.

Summons for Patrick Agnew, sheriff of Galloway, and several other gentlemen of that country, to appear before the Regent and the Lords of the Privy Council on the 20th March 1571, to answer to such crimes as shall be laid to their charge.—Ayr, 11 March 1571. *Signed*: Matthew, Regent.

Endd. P. ½.

March 11. 1606. HERCULES A'MEREDITH to CECIL.

Professes his loyalty to the Queen and desire to serve her. Is desirous of going to Louvain to bestow some time in the study of cosmography, but until he hears from him he will suspend his determination lest his going should breed suspect. Antwerp, 11 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

March 12. 1607. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is sorry to accompany his thanks for his obtaining his suit at Her Majesty's hands with a new request. Such is the dearth in this country that Her Majesty's allowance does not by 10*l.* in the week defray the ordinary charges of his house. Of 800*l.* which he brought he has not left much above 200*l.*, so that unless there be some consideration had of him he cannot but sink under the burden.—Paris, 12 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

March 13. 1608. CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Approves of the prolongation of the suspension of arms in Scotland till the end of the month, and has sent to the havens of Normandy and Brittany that the merchants of Scotland of either party may have free traffic. Desires him to tell the Bishop of Ross that he is in no way displeased with his mistress for having yielded too much to the Queen of England, as he is sure that she has only acted according to the advice of the Queen Mother, which was to refuse no conditions provided she could obtain her liberty. Trusts that by the end of the month she will be restored to her estate, and thereby the ancient league and alliance between Scotland and France will be strengthened and increased. Promises all the assistance in his power. Has written to the Queen expressing the pleasure and hope that he has that she will be shortly at liberty.—Fauxbourg St. Honoré, Paris, 13 March 1571.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

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March 14. 1609. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Encloses copies of letters. It is concluded that the Queen's entry and coronation shall proceed about the latter end of this month.—Paris, 14 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Jan. 22. 1610. *Walsingham to the Elector Palatine.*

Offers his services, and desires to know his pleasure as to how he shall communicate with him.—Paris, 22 Jan. 1571.

Copy. Endd. Lat. P. ½. Enclosure.

Feb. 14. 1611. *The Elector Palatine to Francis Walsingham.*

Accepts and thanks him for his offers of assistance in preserving the mutual intelligence between himself and the Queen of England, and recommends that Killigrew's cipher should be used in their correspondence.—Heidelberg, 14 Feb. 1571.

Copy. Endd. Lat. P. ½. Enclosure.

March 14. 1612. JOHN COUNT OF EMDEN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires the restitution of certain money, of which one of his subjects has been deprived.—Emden, Frid. Id. Mart. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

March 16. 1613. The EARL OF CASSILLIS to KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE.

Notwithstanding that he has shown the copy of the abstinence to the Earl of Glencairn and others, they continue in their determination to destroy the principal houses in this town, to oppress his tenants and wreck the country, for the eschewing of which he has promised to enter at Stirling on the 15th of April next. Has promised nothing against the obedience of the Queen's Majesty.—Maybole, 16 March.

Endd. P. ½.

March 16. 1614. LORD BUCKHURST to the QUEEN.

Gives a very long and detailed account of five conferences between Catherine De Medicis and Guido Cavalcanti concerning the proposed match between the Queen of England and the Duke of Anjou. Alluding to the reports against the Queen's fair fame, Cavalcanti said that she had reigned nearly thirteen years, and that envy herself, lying in watch with Argus's eyes in these many years there could never be found any manner of suspicion that could once touch her honour. The Queen Mother professed herself very much inclined for the marriage, but could not see how it could be attempted without hazarding the King's honour. Cavalcanti presented a portrait of Her Majesty to the Queen Mother to be given to the Duke of Anjou, and received a promise of one of the Duke's, and in the end it was arranged that the Queen Mother

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should speak with Lord Buckhurst. Accordingly on the 12th inst. by appointment he met her in the garden of the Tuilleries as it were by good hap, where they had a long conference, during which Lord Buckhurst assured her that the Queen of England had declared to him that for the benefit and contentation of her realm she was most firmly and fully resolved to marry; and in the end it was determined that M. De Foix should be sent over to England with credit to arrange the matter, the Queen Mother in the meanwhile requiring that the utmost secrecy should be observed. On the next day he received a paper containing eight articles for commencing the negotiations.—Amiens, 16 March 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 11½.

March 16. 1615. LORD BUCKHURST to the QUEEN.

Has sent her an account of the conferences of Cavalcanti and himself with the Queen Mother, which he desires her to send first privately by herself before she imparts them to any other.—Amiens, 16 March 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 17. 1616. PROCLAMATION by JAMES VI.

Commands all who have received wages of Grange and taken up arms at his command, to leave him within three days on pain of death.—Glasgow, 17 March 1570.

Notes of the publication of this proclamation at Dunse and Kelso at the foot.

Endd. P. 1.

March 18. 1617. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

In his last he forgot to advertise how he had visited the Count Olivarez, whom he found more solemn than wise. Dealt with him about Stuckley's attempt, and showed him what he was, and what inconveniences might grow to both princes by so evil an instrument. His reply was only that his master meant no evil towards the Queen, and as to Stuckley's entertainment and the making of him a knight, he could only say that there was no such matter. M. Ruffek has lately returned out of Germany, being sent to treat of a marriage between the Duke Augustus' daughter and the Duke of Alençon. His answer is, that the princes of Germany always observed equality of degree in matching their children, which also they did not do until they could judge what it was to marry; and though all other respects were answerable, yet this match would be inconvenient in respect of diversity of religion. Chevalier Sheures is dispatched to the Emperor to treat of a marriage betwixt his eldest son and Madame Marguerite.—Paris, 18 March 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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March 20. 1618.

CHRISTOPHER MUNDT to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Emperor has summoned the Electors to Ratisbon, as the Turk is said to be getting ready great forces for Hungary. The Vaivode is going to marry the daughter of the Duke of Cleves. The Duke of Bavaria is endeavouring to restore the Popish religion. The Princes of Navarre and Condé have their envoys in Germany to try and postpone the payment of the captains of the reiters to the autumn fair at Nuremberg. Thanks him for obtaining so good a reception of his son by Walsingham. Commends the bearer to his favour, who belongs to an honourable family of Augsburg merchants who have often shown kindness to the agents of the English sovereigns.—[Nuremberg] 20 March 1571. *Signed*: N.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

March 20. 1619.

KIRKCALDY of GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Desires him to forward certain letters to the Commissioners of the Queen of Scots. Although this dealing of the Earl of Lennox compels him to run another course than he thought to have done, yet he will leave no good office to maintain the amity between the two realms.—Edinburgh Castle, 20 March. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 21. 1620.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Regent has returned to Glasgow, and intends to go to Stirling. By his late journey he has caused the Earls of Cassilis and Eglinton to submit to the obedience of the King, who have entered into sureties. On the 19th was proclamation made at Edinburgh in the King's name, forbidding, upon pain of treason, that any should serve Grange, and commanding those who now serve him to leave him within three days. Great mass of victuals is taken into the castle, and cabins for soldiers made. There is esteemed to be within 100 tuns of wine.—Berwick, 21 March 1570. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 22. 1621.

NEWS from ROME.

Naval preparations in Spain. Copy of a letter from the Grand Signior to Don John of Austria. List of presents sent by the same to Don John.—Rome, 22 March 1571.

Endd. Ital. Pp. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

March 23. 1622.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

On the same afternoon that the proclamation was made at Edinburgh, Grange caused Captain Melville with a drum to go through the town, offering pay to all such as would serve him, and on the morrow caused the Abbey to be taken, and put therein certain soldiers. Yesterday Cessford and he met at Carham, who did as much justice as he required. Before he brought him to a good mind some threatening passed both

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by letters and messages. Has told Ferniehurst and others that he would be his own carrier if otherwise he could not be answered by fair means and justice.—Berwick, 23 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

March 26. 1623. The EARL OF LENNOX to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires her to grant a passport to David Borthwick to go through her realm into France.—Glasgow, 26 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Royal Letter.

March 26. 1624. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires him to signify to the Queen that on the 25th the Archbishop of Cashel repaired to him, and after justifying his departure out of Ireland without Her Majesty's leave, said that the King of Spain had very honourably entertained him with a pension of 2,000 ducats. He then showed him that about September last Stuckley came into Spain, and told him that the intention of his repair thither was to deal with the King of Spain about the reducing of Ireland into his government, whereby heresy might be expelled and true Catholic religion planted, and therefore desired him that he would deal with Cardinal Spinosa to procure him access to the King, which the Archbishop refused to do, saying that he would be loath to see his country under the government of any others than the Queen and her successors. Stuckley thereupon went to the Duke of Feria, who brought him to the King, who, after conference had with him, used him very honourably, and gave him a fair house and 6,000 ducats, and a daily allowance for his table. Two days afterwards the King sent for the Archbishop, who told him that by report Stuckley had been a pirate, of life dissolute, of expenses prodigal, of no substance or any account in his country, though descended from a good house. Then the King told him that Stuckley had assured him that he had so dealt with the Irish nobility that he would find them ready to receive such forces as he should send. The Archbishop told him that he was not a man of that credit with the Irish nobility, who knew him to be but a shifter and one who sought to abuse all men, to which the King replied that besides his own report, he was recommended to him by his ambassador. Here he made a digression, and told Walshingham that the Ambassador did great hurt in England, which he did not learn by hearsay, but by the sight of his letters. Not long after the Archbishop had similar talk about Stuckley with the Duke of Feria, who charged him with unwillingness that the enterprise should go forward. In the end the Archbishop declared that the only cause of his departing out of Spain was, that he was loath to be suspected to favour the said enterprise, hating nothing more than the name

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of traitor. On Walsingham urging him to use plainness he promised that if Her Majesty would restore him to his country and place, he would give him in writing both the manner of the conspiracy and also the remedy. He also feared that Lord Burghley had not conceived very well of him, through Huggins' report. He thought that Stuckley would embark not much before the end of April, and that Julian Romero was appointed to this enterprise. Walsingham suspects that he does not mean good for these causes, first, as he is informed two Irishmen sent by him out of Spain were the cause of De la Roche's expedition; secondly, that he was sent for by the Cardinal of Lorraine; thirdly, he wishes James Fitzmaurice's son in Spain, who is now at Brest; and lastly, he does not forget his nation or religion. Has placed some espial about him to observe to whom he repairs, and also who repair to him. Finds the Irish captain whom he desired Lord Buckhurst to recommend to the Queen, very serviceable in this behalf. He desires within twenty days to be advertised how Her Majesty inclines to his request. The only hope he has of him is, that he imagines that he dislikes that Stuckley should have the glory of the enterprise to which they both pretend, and which he first set abroad, and therefore would be glad to do anything to impeach the same.—Paris, 26 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 4.

March 26. 1625. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

When the matter of [the Duke of Anjou] shall grow to that ripeness as it shall come to treaty, it would be very expedient the Queen should seek by liberality to win certain about him, to use them as means to win him to consent to such articles as shall be propounded for her own and her people's contentment. The Vidame is not secret, and therefore he forbears to deal with him.—Paris, 26 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

March 26. 1626. The EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

This slaughter at Rouen makes them of the religion look to themselves, and somewhat discourages English travellers, for in this broil two gentlemen called Talbot being there, and the people seeing two of their men standing at their lodging, said to one another, "What do these English here, let us attack them." He therefore begins to doubt of his journey to Rochelle. Yesterday he saw the coronation of the young Queen. Is troubled that his causes go not better in England, and fears that he must perforce shorten his journey, and therefore desires his assistance.—Paris, 26 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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March 28. 1627. TOMASO FRIER to CECIL.

Excuses himself for not having written before. The reason he does so now is, that he has received an account of the unfortunate ending of the war in Cyprus, written by a Cypriot gentleman, who was an eyewitness, and which he considers worth sending to him.—Padua, 28 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. P. ¾.

March 29. 1628. HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received letters and passports into Spain from the Spanish Ambassador, who has also complained to him about different matters, and amongst the rest, of Mr. Winter's setting forth four ships for the Indies.—Calais, 29 March 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

March 30. 1629. PRIVY COUNCIL OF SPAIN to the INQUISITION OF SEVILLE.

Measures to be taken for the suppression of heresy in Seville and for the regulation of the English trading to those parts.—Madrid, 30 March 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. Span. P. ¾.

April 1. 1630. M. VERAC to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Can communicate with him through Edward Litill, a merchant of Edinburgh, but his letters must be in cipher. The Earl of Cassillis has surrendered himself to the Regent, as has also done the Earl of Eglinton. [The Regent] declares that if they oppose the authority of the King he will call in the English.—Dumbarton, 1 April 1571. *Signed. Partly in cipher with most of the names undeciphered.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley: taken in Dumbarton. P. 1.

April 1. 1631. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Will, according to his advice, not fail so to work that the party he mentions shall have some encouragement to make him the more forward in furthering this match. Assures him of his fidelity to him.

2. P.S.—They desire that Cavalcanti's coming may be kept secret.—Paris, 1 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

April 1. 1632. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has well weighed the contents of Her Majesty's letter of the 24th March, and considered the great practises which are daily put in use to impeach the match between the Queen and Monsieur, which lack not any help that can be ministered from her own subjects to breed an opinion in Monsieur that all is but dalliance, which talk Monsieur himself used with M. De Foix. Was very much perplexed what course to take, and in his proceeding with the Queen Mother has somewhat swerved from the precise course of his instructions. Mentions the points wherein he varied from his instructions, assuring her

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that the offer of Monsieur would be accepted in good part, and that if the Queen perceived any apparent cause of dislike that she would deal plainly with them. Recommended that M. De Foix should be sent over upon some other pretence. Forbore to touch on the matter of religion. Told her that the Queen had for the more secret handling of the matter made choice of only two councillors, namely, the Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley. It was also agreed that Cavalcanti should be admitted as a dealer in the matter.—Paris, 1 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 7.

April 1. 1633. THE EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his friendly warning. Is glad that by Her Majesty's favour he may remain here as yet, and hopes to be able to do her better service on his return. The Court of France is presently the richest and disorderliest court he has ever seen.—Paris, 1 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

April 1. 1634. MARRIAGE between the QUEEN and the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Articles providing for certain matters in the proposed marriage of the Queen and the Duke of Anjou, such as the form of its celebration, the freedom of conscience to be allowed to the Duke and his suite; his title, and the succession of the offspring of the said marriage.—1 April 1571.

Endd. Lat. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2.

April 2. 1635. REFORMED CHURCH OF FRANCE.

Regulations for the governance and discipline of the reformed churches in France. *Signed at foot by Theodore Beza.*

Endd. Fr. Pp. 54.

April 3. 1636. HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has been with the Archbishop of Cashel, who desires to be restored to Her Majesty's favour, and offers to forsake King Philip's pension of 2,000 crowns so as he may enjoy only his own patrimony in Ireland. Further, he made declaration of the full manner of Stuckley's coming into Spain and his proceedings. If he may find favour he has further to disclose of the advertisements which the Ambassador of Spain sent, and certain ways by which he had intelligence of the secret affairs. If it be true what he says hardly can anything be deliberated in England which King Philip shall not know.—Paris, 3 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 3. 1637. PAUL DE FOIX to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends this letter by Cavalcanti to congratulate him on his advancement in dignity, and to assure him of the goodwill which he bears towards him.—Paris, 3 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

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April 3. 1638. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Grange has put both men and munition into Holyrood and St. Giles' church. The Regent has by some politic order entered yesterday morning before dawn the castle of Dum-barton, and taken the Lord Fleming and the Bishop of St. Andrews.—Berwick. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Injured by damp. P. 2.

April 4. 1639. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Has procured Captain Thomas, the Irishman, to repair to the Archbishop of Cashel, and to offer him any friendship or service he might show him in this Court, which he took in very good part, and desired the captain to procure him access to the Cardinal of Lorraine, which he did, but could not draw from him what communication passed between them. This much the Archbishop signified to him that hereafter there might be some occasion offered to employ him to some good service, and further that he should say that he was a man of noble family and great reputation in Ireland, which was but weak and easy to be got by the enemy, and such like talk to this effect. Walsingham advised him to report to the Cardinal that though the Archbishop was of a noble family yet he was of no such credit in his country, for that the heads of the house of Desmond, whereof he was descended, were under guard in England, and that anyone who should attempt anything against Ireland would find it able enough to resist a multitude. Two days afterwards the Captain was sent for by the Cardinal, and answered to every point as Walsingham required, since which time the Cardinal makes not that account of the Archbishop that he looked for. Thinks that he might be got to answer such things as he knows of this Spanish enterprise if he might be well assured of Her Majesty's favour and be restored to his former living. Has appointed another Irish soldier to mark whither and to whom he resorts, and what company comes to him. Recommends Captain Thomas to him; he is very honest and civil, and has taken profit with these civil wars besides being of good parentage, bred and born in the English Pale. On the 29th ult. his secretary had further conference with the Archbishop, who assured him that the only cause of his coming out of Spain was to obtain license to return into his country with his Prince's favour, and to eschew the name of traitor. He also said that it was time that the Queen sent some one into Spain, for that there were many traitors in Ireland of the Irishmen and of the English soldiers there, and that he might do good service in Ireland, as the most part of the nobility would be much ruled by his counsel; but if he could not obtain favour from the Queen he would return into Spain, where he has been most honourably entertained by the King. He further told him that the Duke of Alva had offered 30,000 ducats for the Earl of Northumberland's ransom. Desires with speed to know how he

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shall deal with the Archbishop. Harvey has arrived out of Flanders and gone into Spain, and had great conferences with the Ambassador of Scotland and Lord Seton.—Paris, 4 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Printed by Digges. Pp. 3.

April 5. 1640. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Renews his request respecting not revealing a certain matter, as he would be grieved if those of the religion received any hindrance through him. The matter requires speedy resolution and secret handling.—Paris, 5 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 7. 1641. ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 7 April 1571; Rome, 28 March. News and reports of various kinds from different places.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

April 7. 1642. NEGOCIATION of M. DE ZWEVEGHEM.

Conference with M. De Zweveghem sent over by Alva to negotiate the release of the merchants' goods stayed in England and in Flanders. To his complaint that the goods of Spanish subjects laden in a ship which was driven into Dublin had been sold to their greas loss; it was answered that the same had been done to the Queen's subjects, both in Flanders and in Spain; also that Englishmen had been taken upon the seas on suspicion, and condemned and executed without any proof or witness of any offence by them committed.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 8. 1643. The QUEEN to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

If he finds it likely that the Irishman naming himself Archbishop of Cashel means dutifully to ask pardon, he may assure him that he shall be restored to her favour and be provided with as good a living as heretofore he had, or at least he shall be allowed to return safely out of her realm. If, however, he finds out that he has sought to abuse him he shall procure as much intelligence from him as he can, and then deal with the French King, that he may be delivered up as an open known rebel and traitor. The Scottish Ambassadors of both parties have been long here and troubled not a little her and her council. After much debating, minding to make a final end to the cause they found that Morton and his colleagues had not sufficient commission to treat of the matter. May show this to the French King and assure him that if they only seek upon delays she will conclude with that party which will hear and understand reason.—Westminster, 8 April 1571.

Draft. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 3.

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April 9. 1644.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dumbarton was taken at the hour before day by the great diligence of the assailants and the negligence of those within. Captains Home and Crawford, with their bands to the number of 150, guided by a poor man near inhabiting the piece, climbing the rock little and little till they approached a couple of trees; whereat they tied certain ropes for their some watching upon the walls attempt, and threw stones to impeach the assault; but the [rest] were, by the suddenness of the matter, not so ready to assist; whereby one Ramsey, ensign to Captain Crawford, entered first, and being well succoured by his captain slew a couple of the watch, and by that time the rest within began to make head, but so confusedly, that in manner both the King's bands entered the piece and laid about them on every side with the slaughter of three and some more hurt. The Bishop of St. Andrew's had put on his shirt of mail and steel cap, but seeing how vain it was to contend, yielded. Lord Fleming escaped with seven more. An Englishman, who named himself Johnson, with his servant, with their swords drawn, desired passage, which was not granted. M. Virac, who was taken, confessed that there was coming from France two ships with men, munitions, and money. In the piece they found abundance of [munitions] and great wealth of money and plate. The French Ambassador desires to see the King and to have leave to return into France, which was granted. The Bishop is to be executed this day at Stirling, as well for the King's murder as for that of the late Regent. The Regent lay two nights at Dumbarton. Lord Fleming and the Earl of Huntly came on the 5th instant, disguised, into Edinburgh Castle, their habit being plaids, accompanied not with above five. The Laird of Wastle, being a Cunningham, remains with the charge. Grange levies more men, and has revoked those out of the abbey.—Berwick, 9 April 1570 (*sic*).
Signed.

Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Pp. 1¼.

April 11. 1645.

FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

Has, according to his instructions, informed the Queen Mother of the late proceedings in the Queen of Scots' case, who wished that there could have been some speedier way taken, and desired that the Queen would not take her earnestness in the matter in ill will. Is promised redress in Sir Thomas Cotton's matter, and also in that of one Hawkins. Somewhat that the Irish Archbishop prefers has been handled in the secret cabinet. The Irish captain gives great attendance on him. Grange's brother has received from the Cardinal of Lorraine 30,000 francs for the purchase of munitions. The English rebels are retired into Flanders, and give out great words of hope to be shortly in England. There is a report that Stuckley is already in Ireland, and that all the towns on the

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coast, except Waterford and Dublin, are revolted.—Paris, 11 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

April 11. 1646. LORD SCROPE to BURGHLEY.

Encloses the copy of a letter which he has received from Lord Herries.—Carlisle, 11 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

1647. *Lord Herries to Scrope.*

Is desired by the captain of the castle of Edinburgh and some other of his friends to come and speak with them. Because he promised the Lord Lieutenant that he would not write abroad for aid of strangers, nor resist the Queen of England's rebels, lest some of his evil willers should speak otherwise than truth shall prove, he declares that he still means to keep his promise. Desires Scrope to impart his good wisdom in writing. On the 7th instant the Earl of Lennox caused hang and quarter the Bishop of St. Andrew's in Stirling, which cruelty he trusts will rather incense the hearts of the people than advance him. The captain of the castle declares himself in great rage more than ever he did before.—Terregles, 10 April 1571.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

April 12. 1648. The QUEEN to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Has understood the message and credit which he gave to Beale. Directs him to say to the party who made the demand that she is sorry that she cannot satisfy their request at present neither for the place or the time.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 12 April. Printed by Digges. P. ¾.

April 13. 1649. THOMAS HAMILTON OF PRIESTFIELD to WILLIAM PANTHER.

Desires him to further Francis Linton on his voyage to France. Grange has this day published a proclamation that Lennox has unlawfully intruded himself into the government, and also calumniously slandered him, which he offers to prove by law of arms on horseback or on foot against any gentleman of his faction. Both parties are with all diligence making for the field.—Edinburgh, 13 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 13. 1650. The DUKE OF MONTMORENCY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Letter of recommendation for the bearer, M. Dapin.—Rouen, 13 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

April 13. 1651. REVENUES of the DUKE OF ANJOU.

List of the lands and seigneuries forming the appanage of the Duke of Anjou, the yearly rental of which amounted to

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150,000 crowns, not including the payments from the different bishoprics and abbeys in his domain. He has besides a pension of 70,000 crowns.

Endd. by Lord Burghley. Fr. P. 3.

April 14. 1652. JOHN COUNT OF EMDEN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Implores her assistance and protection against the Duke of Alva, who accuses him of having received his master's rebels, and also of being the cause of an expedition lately made against Holland.—Emden, 14 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

April 15. 1653. HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The King has disbursed great sums of money for Stuckley's maintenance. His yearly pension is named to be 15,000 ducats and 7,000 more allowed for his son at Alcalá. Encloses a copy of the King's warrant to Stuckley. There is a stay made on the sea coast of ships, and soldiers are levied to go into Flanders with the Duke of Medina Celi. Stuckley discharges sundry of his followers. Has sent 50 crowns to Huguenots. There is practice in hand to have an interview between the Queens of France and Spain. This day he passes into Spain. Don Juan D'Accunya, the captain of Fontarabia, has offered him much courtesy.

2. P.S.—The men who are levying are not in all fully 3,000, and it must be the end of May ere they can depart.—St. Jean de Luz, 15 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 15. 1654. LORD SCROPE to BURGHLEY.

This day received a letter from the Regent of Scotland enclosing the copy of another. After perusal whereof he sent doubles of the same to the other wardens, and commanded a stand watch to be set both day and night for the staying of all passengers unknown. Dispatches the like copies to Burghley.—Carlisle, 15 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

April 9. 1655. *The Earl of Lennox to Scrope.*

Sends the copy of a letter written in cipher from Claude Hamilton to the Duke his father, whereby he may perceive that the King's mother minds to be in these parts shortly.—Stirling Castle, 9 April 1571.

Copy. P. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. Enclosure.

[April.] 1656. *Lord Claude Hamilton to the Duke of Chatelherault.*

Will ride this night to the castle to speak with the captain. Finds him very frank in the Queen's cause, and will do that thing that her Grace will be contented with. Seeing Huntly is now in the castle, he believes that her Grace and R. will not refuse to come there. Albeit R. will not come himself,

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yet he believes he will not refuse to make her Grace surely be conveyed here. Maxwell, Herries, Lochinvar will be this night in the castle, and many others of Fife and Lothian, and others like Buccleugh and Ferniehurst. Desires him to devise for the Queen's surety, and advertise what she wishes them to do.

Copy. P. ½. Enclosure.

April 15. 1657. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sends a copy of the Laird of Grange's proclamation. He intends to levy more soldiers. M. Virac is with him and desires to pass this way. The noblemen of the Queen of Scots' party with their followers are daily looked for at Edinburgh. Divers of the merchants of Edinburgh who followed the King's authority have left their houses.—Berwick, 15 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

[April 13.] 1658. *Proclamation by Kirkcaldy of Grange.*

Denies the truth of the calumnious injuries and reports published against him by the Earl of Lennox, and offers to fight any gentleman of his faction who will maintain the charge of treason against him. Has never acknowledged Lennox's usurped regiment. Calls upon all good Scotchmen to assist him in the defence of Edinburgh Castle.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

1659. Another copy.

Endd. P. ¾.

April 16. 1660. DEMANDS of the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Instructions to his secretary, John Cipres, to require the punishment of those persons who have been concerned in the abduction of Dr. Story, and also to complain of the encouragement and support given to the rebels and pirates of the Low Countries in England.—London, 16 April 1871.

Endd. by Burghley: 20 April. Span. P. 1.

April 16. 1661. The QUEEN to FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Sends the copy of certain articles propounded by the French Ambassador and Cavalcanti, together with her answers (*see* Sept. 7, 1575), in the debating whereof the Ambassador has misliked sundry of them, such as that the usage of matrimony according to the orders of England may contain matters which should be repugnant to the Duke's conscience, also that no grant is made that the Duke shall have liberty for himself and his domestics to use his own religion. As they will not be compelled to use the rites of the English religion, Walsingham is to require the Queen Mother to have good consideration by her own experience of the troubles growing by such permission. Mentions other objections to the articles on questions of titles and revenue, but thinks that the matter

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concerning religion were best determined on both parts before they proceed to the rest.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley: 16 April. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

1662. Rough draft of the above in Burghley's writing.

Endd. Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 18. **1663.** HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

There is a stay made along the coast of ships to convey the Duke of Medina Celi into Flanders with 3,000 soldiers and Julian Romero. On the 21st January Thomas Stuckley was created knight by the King, but now his prodigality has somewhat lessened the credit that he had at first. Cannot understand of any present preparation to attempt anything in Ireland, but they will be ready when occasion offers, and the rather for that the clergy have great authority with the King and govern Spain at their will by the Inquisition. Cardinal Spinosa, the President of the Council, for devotion's sake professes to succour all the Queen's rebels. Has received great courtesy from Don Juan De Accunya. In the streets of Fontarabia they of the town cast corn and sweet water on his head, making show of their gladness to see a messenger from the Queen, this stay of intercourse having much decayed the towns of Guipuscoa and Biscay. One William Likilston has offered to be in his company professing to be a merchant, but he is informed that he is Stuckley's steward; will try if he will be shriven and be penitent, if not, he will dismiss him. The King is at Escorial at his devotions.—Vittoria, 18 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 18. **1664.** The EARL OF MORTON and others to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommend certain people to his favour for passports to go into France.—Berwick, 18 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 19. **1665.** SIR ARTHUR CHAMPERNOUN to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is entertained by the count [Montgomery] with great liberality, who makes little doubt of the continuance of this peace. The King means shortly to come to Chateaubriant, where it is thought that the Queen of Navarre, the Princes, and the Admiral will repair to him. Remains here to end the marriage between his son and the Count's daughter. Would be glad that his son should follow the Princes and Count Ludovic, to the end that hereafter he might be the better able to serve his country, but fears that he will be letted through want of means to maintain him.—Dweey [Duce] in Normandy, 19 April 1572. *Signed.*

Endd. P. 1.

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April 19. 1666. The ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL'S REQUESTS.

1. Desires a full pardon under the Great Seal for all offences that can be objected against him, with license with eight of his train to go into Ireland and there enjoy his archbishopric as heretofore. If the Queen will grant this, he promises hereafter to behave dutifully towards her, and also to declare unto Francis Walsingham, her ambassador, all such "news" as he would have declared to the Queen's Majesty if he had himself gone into England. -- 19 April 1571. *Signed*: Maurice FitzGibbon.

2. Being requested instead of the word "news" to put in "secrets," he replied, that unless he was sure of pardon he would be loath that by his own handwriting there should be anything extant that might prejudice his credit in Spain or elsewhere.

Copy. Endd. P. 3.

April 20. 1667. PASSPORT.

Passport for three Englishmen who are desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of studying, signed by the French Ambassador De la Mothe Fenelon.—London, 20 April 1571.

Endd. by Lord Burghley. Fr. P. 1.

April 21. 1668. KIRKCALDY of GRANGE to the EARLS of SUSSEX and LEICESTER and LORD BURGHLEY.

Intends still to follow as far as he may the pacification of these inward troubles, and the continuation of amity between these two realms. Wishes that they would procure Her Majesty to hold the balance equal to both sides, so that neither may think themselves prejudged till the difference for the title to the crown may by her means be compounded. The Earl of Lennox whom he never thought a fit person to bear any rule, has so ungently and unlawfully used him, that he has compelled him to provide for his own security, and that of the place which he has in charge, and so is forced to join with such of the nobility as would concur with him. Complains of Lennox's proclamations commanding his soldiers to leave him, and setting forth calumnious charges against him to make him odious with the people. If the Queen of England continues to prosecute the course she has begun for according the difference to title to the crown, and shall show her favour in the mean season indifferently to both parties; the noblemen with whom he has joined will be as far at her devotion and as able every way and willing to entertain good intelligence between the realms as any others, and no less able to serve Her Majesty's turn. Expresses his willingness to observe the abstinence unless the others do any injury to himself or friends, in which case Lennox shall have no cause to look for quietness, for he has resolved to use him in the same way as he shall do to him and his friends. Doubts not, however, that Her Majesty will overrule and

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bridle him from disordered doings. As for the common quietness of the town of Edinburgh, there is none within the compass of the same, who has received injury or violence by word or deed from him or his.—Edinburgh Castle, 21 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April 21. 1669. ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 21 April. Warlike preparations and levies of troops. Rome, 14 April. Expected arrival of Don John of Austria in Italy. Design of King Philip against Tunis.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[April.] 1670. The TURKS in CYPRUS.

Account of the expedition of the Turks into Cyprus down to the taking of Nicosia, and the investment of Famagosta.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 8¼.

April 22. 1671. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

1. Before the receipt of Her Majesty's letter of the 8th inst., the Archbishop's enterprise offered to this state was through the dutiful and discreet usage of 'the Irish captain quite overthrown; for the same day that he should have had conference with Monsieur, the Irish captain procured him to send him to Monsieur to know if it was his pleasure that he should wait on him. Monsieur asked him divers questions about Ireland, and lastly whether the country were fruitful, and what commodity the Queen had by the same; whereunto he answered that the country was very poor, and that the Queen was at yearly charges for keeping the same without receiving any commodity from thence. Then he asked him what the bishop was. He showed him that he was banished out of his country for certain disorders, and since had been in divers countries seeking such relief as he might get. After Monsieur had heard this report, he willed him to tell the Archbishop that he doubted that he should not be at any leisure to confer with him, and that if he lacked anything that he would be a means to the King for the same, whereupon the Bishop making him acquainted with his poverty, he sent him 200 crowns. Desires that some consideration may be had of the Irish captain who has been a very good instrument for the discovery of the practices against Ireland, with the hazarding of his life. According to his charge he has dealt with the Archbishop in respect of the secret practices which he promised to reveal, and also for his repair to England, showing him that the Queen had promised grace and pardon if he would humbly desire it, and offering him a safe-conduct to go and return safely, whereunto he willingly accorded, but afterwards by sinister counsel changed his mind.

2. In the end he said that unless the Queen granted him this rude request, namely, to have knowledge of his pardon

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within twenty days, he would repair again into Spain. On the 19th, two gentlemen arrived here from Newcastle, who have departed into Flanders. Has delivered the Queen's answer contained in her letter of 13th April to the party who awaited the same.—Paris, 22 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2.

April 25. 1672. NEWS from PRAGUE.

News from Prague, of the movements of the Emperor, and of affairs in Transylvania.—25 April 1571.

Ital. Pp. 1½.

April 27. 1673. HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Since his coming, which was yesterday, Secretary Cayas has sent him word that the King is well pleased with his being here, and means to give him shortly audience. By the courteous usage shown to him in the places through which he passed, he finds that in the towns which depend on traffic they are desirous to be at peace with England; but here he is informed that Stuckley has been publicly favoured by the King. Stuckley is three leagues from the court, in a village, where he lives liberally. The opinion is that the Duke of Medina Celi shall go to be Viceroy of Naples. They will have it that the credit of Ruy Gomez procures the Duke of Alva's absence. William Sutton came hither out of Flanders with letters from the Queen's rebels having the Duke's passport. Vespasian Gonzaga is sent to fortify some places in Navarre. The Catholic league is not yet concluded. The Queen of Spain is known certainly to be with child. Here is no great preparation to make any present attempt into any place, as far as he can perceive. The town is full of sick people who are infected with an illness called the "Tavardillion," in Italy they name it "Petacha," which he never knew in England. By reason of this the King will not tarry here above a week.

2. P.S.—The Bishop of Cashel is a bastard of the Geraldines and a Dominic friar, who going to Rome procured this bishopric of the Pope. He was sent hence in displeasure of the King, for he defaced Stuckley, and Stuckley discovered the bishop's dissolute life.—Madrid, 27 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

April 28. 1674. NEWS from VENICE.

Venice, 28 April 1571. Continued resistance of Famagusta. Intended expedition by the Venetians for the reduction of Valone.

Imperfect. Ital. Pp. 2.

April 28. 1675. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

This knotty piece of religion is the only matter of difficulty in which he finds them here settled, which proceeds of two respects; the one for that liberty and exercise of religion was yielded unto Charles; the other for that they are put in some

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hope by their ambassador of relenting on the Queen's behalf. Though the Queen Mother admitted that the Queen had good reason to refuse the exercise of religion, yet she saw more cause that she should yield, for nothing could be more dangerous than for Monsieur to make shipwreck of conscience by shaking off all religion. The only scruple that Walsingham has is this exercise of religion, being not persuaded that an evil may be done, whereof good may grow. Imparts this to Burghley that he may the better know how in this present service he may be used. Has appointed Mr. Doddington, the auditor of the Mint, to repair to him with a bill for allowance of money for intelligence. Asks him to excuse the use of his secretary to the Queen, as he will answer for his secrecy. The Vidame has shown him a letter by which there is great hope of a league growing between England, France, and the Princes of Germany.—28 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

April 28. 1676. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Change of religion grows here to be the only and chief let, which he supposes proceeds rather from regard to honour than conscience. Begs that Teligny's name may be suppress. He and the rest of his profession earnestly wish the match to proceed, making no doubt of his revolt in religion, besides it is very likely to breed a revolt in this realm. Sees that the Queen is in great danger without marrying, both at home and abroad. Here they were so far forward in hope that the King appointed the Baron De la Garde to bring the galleys round to Nantes. How sincerely soever the Queen proceeds, yet if the match takes not place, all will be thought but dalliance.—Paris, 28 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

April 28. 1677. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Cavalcanti arrived on the 24th with Her Majesty's letters. On the 27th inst. by the Queen Mother's appointment, he went to St. Cloud and desired to know how she was satisfied with the answer she had received by Cavalcanti to the articles propounded by the King and her. She showed him that they seemed to her not to be direct, saving that which was made to the second article, which was very hard and nearly touched the honour of her son, and if he should yield thereto the Queen would also receive some part of the blemish by accepting for husband such a one, who by sudden change might be thought void of all conscience and religion. Walsingham replied that she meant not such a sudden change, as that he and his household should be compelled to use the rites of the church of England; but as the exercise of his religion being contrary to her laws was like to kindle such trouble as lately reigned in France, she hoped that he who was to run with her own fortune, would not

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require a thing which she by no means could yield to. The Queen Mother replied, that the not having the exercise was as much as to change his religion, which he could not do upon a sudden without note to be of no religion, which he was fully resolved not to do; also that the Queen could always by the way of his brother's sword, correct any evil subjects who should go about to disturb her estate. Walsingham besought her to consider as well the Queen's damage as her son's honour; first, the violating her laws; secondly, the offence of her good and faithful subjects; and lastly, the encouragement of the evil affected. As for the aid of the King's sword, the issue of civil discussions in England, falls out commonly to be sudden and short, but very sharp, they having neither walled towns or forts to retire to thereby to protract their wars. To this she answered that she feared that her son would too soon be overcome by the Queen's persuasions in that behalf, and that it was generally feared by the Catholics that this match would breed a change of religion throughout all Europe. In the end she said that neither Monsieur, the King, or herself would ever yield to any such sudden change for any respect, and desired to know within ten days whether by yielding to the said second article with all reasonable cautions, the Queen meant to proceed. M. De la Motte has given very honourable report of Her Majesty's sincerity. If she resolves to proceed, M. De Foix will come over with the King's answer to such articles as shall be propounded by her. — Paris, 28 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2½.

April 30. 1678. OLIVER KING to LORD BURGHEY.

Reminds him of the intelligence which he sent from St. Jean de Luz, last February, touching the preparations made by Stuckley for the invasion of Ireland, and of the ill-treatment which he suffered in consequence of his refusal to join him in his rebellion, and desires that he may be taken into the Queen's service.—Paris, 30 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

April. 1679. NOTES by RANDOLPH.

Names of three Englishmen, Swinborne, Palmes, and Smith, the younger remaining in Lord Lindsay's custody, of whom he desires to be delivered, with consideration of the charges he has been at. His Lordship desires that their lives may be pardoned, but if this may not be granted, he would be glad to be quit of them any way that he could with his honour being allowed for his charges. Recommends that the Marshal of Berwick should have commission to deal with him. He has always refused to deliver them without he may be assured of their lives.

Endd. by Burghley. P. ¾.

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April 27. 1680. *Lord Lindsay to Randolph.*

Reminds him of his request to keep his countrymen in surety, which he has done at great charge to himself. As he may have to take the field, he now desires to be quit of them.

—Stirling, 27 April 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾. Enclosure.

[April.] 1681. The ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS to ———.

Complains of the other side holding a pretended parliament and forfeiting the estates of the others contrary to their promise. Denies that the entry of his servants into the abbey of Paisley was a breach of the abstinences, as the abbey belonged to him. Complains that Lennox killed and hurt sundry of his men, and when the rest delivered up the place under promise of their lives, they were led away prisoners to be hanged. Offers to answer for all attempts and injuries alleged against them by their adversaries.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 1. 1682. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

On the 29th ult., near unto the walls of Edinburgh, there was a meeting between the King's soldiers and those of Edinburgh, when, notwithstanding the aid of great shot out of the castle, the latter returned with great loss. Virac is either from Leith returned or presently will do so. Great preparation is made for the meeting of the King's party at Linlithgow. The Queen's party, for keeping them out of Edinburgh, if they cannot answer them in the fields, is likewise occupied.—Berwick, 1 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1½.

May 2. 1683. HENRY COBHAM to the QUEEN.

Has been admitted into the King's presence, who, after reading her letters and giving him further audience, said that he should be answered and shortly dispatched. Was afterwards accompanied to the Queen, who received her letters with a pleasant and contented countenance, assuring him that she would do good offices for the maintenance of the amity. Finds that if any negligence be used in the government of her estates they are ready to show diligence to advance their intentions. The opinion is that all the evil which moves them to any enterprise towards England or Ireland arises from thence. The King is often persuaded by letters from the Pope to attend for to enlarge the Papal power, putting him in mind of England and Ireland. Her rebels have taken on them that cloak, soliciting daily for help. The opinion is that the King has paid dearly for Stuckley's intelligence, whose accustomed manners have decayed his credit. Understands of no present preparations of value or force here able to invade.—Madrid, 2 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

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May 2. 1684. HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Gives an account of the audiences with the King and the Queen of Spain. In the evening, Secretary Cayas visited him, and told him that he might know that Stuckley's credit was not such, though the King had been gracious to him as he was to all Englishmen who were Catholics, and also that the King well understood how kingdoms were not so easily conquered. Is informed that the Queen's letter and his speech to the King must pass to Cardinal Spinosa, and then return to the King, which will ask some time. The two princes of Hungary shortly return towards Germany. Don John of Austria shall go to the seas with fifty galleys, which preparation the Duke of Florence doubts. The Marquis of Finale professes to deliver his state to the French, whereupon the Genoese has sent to the governor of Milan for aid, who has sent it. The Duke of Alva solicits his coming out of Flanders, dissembling his desire, and by means of Cardinal Pacheco, his nephew at Rome, the Pope persuades with the King how it imports very much for the enlarging of the Catholic faith that he should stay in Flanders. Stuckley makes suit for 11,000 ducats. He shall have money, but the account will be corrected. Can see no danger any manner of way towards the Queen. There have come three English ships very well appointed, one set forth by Osborne, "who married Huick's daughter" [Hewit]. They have brought news which has done the Queen small service. —Madrid, 2 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 4.

May 1635.

THOMAS BANNISTER to CECIL.

1. Arrived in this country in November, but by reason of the winter weather and the practises used against him, it was the last of April before he could come to the Prince's Court. In passing up they sold above 1,000 pieces of kerseys for time. Complains that the company's agent and servants go about to make their doing appear as evil as others, and have not spared to attempt the use of vile poison against him. Secondly, he had for enemies all who had bought their goods and hoped, by keeping him from the Prince, never to have to pay. Thirdly, all the Armenians and other merchants who have the trade to Aleppo, and serve the country with kerseys, carrying there great quantity of silk enough to serve all Italy, and with these were joined the Italians lying at Aleppo. Saw that it was in vain to sue to the Council, and the Prince has not come abroad for these 20 years, being 74 years of age. He has placed to reign one of his sons, not being above 13 years of age, who is another young Solomon for wisdom, and whose favour, by earnest suits, Bannister won. Immediately after the Prince had opened the matter, a gentleman was sent to command him to send his gifts, which he did; and within four days, officers of the wardrobe brought him rich apparel. At his coming to the Court gates he found the

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young Prince there to receive him, who brought him to a great court where was the Emperor, to whom he gave the Queen's message and letters, but as he could not read them he commanded them to be put into Tartar. All his requests were granted, saving one, which was that they might pass through his dominions into the Indies. He kept Bannister in talk about two hours and a half, using him very honourably and reasoning with him of all parts of Christendom, and after licensed him to depart, saying, "fare ye well Thomas, gentleman." After he was gone there was a trench of earth cast up from the court gate to the gallery upon which the Emperor stood, and the Ambassadors of "Grosyne" brought in upon the earth thrown up, for that he would not suffer them to tread in his court, saying that they were unclean people, and when they were gone caused the earth they went upon to be thrown down into the bottom of the trench. The young Prince followed Bannister's suits, and got his books under seal and gave him his despatch. The Emperor bought 200 kerseys and gave ready money, and commanded his officers to see him well used.

2. Departing out of Casbin towards Teveris (Tiflis) on the 9th November last in company with a serjeant of arms whom he obtained of the Emperor to apprehend his debtors, and carrying 1,400*l.*, there was good fellows laid for him to the number of thirty, but he and his men being all armed, and every man two dags, they were content to let them pass. Having got in all his debts at Tiflis, he departed towards Shamaki for the conduction of 200 camels laden with "guoles," spices, and silk, and 770 toman, every toman being 5*l.* sterling. Has been one month on the journey from Tiflis. One night, by the way, certain horsemen set upon the caravan, but pieces being shot off amongst them they fled. Gives details of sales and of goods belonging to the company remaining in his hands. Complains of the robberies perpetrated by certain of the company's servants.—Shamaki, 2 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

April 22 1686. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT LENNOX.

and

May 4.

Is glad that Dumbarton Castle is returned into his possession, and wishes that he should make good choice of such as shall take the charge thereof, that it be not surprised by fraud or corruption. Forbears the answer of certain other things in his letter until he may have conferred with the Earl of Morton, whom she trusts has now arrived. Desires that her subject Johnson, who was taken in Dumbarton, may be sent to the Marshal of Berwick.—Westminster, 22 April 1571.

Copy.

May 4.

The Regent Lennox to Queen Elizabeth.

Trusts to use Dumbarton to her liking and contentment. Has conferred with Morton, and understands that her meaning

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is that in this approaching Parliament in the middle of May some should have been appointed for conference and treaty of pacification in the matters of controversy of this State. Complains of the proceedings of their adversaries, who change Sovereigns yearly at their fantasy; also that Edinburgh the capital, where the Parliament and seat of justice ought to be, is held by waged men raised upon foreign charges. Beseeches her to look upon the cause as now being in action, and how it cannot well suffer her longer neutrality. Craves her comfortable aid and maintenance, which she may well give as the adversaries are with foreign support massing forces together to suppress the cause of the young King. Has travailed in the examination of Johnson, and finds him very dissimulate.—Stirling.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 4. 1687. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT LENNOX.

Again requires him to send the prisoner taken in Dumbar-ton to Berwick. If his name is Hawle, thinks him to be a person very seditious, and who has been by her orders this last year sought for in Derbyshire.

Incomplete. Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. P. 2.

May 5. 1688. ADVICES FROM ITALY.

News from Rome, dated 5 May 1571, chiefly relating to the proceedings of the league against the Turk. Also reports from various places.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 5.

May 5. 1689. The QUEEN to SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

Does not so much disallow the Archbishop of Cashel's request for pardon and restitution to his bishopric as the slender manner of his suit, being void of all recognition of his offences, and therewith his desire to repair into Ireland without first coming to England. Is to inform him that if he will come into England upon warrant he will find her ready to show him grace according to his humbleness in suing for it. Understands that there is not such great account to be made of him as he pretends, neither is he of kin to the Earl of Desmond, nor of any credit in Ireland. Allows well of the Irishman whom he has employed to attend on him, and desires to be advertised in what manner he may be best rewarded.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 6. 1690. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Duke Hamilton, with 160 persons, is come to Edinburgh. They fortify within the gates. Lord Boyd is a dealer for the taking up of matters amongst them, and yesterday there is passed towards their Queen, James Boyd, a principal servant of his. Forwards letters.—Berwick, 6 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

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May 7. 1691. The LAIRD OF GRANGE to the EARL OF MORTON.

Understands by letters from England that the treaty began in that realm was deferred upon Morton's alleging that he had not sufficient authority to conclude, desiring a delay till the commission might be obtained in the Parliament which they intended to hold in May instant. Perceives by a proclamation that the Earl of Lennox and his adherents are preparing forces to come shortly to this town. If he and the other noblemen joined with him will come in quiet manner with no other purpose than to treat of a commission for the prosecuting of the said treaty without attempting anything touching forfeitures, the town shall be made patent to them, and none shall molest them; but if they come with any other intention they shall have no other entrance but such as they may purchase by force. Protests if this offer be refused that the stay of any good purpose shall not be imputed to the nobility here convened or to himself.—Edinburgh Castle, 7 May 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. 1.

May 7. 1692. The EARL OF MORTON to KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE.

As his letter concerns the King's authority and the Regent and Council, he can of himself give him no direct answer. Who has been the occasion of the disturbance of the realm Grange can testify.—Dalkeith, 7 May 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ½.

May 8. 1693. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

If the Englishman who was taken in Dumbarton is sent hither he will see him safely kept. One named John Spencer is already stayed here, whose confession he sends. There is a new decay of the bridge, for which they lack stuff. They are forced nightly to leave the drawbridge down. Will follow his directions touching the passengers from and to Scotland. Berwick, 8 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 8. 1694. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHEY.

Yesterday afternoon Lords Herries and Maxwell and Lochinvar were assembling such force of horsemen as they can in Annandale, and mind to set forth with them towards Edinburgh on Friday next.—Carlisle, 8 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 12. 1695. NEWS from ITALY.

Venice, 12 May 1571. Progress of the Holy League. Capture of a vessel with pilgrims from Loretto. Levies of troops. Capture of a ship bound from Alexandria to Rhodes worth 200,000 crowns.

Ital. Pp. 3¼.

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May 12. 1696. HENRY COBHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has not as yet received any answer from the King, who is wholly employed in dispatching the Emperor's two sons, who leave on the 27th instant. Can perceive no other occasion for his stay. The going of the Duke of Medina Celi into Flanders is not determined, and the soldiers who should pass thither to renew the garrisons cannot be shipped afore the end of June.—Madrid, 12 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

[May 12.] 1697. BENEDICT SPINOLA to LORD BURLEIGH.

The Duke of Alva has orders to give up his government, in whose place the Duke of Medina Celi will succeed. He wishes, before his departure from Flanders, to settle the matters touching the traffic and good intelligence with England. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 2½.

May 13. 1698. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

On the 9th instant the Earl of Argyle and the Lords Arbuthnot and Boyd, at 5 am., accompanied with fifty-five persons, came to Edinburgh. The Regent, with his friends to the number of 4,000, came on the 11th to Leith. About the midst of the day, certain horsemen issued out of the castle and skirmished with some of his. There were on either side two taken. There have been two proclamations made within the town; the first to warn all who depend on Lennox or Morton to leave the town within one hour, at their perils; the other forbidding any of the inhabitants to approach the walls, or after 2 pm. to come out of their houses. They have repaired the walls and closed up half of the Nether-Bow. On the 9th, Grange's brother came out of France with munitions of powder and shot, morrions, and some calivers, and also money, which was conveyed up to the castle. James Macgil's stuff and plate is taken by the soldiers. Mr. Knox is quietly retired over the water, having understanding that the Hamiltons had vowed him a shrewd turn. The Earl of Argyle and Lord Boyd are dealers secretly for pacification. Lord Fleming has departed to France. Has two persons in Edinburgh and Leith. Grange has, since the return of his brother, paid his soldiers in French crowns. Berwick, 13 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 13. 1699. The EARL OF MORTON to KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE.

Has shown his letter to the Regent and Council, and will now give him a direct answer. Knows not what his letters from England contained, but if he had conferred with him he would have made him understand that the matter was otherwise than his letter imports. He is himself the manifest occasion that the Estates of Scotland come to Edinburgh in

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arms, which ought to be patent to all the King's good subjects without such trouble as he now ministers. Defends Lennox's fitness for the post of Regent, in which room Grange has recognised him, as his handwriting bears witness, and cannot believe that any should mislike his regiment except such as find themselves pricked with such odious crimes, which per-adventure they think he occupying the charge, cannot well remit. The withstanding of the holding of Parliament by force has never been attempted before, except by those who were plain rebels. Finds it very strange and proud that he being but a private man, should prescribe to the Regent and the Estates of the Realm what they should treat upon being convened in Parliament, and how and what manner they should convene thereto, and for him to take their surety upon himself when they are more able to make his surety than he to make theirs. If any inconvenience falls out his unreasonable proceedings will be the occasion thereof, and if any of the King's obedient subjects shall perish in the prosecution of his cause, their blood will be required at his hands, for it had not been in the power of the adversaries to have resisted the King's authority if Grange had not given over himself and the house committed to his trust for the safeguard of the dis-owners of his authority, and such as are suspected guilty of heinous and odious crimes.—Leith, 13 May 1571.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 13. 1700. CAROLUS DANICUS to JAMES VI.

Begs that he will again intercede with the King of Denmark for the liberation of Captain John Clark.—13 May 1571. *Signed*: Carolus Danicus.

Lat. Pp. 1¼.

May 14. 1701. The REGENT LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has sent the Englishman who was taken at Dumbarton to Berwick, together with such information and notes as could be had of him. Some contrariety appears in his declarations which gives occasion to try him more nearly, but being an Englishman it was not thought convenient here "to urge him by pains." If he or the Bishop of Ross declares anything touching the King or his estate he craves that he may be made participant thereto.—Leith, 14 May 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 14. 1702. The REGENT LENNOX to LORD BURGHELY.

Sends herewith such notes and informations as he could gather from John Hall, who was apprehended in Dumbarton, and whom he has sent to Berwick. Is lying at Leith with a good company of noblemen and others ready to hold the Parliament, from which the adversaries in Edinburgh joined with Grange think to debar them, having made all kinds of fortifications in the town, and lately received succours of

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money and munition from France.—Leith, 14 May 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

May 14. 1703. The QUEEN to the EARL OF MORTON.

For the restitution of certain woad belonging to Acerbo Velutelli, an Italian merchant residing in England, which has been taken upon the seas by pirates, and brought into Scotland.

Draft. Endd. P. ⅔.

May 14. 1704. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

Has given the pretended Archbishop, who is now at Nantes, to understand that Her Majesty does not allow the slender manner of his submission, neither can think him worthy of favour or grace unless he repairs into England, and there with all humility sues unto her for the same. Has informed Capt. Thomas how Her Majesty has accepted in very good part his late services, who has desired to have some charge either in Ireland or elsewhere. There is very good account made of him here, and though most of the captains and soldiers are discharged he is allowed by the King 16 crowns a month pension. His father's name was Bathe, one of the justices in Ireland, and his brother is Recorder of Drogheda. Is secretly given to understand that Ridolphi had letters of credit from the Spanish Ambassador to the Duke of Alva, whereupon, after long conference with the Duke, he was despatched to Rome with letters of credit to the Pope, and also with letters to the King of Spain, promising to be at Madrid on the 20th inst. Can learn nothing as yet touching the matter committed to him. The Scots here have some enterprise in hand, as he is informed by the party whom he appointed to observe Lord Seton's doings. Virac is in hopes to return to Scotland with new forces, which secretly he says to his friends depends only on the resolution of the marriage now in hand. Lord Seton departs into Flanders, being sent for by the Queen's rebels there, who have somewhat in hand presently to be executed. They of late have been very importunate for passports, which he has thought good to make some stay of for a time. Understands that De la Roche's enterprise in Ireland was to have executed a plot of conquest devised by Peter Strozzi in King Henry's time, which, if the match go not forward, he is promised he shall go in hand withal. The Queen Mother denies now that she prefixed a day of answer. Must needs confess that in requiring the same she used such words as Her Majesty has no cause to be justly offended, which omitting to impart to her, he craves pardon. Sends a packet which he has received from Mr. Cobham.—Paris, 14 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 3¾.

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May 14. 1705.

M. DUPIN to LORD BURGHLEY.

Is desired by M. Montmorency to inform him of his contentation at learning the happy termination which he is about to put to the plan of the late Cardinal of Chatillon for establishing a perpetual friendship between the two kingdoms.—Paris, 14 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

May 15. 1706.

LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

On Sunday, about midnight, the Regent entered the Cannongate at Edinburgh. Lord Herries was yesternight at Biggar and cannot come nearer Edinburgh, for the Earl of Morton has laid in his way. The town of Edinburgh greatly favours the Regent's party.—Carlisle, 15 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

May 15. 1707.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has received the Englishman who was taken in Dumbarton and prays that some order may be taken for his calling from hence. On the 13th Lord Ruthven, with the men of St. Johnstone's and Dundee, came into the Cannongate, and have placed two small pieces on the hill above the Queen's College to dismount a piece or two on the walls. A gentleman of the Earl of Glencairn's was the same night slain by one of the soldiers of the same side. One who came thence yesterday about nine was not come half-a-mile, but he heard six great pieces shoot out at the castle, and all the way hitherwards so far as pieces might be heard he heard shooting. Lord Herries and his company being impeached by Morton with 800 men, is retired back again. Ferniehurst has entered Edinburgh with 80 persons. The Earl of Huntley and others are stirring up and down the streets for doubt of the inhabitants, whom they greatly suspect. It is said that they have caused the clock of the town to stay, fearing the certain time and appointment of warning to be agreed between them and those without when they should attempt to enter. The Regent has sent word that Grange having assembled the bailiffs and chiefs of the town declared that he had sworn himself English, offering with his body to prove it. Certain houses in the Potter's row were set on fire yesterday morning. There is great labour for the defence of the town, which he thinks will serve for any Scottish seige. Liddlesdale and Tividale have of late done them some displeasure.—Berwick, 15 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¾.

May 15. 1708.

ADVICES from GERMANY.

News from Prague of 9 May and from Vienna of the 15 May 1571.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

A.D. 1571.

May 15. 1709. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for his Spanish and Scottish advertisements. Is glad that Stuckley is in no better grace, yet could have wished the fear thereof to have remained for some other respect. They rest here amazed for that the answer is so long deferred. Challenges to himself no great judgment, but if this matter proceed not he sees their ruin at hand.—Paris, 15 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 2.

May 17. 1710. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Regent has held his parliament in a house of the Cannongate, which is within the liberties of Edinburgh. They have forfeited Lethington and his brother and two of the Hamiltons. Lords Herries, Maxwell, and Lochinvar, with their forces, entered Edinburgh yesternight. On the 15th inst. the Duke and the rest of the nobility went to the Tolbooth to hold their parliament, using the crown, sceptre, and sword. It is said that they have chosen four regents, to wit, the Duke and the Earls of Huntly, Argyle, and Athole. Divers within the town are slain and hurt. Without the town the master gunner and a boy are slain, and an Englishman, two women, with others, hurt. The Regent has caused proclamation that all men shall lodge in the Cannongate, and no man, upon pain of death, to withdraw himself; and not without cause, as they daily draw homewards. Gives the names of the nobility who are with the Regent. There is neither mining nor battery or any other kind of engineering used against the town. There issued out of Edinburgh certain horsemen who took twenty-eight or thirty of the Regent's horses without receiving any hurt. A ship and a pinnace are hovering to and fro upon the coast.—Berwick, 17 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 18. 1711. ADVICES from LYONS.

Intended interview between the King of France and the Huguenot leaders, and marriage of Madame Marguerite to the Prince of Navarre. Match between the Queen of England and the Duke of Anjou. League between England, France, and the Protestant princes of Germany for the conquest of Flanders.—Lyons, 18 May 1571.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

May 19. 1712. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to the EARL OF LEICESTER and LORD BURGHLEY.

They rest here in very good opinion of the matter, and if the articles were here that are to be propounded by Her Majesty it would make them more reasonable in the point of religion. They are content that that article shall be left out.

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Montmorency has done very good offices. They stand upon the Queen's promise to deliver her articles as soon as she should receive the King's. Beseeches, therefore, that for the putting away of all jealousy they may be sent with speed.—Vernon, 19 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

May 19. 1713. NEWS from ROME.

Conclusion of the league against the Turk. Siege of Rocca Di Finale. Proceedings in the consistory.

Ital. Pp. 3½.

May 20. 1714. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Regent and his company have finished their parliament and forfeited six persons, viz., the Laird of Lethington and his two brethren, the Bishop of St. Andrews' son, and the Commandator of Kilwinning and his son. They have established Acts for the remission of the Earl of Crawford and his friends for disobedience of the King's authority heretofore, and that the heirs of those who shall be killed in the King's service shall have their wardship free. The Regent, with his forces, left Cannongate for Leith yesternight. His men fall away, some for want of money, and some by practise. Skirmishes and sallies before Edinburgh. Lord Herries being advertised by the Laird of Drumlanrig of the Earl of Morton's lying in wait for him, fetched a compass, and so entered Edinburgh. On Morton's burdening Drumlanrig therewith he denied it not. The Lords of the King's party have refused to contribute money for the pay of soldiers, lest the precedent should be prejudicial to them and their posterity. On Friday the Lords Morton and Herries had conference together. The ministers and superintendents of the country, taking with them the minister of Edinburgh, called John Craig, went to the castle, and there declared before the whole company of the nobility that seeing the great desolation and ruin of the country like to ensue through the intestine wars began amongst the nobility they were come to know what cause moved some of them there present who had been principal doers in the setting up of the King's Majesty, so violently to take in hand wars against him for deposing him and annihilating the government established under his authority. Secretary Balfour and the captain of the castle answered that they were of necessity forced to do what they did, and further said that they marvelled that they would take upon them to have anything to do with the government of the State which appertained nothing unto them. The ministers replied that they marvelled most that Grange having such trust committed unto him had left so good a cause. Lethington is presently to pass into France.—Berwick, 20 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Pp. 3.

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May 20. 1715. The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Understanding the new troubles arisen at Edinburgh, is moved to enter into earnest consideration of what is meetest to be done, which without more certain knowledge she cannot fully determine. Directs him, therefore, to repair with all speed to the Regent, and enquire of him his whole estate and what he intends to do, and of his ability both for offence of his enemies and defence of himself. He shall also enquire of the estate and purposes of the other party, to whom he shall let the Regent know that he has some message to do. He shall tell Grange and the noblemen joined with him that she finds it very strange that they have of late attempted to come to that castle and town with such force in warlike manner and commit hostile acts against the Regent and his party when it was meant that he should hold a parliament to appoint commissioners to treat with those of the Queen of Scots to make an accord for the title of the crown betwixt her and her son, and consequently re-establish a common peace in that realm wherein she also intended to employ her labours, which purpose she has caused the captain of the castle to be advertised. Condemns him also of falsehood and untruth if it be true that he has reported to the common people that the Regent is sworn English against his country and means to deliver all the castles and strengths to her, as he never signified any such disposition towards her, nor did she ever motion any such matter to him. Is to require Grange to notify to her the truth of this. If he shall in this sort seek to increase the troubles of the realm and draw in strange forces, as is reported, she will judge that to be true which by some has been long doubted, that he and his companions are partially disposed for their own lucre and to maintain their disordered authorities, to continue these inward troubles by pretending to favour the Queen, with whom it is known that before time they could not be content. If this appear to be their intents she will be ready to avenge their ingratitude and obstinacy against the common peace. He is to impute the principal blame to Lethington, as the instrument and nourisher of these lamentable divisions. If need be he may add some sharper speech whereby the captain and his party may conjecture that she will give present aid to the Regent. After he has considered the state of the Regent and of the contrary party, he shall consider what possibility there were to recover Edinburgh Castle, how able the Regent might be thereto with his own power, and what supply of skilful men and great ordnance were necessary for that purpose; "and therein when you shall confer with him to have regard that his demands may be by you made moderate and reasonable, for we know they will ask largely, and so to use your speech that he may not conceive any certainty to have such aid from us until you shall hear from us again." He is to consider that the supply of men and ordnance must be sent from the garrison of Berwick, whereof he will be the leader.

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Will direct Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Forster to their charges, to the intent that the Regent's friends may be comforted and their contraries used in contrary manner. Leaves the rest to his discretion, knowing his judgment, how necessary it is for her that the Regent and his party should not be ruined. Herle is to be kept as straitly and secretly as possible, and to be examined on certain articles sent herewith, and let him "looke to be racked to all extremity if he will conceal the truth, and, contrarywise, will be pardoned with favour if he will freely confess." Is to confer with the Earl of Morton lest he conceive any jealousy of his dealings with the Regent.

Draft entirely in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 20 May 1571. Pp. 7½.

May 21. 1716. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the REGENT LENNOX.

Being desirous that the parties contending in Scotland may be brought to concord, she has sent Sir William Drury, whom she prays him to credit in all such things as he shall in her name communicate.—Westminster, 21 May 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¼.

May 22. 1717. The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and the EARL OF HUNTLEY to the QUEEN.

As they doubt not that she hears many things reported to their disadvantage by their adversaries, they take the boldness to declare to her the state of their proceedings and what their intentions are. Have long time looked for some end to these dissensions, with which the country is so miserably vexed, and have lightly passed over many injuries and indignities done to them, which they could have resisted, or at least have avenged, having heard what travail she had taken to procure a union amongst the estates of the realm. Complain of the shifts used by Morton to hinder her intentions by alleging that he was not sufficiently authorised. Although it has been offered to them that they might without molestation assemble themselves in this town and call their convention an assembly or parliament, as it pleased them, provided they should meddle in no other matter, but only a sufficient commission to be granted for concluding the treaty, they have refused this offer. They have held an informal parliament in a private house in the Cannongate, which tended only to the setting forth of their private malice against some whom they disliked, and never entered into anything for the prosecution of the treaty, but in plain language said that it was quite cut off. In consideration thereof they can no longer suffer the people to be blindly led in error upon a surmised dimission of the crown, whereon they have builded their pretended authority, which they have tyrannously exercised to the overthrow of the public state. They all know by her own words that she never could digest that subjects should take upon them

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to deprive their princess of their lawful authority. The pretended dimission is known to have been made in the place of her imprisonment, and extorted under fear of present death, which can by no law stand in force. Protest that they mean no disturbance of the amity between the two realms, and that they will do their uttermost to procure quietness on the Borders, and will be willing to do her all the service they may, their allegiance to their own sovereign assured. She has had experience of their adversaries to her great charges, and no advantage, and wish she would take like proof of them who seek nothing but her good favour, and that she will not aid their adversaries to their prejudice.—Edinburgh, 22 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

May 22. 1718. The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and the EARL OF HUNTLY to LORD BURGHELY.

Excuse themselves through haste for not having sent a suitable messenger with their letter to the Queen. Will give no occasion why they should not have as good a part in her favour as any other noblemen in this realm, and beg his mediation that the same may be the more easily obtained.—Edinburgh, 22 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 22. 1719. BENEDICT SPINOLA to LORD BURGHELY.

Desires to know when his cousin may come and see him, towards whom he begs he will bestow his favour.—22 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 1¼.

May 23. 1720. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Sunday morning the Regent, with all that remained with him to the number of 1,500, marched towards Stirling, and when they were two miles distant from Leith the castle shot at them divers pieces, which did no harm. They of the town and castle issued out, when both parties put themselves in order of battle, but did not fight. In a letter from the Earl of Morton, he says that money has come out of France to the Laird of Grange, which has greatly [strengthened] that part, and if the Queen of England does not take some order herein that all will turn from evil to worse; wishing that the Lord Home might want his living, which not only helps him but others in these actions. There is great misliking of the Regent even amongst those who concur with him, saying that he is an Englishman, cruel and extreme where he has the upper hand—nothing liberal, suspicious, and nothing affable. They little regard either his words or proclamations. On Sunday all persons were restrained by proclamation from bringing provisions to any who were not at the King's obedience upon pain of treason. Requires their directions

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touching Herle, who is now kept in the chamber of the wall.
—Berwick, 23 May 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.

May 23. 1721. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Yesternight the Greames, Forsters, and other borderers, to the number of 300, set forth to spoil the goods of the town of Blaikshawe, within five miles of Dumfries. The inhabitants having warning hereof put away all their cattle, so they got very little, but on their return they seized about 50 head of nowlt of the town of Annan, which they have brought home and divided. Lords Herries and Maxwell are returned home this morning.—Carlisle, 23 May 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

May 24. 1722. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

This night takes his journey towards the Regent. Minds to procure an abstinence for certain days during his being there. Takes with him Captain Brickwell and Mr. Lovel, leaving the charge of the town to the Master of the Ordnance. Has given order for the stay of John Cobham, a Scotchman. Sends some matter from Herle in answer to the articles, and also a packet of letters from Grange. A ship with munitions for the castle has been taken. A man-of-war and a pinnace are lying off and on this coast, with a letter of marque from the Prince of Orange. Desires to know whether he [they] shall be dealt with to attend the coming of any more munition.—Berwick, 24 May 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

May 25. 1723. The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and others to———.

Commanding all who profess the Queen of Scots' obedience to come to them within three days from the receipt hereof.—Edinburgh, 25 May 1571.
Copy. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

1724. Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Burghley. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

May 25. 1725. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses copies of a letter received from Lord Herries and of his answer thereunto. Has the rather given him this answer to keep and stay him from his purposed journey to Edinburgh. Whatsoever Burghley will have him do, either to the stay of these people or to their encouragement, if he shall set forth he will be ready to perform.—Carlisle, 25 May 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

May 24. 1726. Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.

The Earl of Lennox caused proclaim a pretended parliament to be held in Edinburgh on the 14th inst. It was given

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them to understand that the Earl Morton had promised in England that the same should tend to no other end but to have their agreement to such heads as were capitulated there betwixt the Council of England and the commissioners for their mistress. The captain of the Castle of Edinburgh offered that the town and tolbooth of Edinburgh should be peaceable, so that they would pretend no forfeiture or injuries to others. They being the greater party were not content therewith, and made a fashion of besieging the town, and held their convention in the Cannongate, and after their manner forfeited the Abbot of Kilwinning and the others. Has convened with the Earl of Morton, but could fall to no agreement. Complaints of spoils and slaughters committed by those under Scrope's charge in Scotland. Has appointed shortly to be in Edinburgh again, and if these things be not amended he must send and declare that he may not come there for these causes.—Perregles, 24 May.

Copy. P. 1. Enclosure.

May 25. 1727. *Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.*

Whatsoever has been attempted by the subjects of England under his charge to the breach of peace has been done utterly against his direction and commandment, but there being no officer opposite sufficiently authorised to answer the like done against the Queen's subjects, he cannot enter into the making of any redress at present; nor can he anywise ascertain him of their future doings.—Carlisle, 25 May 1571.

Copy. P. 3. Enclosure.

May 25. 1728. *LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.*

A counterpart of his letter to Lord Burghley.—Carlisle, 25 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 25. 1729. *FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.*

On the 20th he repaired to Gaillon and declared at large to the Queen Mother such reasons as moved Her Majesty to maintain her first answer touching the article of religion; to which she answered that she saw very well that they were not to be lightly weighed, and that she would consult with the King and Monsieur. Afterwards he repaired to Monsieur, and showed him the great inconveniences that would follow by such permission as he required; and also that Her Majesty did not press him to such sudden change of religion as might cause him to be reputed for an atheist, but only that he should forbear the use of private mass and examine whether he might not with good devotion use the form of prayers appointed throughout her realm, the same being in effect nothing but that which the Church of Rome uses, saving that it is in the English tongue, which, if he pleased, might be translated into French; and further, that the usage of the

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Divine service in England did not properly compel any man to alter his opinion in the great matters being now in controversy in the church. Monsieur replied that the commendations of Her Majesty's rare gifts of mind and body (being, even as her enemies say, the rarest creature that was in Europe these five hundred years) had made him yield to be wholly hers; and therefore he wished that no inconvenience should ensue to her through him. Considering, however, that the exercise of his religion touched his soul and conscience, he hoped that she would dispense with him in that behalf, and that she would weigh what it was to do anything with scruple or remorse of conscience. On the following day Walsingham, having access to the King, showed him the reasons that led the Queen to maintain her former answer, and requested him from her that he would persuade his brother not to be so resolute in requiring a toleration that might prove so dangerous. The King desired that the articles to be propounded by Her Majesty might be sent that the whole matter might be jointly considered of. On repairing to the Queen Mother she said that as well touching religion as other points, reason should decide on their parts all such difficulties as should arise. It is thought that M. De Foix shall be sent over with the King's answer, and that Montmorency shall be sent over to ratify such articles as are agreed upon. Desires that a book of Common Prayer translated into French may be sent that he may present the same to Monsieur. Count Ludovic has desired him to move the Queen to license Hawkins underhand to serve him with certain ships.—Vernon, 25 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 5.

May 25. 1730. The EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Divers French gentlemen having wished him to follow Monsieur, he desires to have his advice in that matter. If he does not think it fit that he should do so, he will travel along the Loire to Rochelle, and so "cut over to" Lyons, whence he may either go into Italy or Germany.—Paris, 25 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

May 25. 1731. The DUKE OF MONTMORENCY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received his letter of the 22nd ult., and is glad to perceive his desire to forward that which has been commenced for the purpose of forming a good and lasting alliance between the two kingdoms, which he promises to aid with all his power.—Gaillon, 25 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

May [25]. 1732. CONFERENCE between WALSINGHAM and M. DE FOIX.

Walsingham, after speaking of the importance of the negotiations and of his good will to remove all difficulties, said that he found the only one to be in religion which by

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De Foix's good help might be reduced to accord. De Foix protested that he had never travailed more earnestly in any matter in his life wherein through the counter practices of divers others he found no small difficulty, Monsieur being by them persuaded that it would be his hap to march in rank with the forsaken. If the Queen continued resolute to maintain her answer in the difficulty of religion the matter was at an end, for religion being a constant persuasion confirmed by time cannot but by time be removed, and if Monsieur had no religion, then was he unworthy of the Queen and of the place and degree that he bears. As for Monsieur, he knew him to be religious in his kind, wherein he supposed him not to be so assuredly grounded but there might grow alteration and change thereof in time. After some further conversation Walsingham, touching the inconvenience which would happen to Monsieur, said that if he joined with the Protestants he would favour those whom the Queen especially favours, and gain favour with her councillors, and continue the realm in repose and quietness; if, on the other side, he persisted in his religion, he would not gain the Catholics unless they may have the like liberty as he enjoyed. Secondly, they are already devoted to the Queen of Scots, and mislike nothing more than this marriage, and on the other side it will breed some misliking of him with the Protestants. He then showed him the inconveniences which would arise to the Queen by the breach of law; offence of her good subjects, and encouragement of the evil ones, which are of more moment than anything that could happen to Monsieur. To this De Foix replied that his relenting in religion being a matter of conscience was an inconvenience of more weight than any that might happen to the Queen. In the end, after many replications on both sides, he concluded that he was well assured that in no case would Monsieur be brought upon a sudden to yield to any change of religion, yet he doubted not but that within a small time after the match the same would easily be brought to pass without any great difficulty, and declared that in his opinion and conscience nothing could more further religion throughout Christendom than this match. Walsingham answered for conclusion, that the Queen was fully resolved to maintain her answer to the second article or otherwise not to proceed.

Endd. by Burghley. Printed by Digges. Pp. 3½.

May 26. 1733. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Languet has put them in such a fear of the greatness of the House of Austria by reason of the death of the Vainode and the hope they have of the kingdom of Poland, that they think it policy this marriage is not to be refused. Has of late entered into great intelligence with ———, who carries the sway here, by whom he is assured that nothing which can reasonably be demanded shall be denied. Being

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assured by divers that religion would not be cause of breach so that the Queen stood firm, he used some round speech to M. De Foix, whom he found very tractable. Besides the greatness of Spain the Queen Mother fears that the two brethren will not agree, and therefore desires this watch. These causes of their relenting he imparts to him only, for he knows that being published they would breed a kind of carelessness. The gentleman having great hope that the matter will take effect, begins already to confer with those who are acquainted with England how he is to direct himself to have the good will of the people. Burghley will do well to draw out for him some cautions. He is altogether inclined to depend upon advice, being of nature very patient, and nothing of the French humour. Prays that if any opportunity be offered to do the Prince of Orange favour he will not omit the same, as thereby the Queen may have the law in her hands to dispose of that country.—Poissy, 26 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

May 26. 1734. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Encloses a memorial from the Queen Mother. Of late he finds here in like cases reasonable expedition of justice, and therefore desires that they may have like measure. The Queen Mother has willed him to signify to Her Majesty that touching the information that the Scottish Ambassador had dealt with her and Monsieur about some attempt against Ireland, that he never moved any such thing to them, and therefore to desire her to grant him the passport which he requires, as his repair to his mistress is of no evil intent. Has of late granted passports to certain Scotchmen, there being no great cause of fear as France is so well inclined.—Nantes, 26 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

1735. *Memorial by the Queen Mother.*

Requesting Walsingham to procure the liberation of two French vessels which, with their crews and cargoes, have been detained in England.

Copy. Fr. P. ½. Enclosure.

May 26. 1736. NEWS from ROME.

Provisions and arrangements for carrying out the league against the Turk. An image of the Madonna at Spoleto has raised to life a dead man, and cured a woman who has been sick for 20 years.

Ital. Pp. 3¼.

May 26. 1737. NEWS from ITALY.

Conclusion of the Holy League. Levy of troops. Naval attack on Durazzo. Great efforts of the Turks to take Famagosta. Shipwreck of 14 Turkish galleys. Soldier executed

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for shooting one of his comrades. Skirmish near Zara. News out of Spain and Rome.—Venice, 26 May.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 26. 1738. The REGENT LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has directed the bearer to communicate to her the present state of matters in Scotland and how they are fallen out far contrary to her meaning and expectation.—Stirling, 26 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with calculations in Burghley's writing. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

May 26. 1739. The REGENT LENNOX to LORD BURGHLEY.

Letter of credit for James Cunningham whom he has sent to declare how things have lately fallen out to Her Majesty.—Stirling, 26 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

May 27. 1740. INSTRUCTIONS for JO. CIPRES.

Instructions for the Spanish Ambassador's secretary to complain to the Privy Council of Dr. Story's condemnation, and to demand that he shall be returned to Flanders.—27 May 1571. *Signed: Guerau D'Espes.*

Endd. Span. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

May 28. 1741. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires his favour and good encouragement for the bearer, who is very honest, discreet, and secret, and who has given him no small light in the cause which he is dealing in.—Paris, 28 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

May 28. 1742. MADAME CHATILLON to the QUEEN.

Hopes that she will excuse her not coming in person to take leave of her before quitting her realm, as she is so ill that she has to be carried in a litter.—Canterbury, 28 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

May 28. 1743. The REGENT LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has received her gracious letter on the 27th instant from Sir William Drury, with whom he has conferred upon such matters as he had in charge, and imparted his mind at large for him to declare to her.—Stirling, 28 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

[May 28.] 1744. DECLARATION of the STATE of SCOTLAND by the REGENT LENNOX.

Lennox is at Stirling making preparations against the attempts of the adversaries and to establish the ordinary justice there, seeing Edinburgh is now garnished with men of war under the tyranny of the King's disobedient subjects,

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the Laird of Grange having at last declared himself avowed enemy to the King's cause and assembled to his society the instruments of all the mischief in Scotland, and who maintained the Queen of England's rebels last year and invaded her realm with fire and sword. Lennox's soldiers, being 400 footmen and 50 horse, are with the Earl of Morton at Dalkeith attending on the enemy. The like or rather greater number are entertained at Edinburgh upon foreign money; 100 men of war with a captain are recently landed from Denmark, who being suited to for the service of the enemy, he has provided for their entertainment during some short time in hopes of money forth of England, which if it comes not in time the adversaries number will be augmented with this 100, for they will pass where they may have money. Desires that the Queen of England will send them enough money to pay 400 foot and 50 horse during May and 500 foot and 200 horse during June, and this to continue monthly until Edinburgh Castle be by her force and power recovered and delivered over to him. If there be not expedition made in sending the money, their men of war will break themselves and pass to the enemy, and the noblemen and others still neutral will for their safety knit up matters amongst them and the adversaries. Intends to reduce the realm to the universal obedience of the King and to begin with the recovery of the town and castle of Edinburgh, which is the only means whereby the rebellion is maintained. Is able not only to make a match with their adversaries but to be their master in the fields if they have no power of men or money but their own, and can continue his power as long as they can theirs. How Edinburgh Castle may be won is as well known to the Marshal of Berwick and others, as to any Scotchman. Are not able to sustain waged force on Scottish rents, and pieces of battery sent for such a purpose are not in Scotland out of the said castle. It will be meet to send eight cannon, four culverins, and two "battertis" with munitions and pioneers, and 1,000 foot and 300 horsemen. Foreign power is certainly expected on the part of the adversaries. *Signed by Lennox.*

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 28. 1745. LORD LINDSAY to RANDOLPH.

Complains that he has received no answer touching the Queen of England's pleasure about Swinburn and the other prisoners, who are very cumbersome and chargeable to him.—
Byres, 28 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

May 29. 1746. The EARL OF MORTON to LORD BURGHELY.

Since his departure from England the troubles here have been great, the special cause whereof is by the defection of the Laird of Grange, who has made the castle a receptacle for all who are suspected to be the murderers of the King and

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the Regent, for whose defence he has hired bands of men of war and has received silver to that effect both out of England and France. They cannot defend against the puissance of other princes except they be aided in like manner. As it is only the castle of Edinburgh which is the occasion of all these troubles, he doubts not but that Burghley considering the weightiness of these matters will procure the Queen of England to help them.--Dalkeith, 29 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

May 29. 1747. ADVICES.

Genoa, 4 May. Siege of Finale. Number and stations of the King of Spain's galleys.

Antwerp, 29 May. Favour shown to the Duke of Alva and his sons by the King of Spain.

Endd.: 1571. Ital. P. 1.

May 30. 1748. MAITLAND of LETHINGTON to the QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The Marshal of Berwick being here with her commission, in conference with the captain of the castle and other noblemen having charged him very sharply as the instrument and nourisher of all these lamentable divisions, it grieves him very sore that the malice of his enemies should have so far prevailed as to induce Her Majesty to conceive any doubt of him. Has been this year past assaulted with all kind of wicked calumnies none of which have proved true in effect. Has from the beginning of her reign gone about by all good offices possible to procure her favour, and has for the last year and a half by his letters dealt with her ministers and frankly uttered his opinion for the maintenance of good intelligence between the two realms, which he fears has not been communicated to her. Never refused to do anything which her ministers required him to do or meddled in anything prejudicial to her person or estate, nor has he since the commotion in the North written a letter to any of her subjects except the Earls of Leicester and Sussex and Lord Burghley. Has never comforted any of her rebels to the value of one shilling. These are all the points which may justly touch her, and if in any of them he could be found guilty, he would put his person in her hands to be executed to death. As to his doings at home she has never uttered any misliking that he should serve his Queen, but on the contrary seemed to be offended that he and others had undutifully behaved towards her, and none of her ministers have ever admonished him that she would take it unkindly that he dealt for his mistress' causes. This then cannot be the fault with which he is charged. At home immediately after the Earl of Murray's death, he went about to persuade the nobility on both sides to yield some part of their particular passions for public respects, and advised them to direct two noblemen to her to put the matter and all their differences in her hand, and when this could not be

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brought to pass he advised as many as were content to direct a letter to her containing the same motion. His brother going in message to the Earl of Sussex was apprehended by the other party. When he was at Athole for the recovery of his health and not intending to meddle in public affairs, his resolution was interrupted by a letter from the Earl of Sussex requiring him to deal with the Earls of Huntly and Argyle for the pacification of these trouble. Complains that the other side have deprived him of his office of secretary and dispossessed him and his brother of their lands and revenues. Wishes that his most conjured enemies would come forth and charge him in any one point of division practised by him if they will condescend in particular, which they cannot, and therefore only beat the general proposition in the ears of men that he is the very instrument and nourisher of all these divisions. Repents that ever he joined in fellowship with any of them seeing to what mischievous end they tend. Complains of the proceedings of their adversaries who will bring the realm to that miserable decay that when the Prince shall take upon him the administration of the kingdom he shall find no kingdom to rule, but a confused chaos and a country divided into 200 or 300 kingdoms resembling Shane O'Neil's. It is imputed to him for a seditious crime that he does not allow that five or six Earls and Lords should overrule the whole remaining noblemen, and keep silence until they have wrecked the most part of them, at least such as will not become slaves to them, intruding themselves into livings and so little by little to possess the whole realm. Has been robbed of all his goods and compelled with his brother to live by credit for more than a year. Offers his services to the Queen to procure a union of all the estates of Scotland to maintain the peace with England, and that she shall be put in trust to make a final end of all these controversies, this point reserved that she will so deal with the Queen of Scots that they may not be justly burdened to have dealt undutifully towards her Highness.—Edinburgh, 30 May 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 6½.

1749. Another copy.

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 5½.

May 30. 1750. KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE to the QUEEN.

1. Has received her letter of the 21st inst. from the Marshal of Berwick, from whom he understands to his great grief that she is offended with him and his doings, but has this consolation that the offence proceeds only from the misreports of his enemies. Where she finds it strange that he has stayed the Earl of Lennox and his party from entering Edinburgh at this time of their pretended parliament, and thereby hindered their good purposes for the common peace and quiet of the

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realm; he by his special letter to the Earl of Morton offered to make the town patent to them for all the intents and purposes mentioned by Her Majesty's direction given to the Marshal, providing they would surcease from proceeding in other things tending to the prejudice of the State and his friends. Morton answered him that the matter was otherwise than his writing imported, and declared in plain terms to Lord Boyd and others that the treaty was dissolved in England and clean cut off without any promise of abstinence or hope of recontinuatioun. If it had appeared that the Earl of Lennox and his party truly meant to have assembled to make a choice of persons authorised to carry out what Her Highness took their purpose to have been, he protests that he would have furthered the same by all possible means. As they have rejected all overtures by himself, Huntly, and others to confer amicably upon what terms matters might rest at home during the time that the treaty might be prosecuted in England, he has just cause to concur with the other noblemen to stay their disordered designs, and in so doing has not contravened any point of his promises made to the Earls of Leicester and Sussex and Lord Burghley. Never meant to begin a new civil war but only resisted to wars long continued by the adverse faction, and of late directly intended for the overthrow of himself and friends. Denies that he has ever reported to the common people by his cartels that the Earl of Lennox was sworn English against his country and meant to deliver up to her the castles and strengths which he had. Will not disavow that he has said in conference with some men that the Earl of Lennox was her subject by oath, but if any gentleman undefamed of England or Scotland will charge him that he has written or uttered any word against her honour he offers with his person to maintain that he has spoken untruly.

2. Has always meant well towards her, and though he has joined with other noblemen to oppose the disordered doings of the Earl of Lennox and his faction, he prays that she will not condemn him that in so doing he practises to increase the troubles of the realm for his own lucre and to maintain his disordered authority. A great part of the other faction are maintained by unjust lucre arising of the oppression of the poor and spoil of other men's goods, and possess at this day other men's livings whereunto they have no just title, amounting to a greater yearly rent than all the earls and lords of that side may justly expend of their lawful inheritance. Neither he nor his friends can be charged that they have had one groat of other men's livings or gone about to enrich themselves by other men's losses. Whether the adverse faction has climbed above their own degree and for maintenance of their usurped authority has nourished this civil dissension, he remits to the judgment of all indifferent persons who will narrowly examine their proceedings. It is not meant to draw any strange forces

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into the realm although his brother has been of late in France, but the Earl of Lennox having wrongfully dispossessed him of the revenues assigned for the sustenance of this place, they have been obliged to get powder and other munitions of war from France, of which a sufficiency to serve his turn for a good season has been brought by his brother. Although the Earl of Lennox and his party got no entrance within the town, yet they held a parliament without the walls, which if it was as they said sufficient for all other purposes it was also valuable for the intents specified in Her Majesty's said direction. If, therefore, being assembled they have not granted commission, &c., it may be inferred that they never meant to do so. The noblemen with whom he is joined are content to send commissioners into England sufficiently authorised within a month or shorter time if she shall require it, and if she will deal favourably with them they will not receive within the realm any strange forces or procure any to be sent, and will also submit all particular debates and quarrels depending between them and the other party to her decision. If there is anything with which she is not fully satisfied he offers to send a special friend sufficiently instructed from the noblemen and himself to her.—Edinburgh Castle, 30 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5½.

1751. Another copy.

Endd. Pp. 4¼.

May 30. 1752. LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Have either of them written to the Queen answering specially such objections as Drury upon her behalf laid out against them, and if further be required they intend to send some gentleman to her fully instructed with their minds. Desire him to procure a passport containing no name. Lethington would go himself if the disposition of his body were able. Complains of Sussex, Leicester, and Burghley for not answering his letters, whose silence he takes for a discharge of further dealing with him.—Edinburgh, 30 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 31. 1753. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELY.

Returned this morning. Left the Regent at Stirling. The contrary party prepare their forces against the 8th. All that the Regent's party may do is but to defend.—Berwick, 31 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

May 31. 1754. LORD SETON to LETHINGTON.

The Queen Mother of France holds him in great hate. Cannot get the silver owing to him by reason of his estate in the chamber, or that lent at Leith, which passes 8,500 franks.

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Was constrained to pray the Queen not to forget the old alliance for the new one, which she was making between her son and the Queen of England, and told her that since Charlemagne's days there was never sent from Scotland a more honourable suit than the present; and reminded her how their predecessors had offered themselves for France and left their bones behind them. As it is the Queen's will that he shall go to Flanders, begs that he will send an affectionate letter to the Duke of Alva, with many fair words with credit for himself.—Paris, 31 May 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

May 31. 1755. The QUEEN'S DEBTS in ANTWERP and LONDON.

Note of the prolongation of the Queen's debts due in Antwerp and London. Total in the former place for money advanced and interest at the rate of six per cent., with brokerage at one per cent. for six months, 21,102*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Total in London at the same rate of interest and brokerage, 27,054*l.* 10*s.* *Signed by Gresham.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

May. 1756. ENGLISH SHIPS taken by the SPANIARDS.

Note of complaints of English ships taken by the Spaniards, partly driven in by the weather, and partly by force, amounting to ten or eleven in number.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

1757. Copy of the above in French.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 1. 1758. ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 1 June. The Turk has refused to entertain any question of peace with the Venetians, unless they first disarm; and in the meantime makes very great preparations for war. There are eighty Turkish galleys off Candia to intercept any succour for Famagosta against which new batteries are raised and fresh assaults given. A Turk dressed like a monk has been taken, who has sent news of all that has passed by way of Ragusa to his countrymen. Publication of the holy league with great ceremony at Rome, where the Pope has decreed a jubilee. The castle at Finale is taken, and the garrison allowed to retire with arms and baggage. Earthquake at Ferrara.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

June 1. 1759. The EARL to the COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Letter of recommendation for James Stewart, of Gastoun, archer of the corps in France, who is returning into that country, desiring that by her means he may have dispatch.—Stirling, 1 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

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June 2. 1760. DELLA ROCHE to PIETRO BIZARRI.

Danger of the loss of Famagosta through the diligence of the Turks, and the neglect of Christians in sending succour. A number of Turkish vessels laden with soldiers, taken near Zara. Surrender of the castle of Finale. Levy of troops. Ambassadors to be sent to different Christian Princes to induce them to enter the Holy League.—Venice, 2 June 1570.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 2. 1761. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the QUEEN.

On receipt of her instructions he addressed himself into Scotland without delay, and delivered her letters to the Regent and Grange, and declared to them fully the things contained in the said instructions. Sends their answers, and refers her for the rest of his doings to his letters to Lord Burleigh.—Berwick, 2 June 1571.

Draft. Endd. P. ½.

1762. Fair copy of the above. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 3. 1763. ADVERTISEMENTS out of SCOTLAND.

The Hamiltons and their assistants came to Edinburgh on the 1st June, and on the 2nd the whole forces of Edinburgh issued out with certain pieces of ordnance to surprise Morton and the town of Dalkeith. Morton in skirmish pursued them to Craigmillar, where 16 or 20 soldiers were burnt by powder being set on fire. Divers hurt and taken on both parts whose names are given.

Endd. P. 1.

June 3. 1764. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In behalf of the Bishop of Ross, the Queen of Scots' ambassador, whom he understands has been arrested and kept prisoner in England.—Lyons, 3 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter:

June 4. 1765. INSTRUCTIONS for CAPTAIN BRICKWELL.

Notes of instructions given to Captain Brickwell, sent to the Court by Drury, relating to his recent negociations in Scotland and information that he has gathered during his stay in that country.

In Drury's handwriting and signed by him. Endd. by Burghley: 4 June. Pp. 3.

June 4. 1766. The REGENT LENNOX to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Trusts that he has been certainly advertised of the late skirmish. Desires that he will forward a packet containing letters to Lord Burghley. Thomas Buchanan, who was directed last year to Denmark for suiting the delivery of

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Bothwell and the liberty of Captain Clark, has returned this day with good answer although deferring.—Stirling, 4 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 4. 1767. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

This morning received the enclosed letter from the Earl of Morton. There were many hurt, taken, and slain, on both sides in the late skirmish, and if Morton takes not heed they will again visit Dalkeith. His spials have hardly deserved their hire, as a woman, they say, was the first to descry the enemy. The Regent has made a proclamation for all men to assemble, which he thinks will hardly be obeyed.—Berwick, 4 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

June 3. 1768. *The Earl of Morton to Sir William Drury.*

On the 2nd the whole forces of Edinburgh came forth with two pieces of carted ordnance to surprise Dalkeith. Gives an account of the skirmish. There was loss on both sides, but not to their disadvantage. Prays him to advertise the Queen that aid may be hasted to them. Some of the brothers and sons of the principals of the Merse are come to Lord Home. Ferniehurst and some others of Tivydale mean to be at Edinburgh about the 6th inst. It were good that something were done for their stay. Dalkeith, 3 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

June 5. 1769. THE EARL OF LENNOX to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Has sent a copy of the King of Denmark's answer to be communicated to Lord Burghley, the sum of which is, that seeing Bothwell was absolved both in judgment and refused not to try the matter by the law of arms: first, that force and public or private injury shall not precede the trial of his cause; next, that the restitution of him shall be no skaith to the King or his successors, and the same shall not be denied them if occasion be offered. Hereupon declaration to be sealed and subscribed and sent to the King by St. Bartholomew's day next, and the meantime Bothwell to be safely kept. Captain Clark is still detained captive to the admiration of all good men, who find no such cause to have been ministered by him to be plagued with so long and hard imprisonment.—5 June 1571.

Subscribed by Drury, "from the Regent." Imperfect. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 5. 1770. CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Directs him to demand the restitution of a French ship which has been taken by the subjects of the Queen of England.—Lyons, 5 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

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June 6. 1771. LORD BURGHLEY to the DUKE OF MONTMORENCY.

Is glad that he accepts in such good part his letter and message, and assures him that there are many causes why he should use all his studies and endeavours to preserve the amity between the King of France and the Queen. As he perceives his lordship to be of the same mind he has more hope of success.

In Burghley's writing. Endd. P. 1.

June 6. 1772. MADAME CHATILLON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires that by his favour the bearer, a French merchant, may be allowed to change certain linen cloths which he has brought for "beirres de ce pays" for transportation to France. —Canterbury, 6 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 2/3.

June 6. 1773. The QUEEN to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Protests that her conscience compels her to make the demands which she does. Has sent over the Articles at the King's request, but will not be bound by them unless she receives some better resolution for the principal request.

Draft. Endd. Fr. P. 2/3.

June 6. 1774. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires her to release one of his subjects, Thomas de Brie, who is detained in prison at Bristol.—Lyons, 6 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Royal letter.

June 6. 1775. MEMORANDA by BURGHLEY.

Money to be sent to Scotland for the payment of troops; and both parties treated with to leave their forces. Grange only to keep garrison in the Castle of Edinburgh, and the Regent to forbear the execution of the forfeitures. Commissioners to be appointed to commune in the causes of the Crown and on their particular controversies. If necessary, 200 harquebussiers to be sent to Stirling to preserve the person of the King.

Endd. in Burghley's writing, 6 June, 1571. P. 1.

June 7. 1776. The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Has received his letters and the other writings from the Regent and the other party in the castle, whereby she perceives that the Regent is in harder case than is convenient for the safety of the King. Trusts the execution of her instructions to his discretion to alter or forbear, as he shall see time give cause for the furtherance of her intention, and as he shall find it profitable for the King. The principal points which she desires are, to have a surcease of arms on both sides, which he is to travail to obtain, so that it may be beneficial for the King's party; to have the King in surety that the adversaries may not obtain him into their power; and

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that both parties should send sufficient persons authorised to treat with her on all their differences. For prosecuting these three points he is to return with all speed possible and to let the Regent understand that she takes no small care of the King and him, and that as Grange and Lethington have offered a cessation of arms she cannot, in honour, require it of them, but that also the like must be of his part; and that this she intends for his advantage, because the time has made them superior, and suddenly the same cannot be remedied. He is also to say to the Regent that she cannot well tell how to defend him against the accusations of the adverse party, seeing that she concluded with the Earl Morton and his colleagues, at their departure, that at the Parliament to be held in May last, choice should be made of sufficient persons to treat of the differences between the King and his mother, and that no other thing should be treated on prejudicial to the Queen's party; yet nevertheless, many other things, as forfeitures of sundry persons were then concluded, and of choice of commissioners she has had no word. The adverse party thereby takes great advantage, calumniating the Regent and Morton; that they only meant private revenges by holding the same Parliament. If he finds the Regent loath to consent to the appointing of persons to treat upon these differences, and finds that the same proceeds from his opinion that no foreign force or money shall come to his adversaries, that he shall not be able to withstand, and that he may be helped by her aid to have Edinburgh Castle; Drury may answer that it is not to be thought but that the adverse party shall have foreign aid if she does not either stay the matter by treaty, or if she shall give him any aid to take the castle. Hitherto she has employed all manner of persuasions to stay the sending of aid out of France, and cannot, with good reason, prohibit that the Queen of Scots' revenues growing in France may be sent to maintain her own party. If the Regent can tell him how this cause may be otherwise held up she would gladly hear thereof, and if he thinks it not convenient that Drury should deal with the other party he may forbear. Is to tell him that she has ordered money to be delivered to his wife to be sent to him for the payment of his soldiers. If upon treating with him he finds it convenient, he shall repair to the castle and advertise Grange and Lethington that she finds the contents of their letters reasonable and not to be misliked, and after assuring them of her good meaning and intentions to earnestly require that they will assent to the things following. First, that by mutual accord all arms shall cease, the Regent being permitted to have reasonable guards to attend upon him and also for the defence of the King, and in like manner Grange to have a convenient retinue for the guard of the castle. The town of Edinburgh to be discharged of all soldiers and patent for the sessions of justice. That presently some special persons of trust be sent

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on both parts to confer with her. The Regent shall suffer the ordinary victualling of the castle. He is to earnestly advise the Regent to forbear from all extremities and from the execution of the forfeitures made in the late Parliament. If he finds the King's party inclinable to these motions and the adverse party not willing, and that the King's person is in danger, he shall offer the Regent and the Earl of Marr the aid of 200 harquebussiers, and is to let Grange and that party understand that she is bound in honour and respect of blood to preserve the person of the King, knowing what persons be his adversaries, and how profitable it may seem to them to have him destroyed, and that otherwise she means not to intermeddle with the title to the Crown. Contrarywise, if the King's party will not assent to her motions he may let them understand how hard it will be for her still to maintain them, having no reason on their part, and in that case she would be content that the noblemen of the Queen's party would send some person in post to her to confer withal.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 6½.

June 8. 1777. GUIDO CAVALCANTI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Accident to Charles IX. whilst hunting by striking his head against the branch of a tree. News of the French Court. "The party for whom it is dealt" being in bed, had a long talk with him, the effect whereof was, that he was much desirous of the end, so that it might stand with his honour.—Pont de l'Arche, 8 June 1571.

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 9. 1778. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Captain Melville, who was burnt when the powder took fire in the field, is dead, with two others. Certain houses in the Cannongate from which the Regent's soldiers much offended those within are being taken down. All the wine and victual at Leith has been brought up to the town. Exchange of prisoners. Morton is in Leith well accompanied. Mr. Thomas Buchanan has returned from Denmark. Herries, Maxwell, and others, are looked for at Edinburgh.—Berwick, 9 June 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

June 9. 1779. The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to the EARL OF MORTON.

Desires that he will appoint a place where he with Lord Herries and the Laird of Lochinvar may confer with him.—Edinburgh, 9 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼.

June 9. 1780. DELLA ROCHE to PIETRI BIZARRI.

Jubilee proclaimed by the Pope at Rome, with absolution for all sins that do not fall under the cognizance of the Inquisition, which was kept with three days' solemn proces-

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sion. Famagosta is considered to be lost on account of the strict blockade which has been kept throughout this year, and the backwardness of the Spanish forces.—Venice, 9 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Ital. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June 10. 1781. FREDERICK II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of recommendation for Captain Jerome Minsinger, who has been in his service during the late war with Sweden, and who is now desirous of being employed by her.—Fredericksburg, 10 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 10. 1782. The EARL OF MORTON to the BISHOP OF GALLOWAY.

Has received his letter desiring him to appoint a place of meeting. If he has to speak to him of matters concerning his weal and the common quietness of the country, and will come to Dalkeith, he shall have a reasonable answer thereto but he cannot appoint a place of trysting without advertising the Regent.—Dalkeith, 10 June 1571.

Copy. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

June 10. 1783. The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to the EARL OF MORTON.

Has received his answer that he cannot appoint a trysting with him, Herries, and Lochinvar, without advertising him whom he calls Regent. Has commission from the Queen, their sovereign (whereunto the Queen of England is privy), to speak with him on which commission Lord Herries is joined. Is content that he makes the Earl of Lennox or any other privy to the meeting, but desires for his discharge to have his particular answer if he will consent to the meeting or not.—Edinburgh, 10 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 11. 1784. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELEY.

Received yesterday morning the Queen's letters for his return into Scotland. Stayed yesterday because it was the fair day, and partly to understand the certainty of an incursion into the barony of Wark by the Crosiers, and also for the coming of Captain Brickwell. Repeats Brickwell's praises of the Queen. He says (others being of the same opinion) that she is the only Phoenix. Lord Semple and the Hamiltons are near accorded. Thanks him for wishing the recovery of his wife. If she could hear of a good resolution of the Queen for William Smith's matter, it would be the best physician for her health. Humbly prays for a resolution, for he is no longer able to hold up his head, but must, this service ended, in some corner hide himself and . . . his friends what they will do to repair his decayed estate, and bring him out of the gulf of interest which daily swallows and consumes him.—Berwick, 11 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

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June 11. 1785. KIRKCALDY of GRANGE'S CHALLENGE.

It having come to his ears that certain wicked persons have given out to the people false tales, calling him traitor, murderer, and an assister of murderers and murder, and especially of the slaughter of the late Regent Murray of good memory, for whom during his life he hazarded all he had and divers times his person, if any dare come forth and avow himself to have devised or spoken the same, he will answer him so directly that he trusts he will have occasion to vaunt himself nothing of his enterprise. Whosoever he be, without exception of person or estate, he has dishonestly, falsely, and mischievously lied in his throat.—Edinburgh Castle, 11 June 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. by Burghley. P. 3.

June 12. 1786. ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Venice of the 9th June and Rome of the 2nd June of the celebration of the Jubilee. Progress of the league and the movements of the Turkish forces. From Posen, 28th May, affairs of Transylvania. Irruption of the Tartars into Moldavia.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3½.

June 13. 1787. PARLIAMENT at EDINBURGH.

Names of the bishops, abbots, earls, and lords held in Edinburgh 13 June 1571, consisting of five bishops or their commissioners, two earls, six abbots and priors, and five lords; at which Parliament the Laird of Gartley, procurator for the Queen of Scotland having declared that the demission of the Crown was obtained from her under dread of the loss of her life, it was ordained by Act of Parliament that the said demission was unlawful, and the following coronation of the young King of none effect, which Act was proclaimed on the 14th at Edinburgh, and the Parliament appointed to be continued on the same day of August next. There are summons of forfeiture directed from both parties to begin the 18th August. One Parliament is to be held at Stirling and the other at Edinburgh.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 13. 1788. COUNT JOHN OF EMDEN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires redress for certain of his subjects who have been plundered in the Isle of Wight by one Jacque Hennebaut, under colour of a letter of marque from the Prince of Orange.—Emden, 13 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

June 14. 1789. REPLY to KIRKCALDY of GRANGE'S CARTEL.

Declares that he has fortified and assisted those who were suspected of the murders of the King and the late Regent, and has been the cause of the stay of their punishment; that

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he has discharged ordnance against the town of Edinburgh, to the terror and harm of the inhabitants; that he has wasted the King's munitions committed to his charge, and maintained open robbers and breakers of the peace with the Queen and realm of England; that he has falsely slandered the Regent to be a sworn Englishman. Complains of his arrogance in offering to fight all without exception, thus comparing himself to the kingly blood, when neither he nor his fathers had at the beginning the value of eight ox gangs of land. He has also enslaved the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and made the kirk and the tolbooth a den of thieves and a receptacle of men of war. Notwithstanding that no undefamed man should compare himself to such a vile and filthy traitor and murderer as he is, if he will appoint a day and a place out of shot of the castle, there shall not only one but 100 accept his conditions, protesting always that the same shall not be prejudicial to any process of law against him for his treason, or to the honour of him who shall answer to the challenge of such an abominable known traitor.—Stirling, 14 June 1571.

Endd. Broadside.

June 14. 1790. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHELEY.

On Tuesday the Lords of the Queen's side begin their convention at Edinburgh, Yesterday they caused proclamation to be made at the Market Cross of Edinburgh that all subjects should be at obedience and direction in all cases of the Queen and her authority, and that no man should obey any other upon pain of death.—Carlisle, 14 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 14. 1791. The EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHELEY.

Thanks him for the continuance of his friendship, and also for his comfortable letter of assurance of Her Majesty's favour. Requires his advice as to the course that shall best content Her Majesty.—Louviers, 14 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 15. 1792. The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to the EARL OF MORTON.

Requests an answer to his letter desiring him to appoint a place of meeting.—Edinburgh, 15 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. P. ¼.

June 15. 1793. The EARL OF MORTON to the BISHOP OF GALLOWAY.

Finds no occasion in his latter writing to alter his former resolution. He appears to take little care what trouble there is in the country.—Leith, 15 June 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¼.

June 16. 1794. ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Rome, 9 June '71; Prague, 30 May; Venice, 16 June. Assembly and movements of the forces of the

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holy league against the Turk. Execution of the Prothonotary Pallantiero. Disturbances at Cattaro. Siege of Famagosta and movements of the Turkish fleet.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 8½.

June 17. **1795.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

According to the Queen's instructions, he went on the 11th inst. to the Earl of Morton at Dalkeith, and the next day to to Edinburgh where, not two hours before his coming, the Duke and the rest of the nobility had assembled themselves in the Tolbooth beginning a Parliament. Declared to the Prior of Coldingham and Robert Melville, that he found this innovation strange, as they had written to the Queen that they would commit all their matters to her, and knowing of his coming would not stay the Parliament till they might have heard what answer to their letters he had brought. The next day he declared to Grange that he thought that the Queen would not take this in good part, who answered that they had of late written to her of their intention to hold the said Parliament, and assured him that she would not mislike thereof. Came that night to Stirling and declared to the Regent according to the Queen's instructions, and by his advice returned on the 15th to Morton, whom he found in Leith. In the afternoon, as he was on his way to Edinburgh to confer with Grange, they of the town, both horse and foot, issued out towards Leith, and the other party seeing them likewise came forth. Travailed to persuade either party to retire with what success the bearer, Captain Brickwell, can tell him, to whom he likewise refers him for information on other matters. Desires further directions.—Leith, 17 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3½.

[June 17.] **1796.** MEMORANDA by DRURY.

Notes of certain matters about which Captain Brickwell can give information. *Signed by Drury.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

July 17. **1797.** SERMON by the BISHOP OF GALLOWAY.

Laments the misfortunes which have fallen on the country; the cause of which he ascribes to "particularities" of all classes. Assures his audience that the Queen of Scots is not kept as a prisoner in England, but is better treated and revered there in one day than she was in Scotland in a year. Wishes them to send for their ministers and cause them to pray for her. The more wicked she is the more they should pray for her. Though she is an adulteress and murderer, so was David. No subjects have power to depose their lawful magistrates, although they commit whoredom, murder, incest, or any other crime. The ministers have grown so wanton and ceremonious that they will not pray for their lawful heretrix, who has given them such liberty of conscience.

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Asks whether Morton on the one side or Argyle on the other can cast the first stone at the woman taken in adultery, and confesses that he is himself altogether given over to the lusts of the flesh.

Preached at Edinburgh, on the Sunday after the defeat.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 18. 1798. INSTRUCTIONS for M. VERAC.

He is to repair into Scotland and assure the Duke and other Lords of the Queen of Scots' party of the King of France's favour and assistance, and to deliver letters to the Earl of Mar, the governor of the young Prince, urging him to assist in bringing about a reconciliation between the hostile parties. He is to keep both the King and the French Ambassador in England well informed of the progress of affairs in Scotland. —Gaillon, 18 June 1571. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. Pp. 2¼.

June. 1799. ARTICLES by the REGENT LENNOX.

Will consent to a surcease of arms for fifteen or twenty days on condition that the King's authority shall have perfect obedience within the town of Edinburgh, and the town be restored to the same liberty it enjoyed in the end of January last. The session to proceed in doing justice, and the Laird of Grange to keep only the ordinary garrison in the castle.

Endd. P. ½.

[June.] 1800. The EARL OF LENNOX'S ANSWER to DRURY.

Where the Queen of England's intention was to have some surcease of arms on both sides if the same should not appear unprofitable for the King's party, he trusts that she would not have sent him if she had suspected that form of dealing of the adversaries which he has seen since his arrival. Repeats his conditions for the surcease, but thinks that those of the adversaries are so unreasonable that no indifferent person will allow them. All that has been enterprised by the adversaries has been done within the time of the assurance agreed to by Her Highness's order. Has good cause to refuse the abstinence on conditions so dishonourable and unprofitable for the King's party. Points out how dishonourable it would be for him and Morton, as Regent and Chancellor of the realm, to be dictated to by a man of Grange's condition, who is unable to maintain above five men on his own rents, and complains of his conduct in seizing on and fortifying Edinburgh, and raising companies of soldiers. If the surcease had been agreed unto on reasonable conditions, he should have been answered to the Queen's satisfaction for the summons to be executed on Lord Seton and others. Begs that he will report the truth of the whole to Her Majesty and be a means that by her aid these things may be redressed. *Signed:* Matthew Regent.

Endd. Pp. 1¾.

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[June.] 1801. ARTICLES by the QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY.

Are content to grant to a surcease of arms on both sides for fifteen or twenty days, providing there be good surety made for the true keeping of it. The town of Edinburgh to be patent for all subjects to repair there in peaceable manner, they in like manner being allowed to repair to other towns. The artillery to be removed out of the town. As it will be hard to get the full number assembled, the point of the Session needs not be spoken of. Grange's soldiers to be kept in a part of the town near the castle out of which they shall not come in arms; others not coming in arms within the town or suburbs.

Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.1802. Another copy.
P. 1.

1803. Similar articles providing more fully for the disposal of the soldiers on either side; also for the securing the observance of the abstinence, and that in the meantime the forfeitures lately decreed shall not be executed.

Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 18. 1804. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Yesterday the Queen's party and that of the King's met and fought. There is killed on the Queen's party, the Abbot of Kilwinning and about 30 men; Lord Home is taken and 100 besides, and also two cart-pieces. The Marshal of Berwick was present, who by all good means would have persuaded them from fighting.—Carlisle, 18 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 18. 1805. THE DUKE OF MONTMORENCY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Recommends the bearer, M. de Larchant, captain of the Duke of Anjou's guard, to him, who will inform him of the purpose of his journey.—Gaillon, 18 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr.

LORD BURGHLEY to the DUKE OF MONTMORENCY.

Has received his letter and conferred with the bearer. Assures him of his particular inclination to advance a straiter bond of amity betwixt their sovereigns and their realms.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 19. 1806. THE DUKE OF MONTMORENCY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Assures him of the goodwill of the King, the Queen Mother, and Monsieur, to proceed in this matter, which has been begun to establish a good and lasting alliance between the two realms, for the more speedy completion of which they intend to send over personages of importance to the Queen of England. Refers him for further particulars to the bearer, Guido Cavalcanti.—Gaillon, 19 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

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June 20. 1807. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Queen Mother has desired him to recommend to him the case of Ludovico Dadiaceto that he may find at Her Majesty's hands such speedy redress of his complaints as her subjects would find here if they had sustained the like injuries.—Louviers, 20 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1½.

June 20. 1808. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Her Majesty's sending over her demands so well qualified and redressed is here accepted in very good part, in which it is conceived that Burghley has been a very good instrument. The King has willed him to tell him that his dealing in furthering this match has won him the friendship of such a King as will never forget it, and that he should find the effect thereof when occasion offered. His resolution is to send M. L'Argentan, captain of Monsieur's guards, to thank Her Majesty for her honourable proceeding, and to signify that he means to send Marshal Montmorency and M. De Foix with his full answer to the demands propounded of either part when it shall please her to appoint the time. The Queen Mother desires that if Burghley knows any occasion why the match should not proceed, he may be a stay of their coming, which would but engender disdain, whereof would grow no good effect. There is another appointed to join with them named Sheverney, who is Monsieur's chancellor of the religion; a "Nicodemite," and very well reported of.

2. P.S.—Cavalcanti is appointed to accompany M. L'Argentan. Hopes no cause will make them break off as upon this action depends either their ruin or release.—Louviers, 20 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2¼.

June 20. 1809. THE EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received great thanks from the Queen Mother for the good offices which he has done. Desires him to thank Cavalcanti so as he may know who has recommended him. The King and all the rest have made a posting journey to Paris. Is glad to have so good an occasion to retire awhile from the Court. Receives many French promises which he accepts as such.—Louviers, 20 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

June 20. 1810. GUIDO CAVALCANTI to LORD BURGHLEY.

The departure of the captain of Monsieur's guard is deferred till Saturday. Urges the great importance of diligence in this negotiation. They are resolved to maintain Monsieur's resolution. Thinks that he will bring over a portrait of Monsieur.—Paris, 20 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. P. 1½.

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June 21. 1811. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

On the 15th he showed Her Majesty's articles to the King, who accepted in best part her frank and confident dealing, and told him that he would confer with his council, and in a day or two send him answer. Accordingly on the 18th he told him that he was resolved to dispatch M. de L'Archant to the Queen to thank her for her sincere dealing, and to signify to her that he had made choice of the Marshal Montmorency and M. De Foix to send over with his full mind touching the articles propounded on either side when it should be her pleasure. The Queen Mother told him that certain had gone about to persuade the King that Her Majesty meant nothing less than to proceed in this marriage; notwithstanding which, such is the opinion they all have of Her Majesty's sincerity, that no such sinister practices can prevail to make them think otherwise than honourably of her. Monsieur has willed him to present to the Queen his most humble commendations, and to show her that he has forborne to make demonstration of the great goodwill he bears her for fear of being thought presumptuous.—Louviers, 21 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Printed by Digges. P. 1.

June 21. 1812. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Will travail all he can for a surcease, and that the Queen should be appointed the "moderatrix" of their causes how perilous soever the same may be to him. Is hateful for his dealings for pacification to them that have pay on either side spoil of others, to young men full of blood and others in private respects. From this side he has been narrowly missed with two or three harquebuss shots; and when he was in Edinburgh, the Lord Herries accompanying him up to the castle, a soldier in their hearing said that it were a good deed that they were both shot. Is in more grief remembering his estate how he will leave his wife and children than for the danger to his life. There is some occasion to use money here. Has done something for their content already by using his credit in Edinburgh.—Leith, 21 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 21. 1813. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Details at length all that passed between him and the Queen Mother upon the delivery of the articles. The Queen Mother having required him to tell her frankly as a private gentleman, and not as an ambassador, what was the best way to bring the matter speedily to an end; he declared that he wished two things reformed, namely, that they would not stand upon the matter of religion, and that there should be a more honourable kind of wooing, and thereupon recapitulated all the dangers that might arise from permitting Monsieur to use the mass in England. He told her that he had delivered

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a form of the English prayers to Monsieur De Foix, which form the Pope would have by council confirmed as Catholic if the Queen would have acknowledged the same as received from him. [*Note in margin*, "an offer made by the Cardinal of Lorraine as Sir N. Throgmorton showed me."] That the Queen was bound to prefer the tranquility of her realm before all other respects. There was never before offered to France like occasion of benefit and reputation. If this inconvenience could be salved over Monsieur would be welcomed as a temporal Messias through hope of issue to deliver England from the mischief of the civil sword. The Queen Mother told him that the only stay of a more honourable kind of wooing was that in case the matter broke off there might grow no unkindness. About two days after he learnt that they grew to some jealousy, that all was but dalliance, and having access to the Queen Mother he assured her of Her Majesty's sincerity, and had further conversation with her on the point of religion, showing her that no hasty change was required. The greatest cause of the jealousy here comes from speech uttered by Her Majesty in her chamber, in the hearing of her women, whereof their ambassador has been advertised. The best way of redress will be to persuade him not easily to believe what is reported lest there follows an overthrow of what he chiefly desires. Thinks that they will not yield here before they break off, as there is great suspicion of breach with Spain, and they mislike this late league, suspecting that it reaches further than the Turk. Those who wish the continuance of peace here desire nothing more than the separation of the brethren. The King, as secretly he learns, is no enemy to the religion, and therefore would not have it any cause of breach. Monsieur's religion depends upon his mother's direction, whose persuasion induced him to be so superstitious last Lent for conserving his credit with the Catholics if this match did not proceed. "What her religion is your Lordship can partly guess." M. de Foix secretly swore to him that within a twelvemonth Monsieur would be as ready to forward religion as any man in England. Lastly, Monsieur the other day visiting Madame Carnevalet, his governor's wife, amongst other talk, said merrily, "Carnevalet, thou and I were once Huguenots, and now again are become good Catholics." "Aye," says she, "we were so, and if you proceed in the matter you wot of you will then return to be a Huguenot." He then, putting his finger to his mouth, said, "Not a word of that good Carnevalet." This, she herself showed Walsingham, and further, that he knew the abuses of the Roman Church, and did not mislike of the reformed religion. If Burghley gives the Commissioners no cause to suspect but that they mean to proceed, religion will not prove a cause of breach.—Louviers, 21 June 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

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June 21. 1814. The DUKE OF ANJOU to LORD BURGHLEY.

Assures him of his esteem, and that he will always be ready to recognise his integrity and ability.—Paris, 22 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr.

LORD BURGHLEY to the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Thanks him for his letter.

Draft. P. 1.

June 22. 1815. The DUCHESS OF FERIA to THOMAS HARVEY.

1. Has written to the Duke to show him all the favour possible. Desires to know if her letters may yet find passage to Flanders, likewise when Chapin Vitelli comes, and what news he brings.

2. P.S.—*Holog.* Thanks him for his Louvain gloves. *Signed:* "The Duchess."—Escorial, 22 June 1571.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 23. 1816. KIRKCALDY of GRANGE and LETHINGTON to DRURY.

Desire to send a messenger to the Queen of England to declare what course they have followed, and what they intend to do, and how earnestly they are bent to conform themselves to Her Majesty. Promise to use their credit at all hands, that she may have the whole honour of making an end of the controversies of Scotland.—Edinburgh, 23 June 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. P. ½.

June 23. 1817. NEWS from ROME.

Proceedings in the Consistory. Fortification of Grossetta by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—Rome, 23 June 1571.

Ital. Pp. 4.

June 25. 1818. LORD SCROPE to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

1. Has received letters from him and the Privy Council willing him to bring those under his charge to show themselves dutiful subjects, and especially Fergus Greame. Has, therefore, both by letters and proclamation admonished him to withdraw himself and his company from their disorders, and repair unto him before Saturday, or else to be taken as rebels and outlaws. As he deems that they do not mind to reform themselves and repair unto him, he has given orders to all the gentlemen and forces of the wardenry to be here at night on the 5th July, meaning to burn the houses of Fergus and his adherents, Englishmen, and Arthur Carlyle and Edward Irwen, of Kirkpatrick, Scotchmen, which is the greatest hurt he can do to them at this time, for as there is no officer on that border of Scotland to concur with him for their punishment they are already there with all their goods and cattle. Has always used favour towards those of the King's side.

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None of them have received any hurt save Boneshawe, which has grown by means of feud between him and the Greames.

2. P.S.—The Greames who upon his first letters dutifully entered themselves he has punished with 20 days in the castle, and now they have the liberty of the city upon bonds in good sums.—Carlisle, 25 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 25. 1819. LORD RUTHVEN to the COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

The King increases daily both in growth of person and judgment. Cannot half express in writing the good qualities appearing in His Majesty, and the good success of her husband in all his proceedings. Desires her to obtain a placart of the Queen for leave to transport three or four horses and two mares out of England.—Leith, 25 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

June 25. 1820. The REGENT LENNOX to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Sir William Drury has travailed painfully and carefully, and has omitted nothing of the duty of a peace-maker. Notwithstanding that he has given him such a resolute answer, he has desired him to tarry here for a few days that he may be the more ready to execute whatever it may be her pleasure to direct.—Leith, 25 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

June 25. 1821. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Has been informed that there are divers indirect practices of great moment to impeach the marriage in hand, and also one for the stealing away of the Scottish Queen. About 10 days past it was hinted that she had escaped into Flanders. There rise daily causes of grievance between Spain and France. Begg that he will be a means that the Queen may have consideration of the great charges he is at. Has already spent of his own 1,100*l.*, which has decayed his living 60*l.* the year. Sees no hope of decrease in his charges. The Earl of Rutland can yield good testimony of the chargeableness of this place, who having but eight persons besides himself spends monthly well nigh 100*l.*—Louviers, 25 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 25. 1822. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Notwithstanding that the Queen Mother wishes that if he sees no hope of proceeding they may be forwarned thereof to stay their ambassadors, he finds by conference with those of judgment that nothing is more necessary than their coming thither, howsoever the matter afterwards proceeds. They are of opinion that being once there they will yield to anything before they break off, and if it break off they will not depart without establishing some good league.—Louviers, 25 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

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June 26. 1823. The REGENT LENNOX to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires his favour for John Crawford of Ayr, who has a suit pending in the Court of Admiralty for his ship and goods stayed at Bristol last Lent.—Leith, 26 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

June 27. 1824. JAMES CUNNINGHAM to [LORD BURGHLEY].

Desires that the English Ambassador in France may be directed not to give any passport to Henry Kerr. Also that no freedom be granted to the Bishop of Ross until they may have advertisement from the Regent. Directions to be sent to the Queen's wardens on the Borders to stay the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party from repairing to Edinburgh. That he will procure money to be sent for the payment of the men of war.—London, 27 June. *Signed.*

Endd. P. ⅔.

June 28. 1825. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The voyage into Brittany is now held for broken, whereof there was great hope that good would have ensued. Of late the Cardinal of Lorraine wrote to one of good quality in the Court, desiring him to use all means to stay the conclusion of the two marriages for six weeks, and then there would be such offers made from other places as would stop the proceeding of the same. It is thought that Cardinal Santa Croce comes for that purpose, though he pretends that it is to persuade the King to enter into the league. Monsieur on the 26th inst. had a fit of the ague, and will stay in Paris until he be rid of the same.—Louviers, 28 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

June 29. 1826. JOHN BRIGANTINE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Payments and levies of soldiers in different parts of Germany. There have been great disputations in the dominions of the Count Palatine between his learned men and certain Anabaptists. Some articles they allowed and some they disputed, whereupon they are all banished the Palatinate. John Vaivode of Transylvania being dead, the Emperor has furnished his borders and frontiers lest the Transilvanians should revolt and seek aid of the Turk. The Emperor having given him license to go into England on the way between Nuremburg and Frankford, he and his company were dispoiled of all they had, and his servant shot in the shoulder. Is here in debt and cannot leave the town, and therefore begs that he will be a means to the Queen to send him 100 crowns, which he will receive as some reward for the service he has done the State from 1543 to 1562. The Marquis of Baden and his wife are sent for by the King of Sweden, as is likewise John George the Palsgrave, who married another sister. A great number of gentlemen to the number of 1,200 horse are gone

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to Coblentz for their payment. — Cologne, 29 June 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

June 30. 1827. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

The Regent has caused a trench to be cast about part of the town, and minds to remain here. On Monday there come to remain for 20 days the principals of Fife and Angus, and with them 1,000 persons. Ferniehurst, thinking to have gone into Tivydale with 16 persons, was laid for by young Drumlanrig and others, with 100 or 120 horse, who, there being great rain, retired into a church, the door of which being little they could not issue out at once. Ferniehurst seeing the unlooked for company with speed retired to the town. Captain David Home had him once about the neck, but three or four of his men came and rescued him, and the captain [was] with a sword a little hurt upon the hand. Ferniehurst with much ado recovered the town, being chased hard to the walls. He had six of his taken, and of them one deadly wounded, and one of the Regent's taken the day before released, and two of those who escaped deadly wounded. Drumlanrig was a little hurt with a spear. The day before one Story of this side was slain, reputed as valiant a man and as good a horsemen as any in Scotland. Young Skeldon is lately come to the castle from France through England. The Regent has summoned upon pain of treason divers of his contraries to comper before him on 18th August, and the like have they of the castle done. The Regent intends placing horse and foot in different places to keep victuals and fuel from the town. Intends to retire to Berwick to await the Queen's answer to his last letter. Desires that some money may be sent to him to be employed about the Queen's service. There are great means made to draw Morton from the Regent and his party. Money out of Flanders is looked for by them of the castle, as also the coming of Verac with some men. There is a ship from France now before the haven. Sends the copy of a letter from William Leslie, who pretends to be Earl of Rothes.—Leith, 30 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Pp. 4.

June 6. 1828. William Leslie to the Abbot of Newbottle.

Has been in France for two months suiting for his pension. Lord Seton has departed towards Flanders with his two sons, and returns home with all diligence. There is support already delivered to come to Scotland with Verac. If the Queen of England sends men to the adverse party there will come Frenchmen into Scotland, but otherwise not, but these shall want no silver. Wishes him to keep as well with Grange and the Secretary as he can, for he assures him that it will not be as it has been in times byegone. Is to return into England and there remain. If he will send him a cipher he shall

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understand things in times coming. Desires his favour towards the bearer.—Dieppe, 6 June 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. Copy. Enclosure. P. 2.

June 30. 1829. The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to the QUEEN.

Since his return he has earnestly dealt with the noble men professing their obedience to the Queen of Scots, and finds them well disposed that the ground of these civil dissensions were taken away, and that she might be a means that these dangerous garboils might cease. Desires that his letters may have free passage to the Queen, his mistress.—Edinburgh, 30 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 30. 1830. The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to the EARLS of SUSSEX and LEICESTER and LORD BURGHLEY.

Declares the good affection of the Lords of the Queen of Scots' party to the Queen of England, and desires that commandment may be given to the Queen's ministers on the Borders, that their letters should have free passage to Her Majesty, and also to their mistress.—Edinburgh, 30 June 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 30. 1831. ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Venice, 30 June.—Great losses of the Turks before Fama-gosta. The Turks have ravaged the island of Tine, but not being able to take the fortress have departed to Candia.

2. Port Hercole, 17 June.—The Duke of Florence has fortified Grosseto with artillery and men.

3. Prague, 14 June.—The states of Transylvania have elected Stephano Battori for their head, and are content to remain united to the crown of Hungary under the protection of the Emperor.

Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 1½.

June 30. 1832. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Verac was despatched from the Court into Scotland on the 24th inst. Learns sundry ways that there is some practice in hand for the stealing away of the Queen of Scots. The Scots here give out that this treaty of marriage will in the end redound to their benefit, as thereof will grow disdain, there being no disposition in Her Majesty to marry. This assertion the Guises do what they can to maintain. The English rebels in Flanders grow very gallant, and find no want of their country. All the English Papists here seem fully resolved in conscience that Her Majesty is but an usurper, and most part at home do not dissent from that opinion. Those who wish well unto Her Majesty fear lest some heavy and hard accident will follow of her believing over well of those who mean nothing less than well towards her. Is sorry that the

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Queen forbore the lending of the 50,000 crowns as it might perhaps have saved 300,000. Spain will never forget the injuries which they have received as will appear when opportunity of revenge shall be offered. Fears unless the marriage proceeds both realms will be in danger of ruin. Encloses a letter from Languet.—Paris, 30 June 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 2½.

June 28. 1833. *Nicholas Languet to Walsingham.*

In Bohemia the greater part of the nobility have declared that they will not contribute any more money to the Emperor unless he grants them the same liberty in matters of religion as they have in Austria. Affairs of the empire. Election of a Vaivode of Transylvania. The King of Poland wishes to marry one of the ladies of his sister who is with child by him, so there is likely to commence a similar tragedy to that which Henry VIII. played in England. The theologians at Wittenberg have set forth a catechism; and the Saxons do not approve of that part which treats of Transubstantiation. Assembly of soldiers on the frontiers of Flanders.—Paris, 28 June 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Fr. Enclosure. Pp.* 1¾.

June 30. 1834. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Is sundry ways advertised of some practice in hand for the stealing away of the Queen of Scots. Wishes that Her Majesty had not omitted the enterprise of [Flanders] especially if the marriage proceeds. Fears that it will grow to nothing for that are corrupted by . Lack of money here has been some great let in this behalf.—Vernon, 30 June 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Partly in cipher. P.* 1.

[June.] 1835. LORD BURGHLEY to the DUKE OF MONTMORENCY.

Thanks him for the confidence which he reposes in him, and has communicated to the bearer, Dupin, what he intends to do.

Draft in Burghley's writing. P. ¾.

June: 1836. The HOLY LEAGUE.

Summary of the provisions of a league between the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Venetians, against the Turks. The King of Spain is to provide one half of the forces, the Venetians two sixths, and the Pope the remainder. Don John of Austria is to command the fleet. The forces are to consist of 200 galleys, 100 ships, 30,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry. The other Catholic Princes are to be asked to join.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1¼.

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June. **1837.** DEMANDS of the REGENT LENNOX.

Requires a ship and a pinnace, cannon, and carriages; together with money to pay fifty horsemen and 300 footmen for two months.

Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

June. **1838.** Similar demands. The ship and pinnace are needful to daunt certain houses on the sea side, and to abate the pride of some notorious pirates, who now without fear come into the havens of Scotland and take their pleasure.

Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 1. **1839.** The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Directs him to use all efforts to bring about a surcease of arms between the Regent and the Queen of Scots' party.

Draft in Burghley's writing. *Endd.* Pp. 3.

1840. Another draft of the above.

Endd. Pp. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$.

July 1. **1841.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELEY.

1. Has travailed to stay some unkindness growing, and to hinder any secret practice of principal persons on both sides to agree between themselves without the Queen of England's mind being further known therein, both which heads he is assured shall be observed. The respects that chiefly move his coming to Berwick are that the thieves and loose persons are nightly doing upon the Borders, and no day escapes without complaints from some of the King's party of outrage done to them by Englishmen. Has to take some order for Home and Fast castles. The Regent has earnestly dealt with him that Lord Home's rents may be stayed from him. A little before his departure from Leith, Lord Lindsay was sent with certain soldiers into Fife to apprehend one Chisholm, who has landed from the ship in the roads with a coffer, in which there is supposed to be money.—Bewick, 1 July 1571.

2. P.S.—The misliking of the Regent of both parties increases, and if he tarries he will find neither surety or quietness. There are those who seek to kindle the fire of unkindness between him and Morton. Morton is offended for not obtaining the bishopric of St. Andrew's. The other party seeks him much and offers largely forgiveness of sins past if he will not concur with the Regent. Has in secret dealt with him and caused him to promise that he will not discountenance the Regent or any way conclude with them of the castle until the Queen of England's pleasure may be known. He says that of his own charges he has maintained this action which he is no longer able to do. Gathers that some money or pension is the matter he would be at. He greatly desires to know what course the Queen would have kept. He is the strongest man in Scotland and best able to stand in stead.

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He serves under the Regent impatiently as do the rest. "If he tarry he will pass the same passage the late Regent did; he waxes weak of body, and debilities of body and limbs grow daily." Trusts that he will so use this that it may not return to his harm. If he were with him he would say more. Lethington has received some consideration to answer his journey, it is thought, into England. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 4.

July 2. 1842. THOMAS GLOVER to CECIL.

Would gladly be at a clear end with the company, as his only desire is to be in his native country. On the 24th May there came to Moscow the King of the Crims with at least 120,000 horsemen, who environed the city round about, and in one instant set the suburbs and city afire, which was consumed within three hours, all timber work, wherein were a great number of people burnt with all their goods; as more at large he has written to the company. He himself escaped very hardly.—Narva, 2 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: The burning of Moscow by the Tartarians. P. ½.

July 4. 1843. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELEY.

John Chisholm, master of the ordnance of Scotland, has been taken by Lord Lindsay and brought to the Regent. There was taken about him 6,000 francs. In the ship he came in there is twelve barrels of serpentine powder and other arms and munitions, all meant for the castle. On the second at night there was an enterprise intended against Tantallon, where Lord Home is prisoner, or to meet Chisholm, but Morton understanding thereof has got four of them, and caused the rest to seek another way for their return than they came out. There is great means made by them of the castle for the release of Lord Home. Lord Semple and the Laird of Drumlanrig will be both offered for him. There is found more in the ship dags, corslets, and some better portion of money.—Berwick, 4 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

July 5. 1844. JAMES VI. to the KING OF DENMARK.

Desires that Captain John Clark may be set at liberty and sent over to Scotland, as he has need of him on account of his skill in military matters.—Leith, 5 July 1571.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

July 6. 1845. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELEY.

John Chisholm being examined before the Regent has confessed to have received from the Bishop of Glasgow at Gallion 7,400 francs, who also caused the munition mentioned in his last letter to be delivered to him. 500 crowns were also given him to deliver to Lethington without making the

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same known to any body, and he was to let him understand that both the Laird of Skeldon and M. Verac had as much more for him. The bishop also showed him that M. Verac would carry with him both great credit and great support, and commanded him to declare to those in Scotland that in the communing betwixt France and England it should be specially provided for the Queen of Scots liberty, and if it came not that way to pass he assured them that there should be another shift, and that in the mean time they should not lack money. After this he was again examined and charged by some of them that came in the ship with him that he had received 30,000 francs, when he confessed that he had said that he had received so much, alleging that he was commanded so to cause the bruit to pass, but that he had not received above 10,000 francs. On the 4th M. Verac came into the Firth in a small French vessel, and sending a man to understand the state of Leith, he was stayed and being brought to the Regent; told him that his master was landed on the north side. Boats and a ship was sent to seek him and the pinnace. Thinks that Lord Home will be set at liberty so that they may proceed with his forfeiture, which being a prisoner they cannot do. There is an Englishman with a ship laden with timber here from Denmark, who assures him that he saw seven or eight great ships well furnished upon the seas bound for the Orkneys. Wishes that he were discharged hence as he is no longer able to follow his suits and increases daily in debt. Desires that order may be taken for William Smith that his life may be saved, and that he may dispose of his living as he pleases. The Regent longs to understand Her Majesty's resolution in these Scottish causes. Morton looks for something at her hands. The Regent has reserved for himself the 500 crowns sent to Lethington, wherewith some others are not well pleased. If the Queen will bestow a pension of 200*l.* or marks yearly, he will find a person on whom the same will be well employed.—Berwick, 6 July 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 5.

July 8. 1846. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Is comforted to hear of Her Majesty's restorement to perfect health. Has by the Provost Marshal received her letter for some further dealings with the Regent, and has sent him thither. Does not go himself because they look for other meat than he has got to bring them; besides one of the heads in the Queen's letter was that if he should find that the Regent had met with any more advantage, and that a surcease from arms should be prejudicial to him, he should treat no further therein, and he has since gotten money, munitions, and ministers meant for the other party. Verac was brought to the Regent on the 5th with his coffers, wherein were many writings both of his last dealings in Scotland,

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as what was now for him to do. Sends what knowledge he has got of the same herewith. Lord Home is delivered for the Laird of Drumlanrig. Certain powder and arms sent from Leith to Stirling by water have been taken by them of Edinburgh, who have also got some cattle and victuals coming to Leith. The combat between Grange and the young Laird of Garlies is deferred till Aug. 25. It was to have been tried on Tuesday half the distance between Leith and Edinburgh, where Garlies tarried from nine till twelve. Grange not coming as he alleges upon cause reasonable.—Berwick, 8 July 1571.

2. P.S.—Has received 150*l*. for himself, for which he thanks him. Perceives that the Queen will not pay for rewards for intelligence, and as they will not give him knowledge without reward he trusts that fewer advertisements will be looked for from him. Will no longer hold this advertisement of Verac's from him, reminding him of the warning of the Scotchman given therein of the holding [knowledge thereof] from Lady Lennox, as he assures him that he has heard the effect of some of his letters written to him in Scotland by Scottish persons. The Queen may better serve herself by maintaining one party than remaining neutral, or else to make a quiet end between both, and not for accord to pass between them without her. Does not desire to leave this place for that he would not serve, but in other respects. If every hair in his head were a man they should be all adventured in Her Majesty's service. Would rather be his herd or labourer at Tong or Burghley than remain here. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[July.] 1847. *M. Verac's Mission into Scotland.*

Verac arrived at Leith on the 5th inst., and being inquired of the causes of his coming, answered that he was commissioned to remain agent with them of the Queen's faction, and had also some directions to some lords that were favourers of the King. In his coffers, being four in number, were found his clothes, great store of books, with exceeding great number of letters, and which are the whole writings and memoirs that he had received the time of his first and last being in Scotland, together with the doubles of his answers. There was likewise found the whole proceedings he had being at Rome. Gives the substance of his instructions (*see ante*, 18 June). There are likewise long letters from the Bishop of Glasgow and La Mothe to Lethington and Grange, with sure promise that if he cannot obtain the Queen of Scots liberty by treaty, that the French King will denounce war for that cause. There are many writings of Lethington and some of Grange, desiring assistance of money and men, and promising to employ themselves to restore the Queen to liberty, and in her absence to set forward her authority. In some of their letters is contained that part of the nobility of

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Scotland are busy travailleurs to join with the realm of England, persuading the people that the friendship of that realm is more meet for the country than the help of France, which must depend on wind and weather, where the other lies by dry marches, which persuasions are over true in case the King of France cause not the contrary to appear by visible demonstration. This writing is written by Grange to Virac after the winning of Dumbarton. "I think it shall be sent to your court by the Regent for augmentation of Grange's credit there." There is a writing of the Queen of Scots from Sheffield (*see Mary, Queen of Scots*, vol. VI., No. 43), thanking him for coming into Scotland for her causes, and especially for sending her word that the Regent had declared to him that her life was to be taken by poison, whereof there was appearance, as she alleges, before the receipt of his writing. The Regent is offended by this letter. Verac is still detained, and no resolution taken what to do with him. It is all that the writer can do to keep concord betwixt the Regent and Morton. Prays him to haste hither, and if he writes anything hereof to the court, to be wise that Lady Lennox gets no knowledge thereof.

Pp. 3½. Enclosure.

July 8. 1848. ——— to ROBERT HOGAN.

He may be thankful that he has escaped from Spain with his life. It is reported that he has lost everything, and that the Queen has not rewarded him for his service. Conversation with Stuckley. Secret conferences of Stuckley and others with the King and the Cardinal. Money given to him by the King. The arrival of many Englishmen into Spain.—Madrid, 8 July 1571. *Signature obliterated.*

Add. Endd. Span. Pp. 3½.

July 8. 1849. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Informs him of his trouble through certain lawsuits against him in England. Desires that the bearer, who is to bring him over money, may have warrant to pass without search. The King begins to like so well of the Admiral that all the adversaries cannot persuade him from sending for him. The marriage between Madame Marguerite and the Prince of Navarre is in great forwardness. Mentions other intended marriages. Is much beholden to M. De Foix and the Marshal Montmorency. Since the gentlemen of the religion have haunted the Court he finds himself more honourably used.—Paris, 8 July, 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

July 8. 1850. The QUEEN to CHARLES IX.

Is very glad that he acquits her of the charge which malignity has brought against her. Her reply to his ambassador

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and M. L'Archant, if well considered, will not diminish their friendship. Is very anxious to remove all suspicion of illwill.
—Hampton, 8 July 1571.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. 2.

July 8. 1851. The QUEEN to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Thanks her for her good opinion, which she intends to merit by her sincerity, and for that purpose has given a very plain answer to the ambassador and M. de L'Archant touching their negociation.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. 2.

July 9. 1852. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Although her royal rank causes her to doubt whether her kingdom is not more sought after than herself, yet she understands that he has found other graces in her. Is grieved that she cannot come up to the opinion which M. L'Archant tells her that the Duke has conceived of her. Whatever virtues she may lack, he shall see that she hold so dear his fraternal amity that she will never give occasion for its decrease. As for her answer, she begs that he will not add a bad interpretation to so good a text.

Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. 2.

July 10. 1853. LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Have received the articles containing the conditions of the surcease required by the Queen of England, which they have communicated to the noblemen being present, who have yielded to the principal and most part of them. Have imparted to the bearer the reasons moving them not to yield to every point, which they trust Her Majesty will well consider, and how willing they are to satisfy her in anything not directly tending to their subversion.—Edinburgh Castle, 10 July, 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 10. 1854. The FRENCH KING to M. DE LUSSAN.

Orders him to restore the ships belonging to certain English merchants which have been detained at Bordeaux.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1.

July 11. 1855. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

As he looks for the under marshal to return to-morrow with answer to his instructions, and with other matters, that he may get the knowledge of, he stays something to be sent which already has come to his knowledge.—Berwick, 11 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 2.

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July 11. 1856. The EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has altered his disposition for travel, and intends to return, and therefore desires his advice.—Meaux, 11 July 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 11. 1857. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The bearer having haste homewards through his mother's sickness, he refers him to him for the present state of affairs. He is godly, honest, and secret.—Meaux, 11 July 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd. by Burghley: "Sent by Warcopp," with seal. *P. ½.*

July 11. 1858. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to MR. HENEAGE.

To the same effect as his letter of this date to Lord Burghley.—Meaux, 11 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

July 12. 1859. CHARLES IX. to M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Has received his dispatches containing the particulars of his two last audiences with the Queen of England, with which he expresses his content, and desires him to thank her for the concern which she showed about his wound, and to declare to her that his affection to her shall not be that of a brother-in-law, but rather that of a brother. Is also glad that the Queen has assured him that she has not sent men and succour to the Earls of Lennox and Morton, and that her councillors have declared that the Bishop of Ross shall be honourably treated. Directs him to urge the Queen to prevent the attempt of Lennox and Morton against Leith.—Monceaux, 12 July 1571.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 13. 1860. FREDERICK II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter requesting the remission of the dues at Oresund for the merchants of London, which he defends on the ground of ancient right, and hopes that she will take it in good part if he declines to do as she asks. When his subjects in England complained of the imposition of new customs they were told that the Queen had a right to exact what dues and taxes she liked in her own kingdom, and he therefore claims the liberty to do the same in Denmark. Complains that notwithstanding his interdiction her subjects continue to use the traffic and fisheries of Iceland and Norway.—Sora, 13 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4½.

July 14. 1861. NEWS from ITALY.

Rome, 14 July.—Murder and robbery committed by a servant of the Cardinal Rustieucci. Assembly of the fleet at

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Naples. News from France. Genoa, 6 July. Preparations for the reception of Don John of Austria.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

July 14. 1862. ADVICES from ITALY.

News from Rome, 7 July; Prague, 30 June; and Venice, 14 July 1571. Chiefly relating to the preparations against the Turk. Fall of Famagosta.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 6.

July 14. 1863. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires him to credit the bearer, the Provost Marshal, in reporting such matters as being in Scotland he has there understood. Encloses the Regent's answer and other writings. Both sides desire with speed to understand the Queen's resolution, as otherwise they determine to agree amongst themselves, and the same already in hand. The misliking of the Regent's government still increases; the same not hindered by Morton, who will use all good offices till he hears again from Drury. Complains of the heavy charges he is put to, having only his diet as Marshal.—Berwick, 14 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

July 11. 1864. *The Regent Lennox to Sir William Drury.*

Has received his letter of the 8th inst., and a note of certain heads to be considered, of which he with the nobility and others have advised upon. They have already for the most part answered the effect of the said notes. Has not yet heard of a messenger from the adversaries, except Lethington, whom he hopes the Queen will never admit to her presence, he being not only convicted by Parliament as culpable of the murder of the King, but having proved so evil an instrument to the quietness of both the countries. They are content that Grange should keep a sufficient number of men for the guard of the castle, but there can be no surety for the inhabitants or themselves if he keeps any soldiers in the town, nor can they consent to transport the King's power from Leith. It cannot but be prejudicial and dishonourable for the King's cause to have surcease of arms, and the town of Edinburgh to continue in thralldom and under tyranny, or to suspend the public execution of anything in the King's name. Lays the fault on the Queen of Scots and her Commissioners that the Queen of England's order and resolution has not taken effect.—Leith, 11 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

July. 1865. *Answer of the Regent Lennox to Mr. Case.*

Is willing to agree that the Parliament intended on both sides shall only be fenced at the days appointed, and no proceedings be moved for forfeitures or other acts of moment, but

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only authority given to persons to treat with the Queen of England's Commissioners. For security of true performance on both sides, it is convenient that the Marshal of Berwick shall promise that the Queen of England will be party against them that violate the abstinence.

Endd. by Burghley. P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Enclosure.

July 10. 1866. *Answer of Lethington and Grange to the Articles.*

Are content to withdraw their soldiers from the town of Edinburgh with the exception of 150 for the guard of the castle. Also that nothing shall be publicly executed in the King or Queen's name during the abstinence, provided that they may have liberty on the 3rd Aug. to fence the Parliament in the Queen's name, which they must do, as the adverse party have their Parliament at Stirling on the same day, wherein they may proceed to their prejudice and destruction. The Earl of Lennox's power is not to remain nearer to Edinburgh than Stirling, and their's at Hamilton or Draffine; but they cannot allow any number of the noblemen of the adverse party to be in Edinburgh at the same time. Agree to the rest of the articles providing for the observance of the surcease.

Endd. by Drury. Pp. 13. Enclosure.

July 10. 1867. *Lethington and Grange to Mr. Case.*

Desire him to declare to Drury their goodwill to satisfy the Queen of England's pleasure, and to request that by his procurement Lethington and his father may be restored to the enjoyment of their lands, and his brother to his benefice of Coldingham, and also that restitution be made of Lord Home's house.

Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Enclosure.

July 15. 1868. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELEY.

Sends a packet from the Regent. Since Morton's departure over the water, they of the castle and town have shown themselves abroad every day, their horsemen being more in number than the others. On Friday night they issued out minding to have surprised Holyrood House, where lie 100 soldiers of the Regent. Captain Arthur Hamilton with his lieutenant and ensign bearer and some others are sore hurt with shot, and some slain.—Berwick, 15 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

July 15. 1869. THE QUEEN OF NAVARRE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has lately taken a quantity of papers and letters on a courier of the King of Spain on his return from Flanders by sea, written some in English and others in cipher, which seem greatly to touch her estate. As they seem of far too much importance to be sent by the ordinary post, she forwards them by the President Jambe.—Rochelle, 15 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

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July 16. 1870. MR. HENEAGE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has received the following news through Warcop, Mr. Walsingham's secretary. After M. L'Archant's coming, the news was in France that his entertainment was so cold that there was very little likelihood that the match would go forward. The King said that whosoever was against the match should be hanged by the neck. Monsieur having long talk with the Duchess of Sessa of the Queen, the Duchess said that now that he went into England to be married to so noble a lady as the Queen of England, he must remember that the English nation were accounted to be the best husbands in Europe, and therefore, both for his honour and surety, it behoved him to take great care to be so. To which he answered with solemn oath, that if he should be so happy as to make that match there should not be found a more loyal husband, either in England or France. The Cardinal of Lorraine has written letters of great imperfections that Her Majesty should have of body and mind. Great heed was to be taken for the Queen of Scots, for whose deliverance he heard daily that there should be practices used.—From the Court, 16 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

July 17. 1871. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Relates a conference which he has had with the Queen about the affairs of Scotland, and for a passport for one to go to the Queen of Scots, in which she has promised to do what she can for the pacification of that country. Desires that he will do all in his power to promote the friendship between the Queen of England and his master.—London, 17 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

July 18. 1872. CHARGES for SOLDIERS.

Charge for the entertainment by the Regent of Scotland, of 200 horsemen and 500 foot, for one month; total; 5,938 pounds Scots, or 1,190*l.* 12*s.* English.

Endd. by Burghley. Broadside sheet.

July 21. 1873. ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 21 July 1571. Forts built by the Turks in Dalmatia. Defeat of the Turks in a skirmish before Zara. Movements of the Christian fleet. News from Ragusa and other places.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1½.

July 23. 1874. PIETRO BIZARRI to [CECIL].

Forwards advices which he has received from Venice.—Lothbury, 23 July 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. by Cecil. Ital. P. ⅔.

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July 23. 1875. DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHEY.

Thanks him for the command which he has caused to be sent to the Judge of the Admiralty for the expedition of the affairs of certain Frenchmen. Complains of the conduct of the Earl of Lennox in expelling out of Scotland M. Verac, who was sent there by the French King, and also for his fortifying Leith contrary to the treaty. Begs that he will endeavour to cause the Queen to desire that this may be amended.—London, 23 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1½.

July 24. 1876. The EARL OF LENNOX to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

1. Complains of the nightly incursions made on them, professing the King's obedience by some under his rule and some inhabitants of the Middle March. Also of the favour shown to the King's disobedient subjects by Her Majesty's ministers by public hunting and banqueting, naming Ferniehurst and Sir George Heron.

2. Prays that he will redress these disorders and admonish the warden deputy of the Middle Marches. If such behaviour continues he will be constrained to require the reparation at the hands of Her Majesty and her Council.

3. P.S.—Encloses a letter for Sir George Heron.—Leith, 24 July 1571. *Signed*: Matthew, Regent.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 24. 1877. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Thanks him for his advice and promise to his comfort, and craves pardon for his unmannerly importunity. Complains that he has had to pay at the rate of thirty years' purchase for some land and requires relief therein. Has sent the Provost Marshal again to the Regent. On the 17th there was a meeting of the Earls of Morton and Marr, and other noblemen at Dumblane, where they by words are agreed. Captain Coolyne is beheaded greatly to the contentation of the people, especially the women; but Huntly says that he will have revenge. Many men and horses have been killed in the different skirmishes.—Berwick, 24 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

July 24. 1878. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Forwards letters from the Regent of Scotland. Has sent the Provost Marshal to Scotland.—Berwick, 24 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

July 27. 1879. The REGENT LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter and direction for an abstinence of hostility until the coming of her commissioners to the frontiers, and also until she might have knowledge of their adversaries answer to her motions. Having deliberately considered therein with the noblemen and others of the Council, it is thought by

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them all that there cannot be any greater inconvenience to the cause of the King and his subjects whilst the town of Edinburgh remains under the tyranny of their adversaries, who fortified the same and levied their forces during the time of abstinence agreed unto by her order. They therefore thought that she would see the town replaced in the state they left it at in the end of January. For them to agree that the others should hold a Parliament would be nothing but a beginning of the subversion of the King's cause. What reverence the others bear to her motions may appear by their dealings, the experience whereof gives just occasion of mistrust. They are only a few massed in a walled town, and sustaining their rebellion with waged men at the charge of foreign princes. Beg that she will not put them in the same balance as the innocent King, her cousin, and his nobility and subjects, but that she will incline her favour to that part where honour, justice, and friendship leads, so that the rebellion of that faction being repressed by her aid she may be assured of the friendship of the whole realm. There will be no convention of noblemen at the Parliament before the 28th August, and the matter being of such importance no few number dare presume to treat or grant commission, so for the present it is not in them to make further certainty anent the choice of persons.—Leith, 27 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 27. 1880. The REGENT LENNOX to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Desires that he will forward his answer to the Queen's letter to Her Majesty, and remits him to the bearer's report for information.—Leith, 27 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

July 27. 1881. LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

1. Have communicated the Queen of England's articles for an abstinence from hostilities until the coming of her commissioners to the frontiers to the noblemen of their party who have yielded to every part of the motion. Although the other party obstinately refuse the abstinence it shall not stay them from appointing commissioners to treat.—Edinburgh Castle, 27 July 1571. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Perceives that by his favourable report the Queen deals the better for them, for which they thank him, and will faithfully perform all their promises. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

July 27. 1882. MR. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

Two or three days after L'Archant's departure there came letters from the Spanish ambassador saying that Her Majesty had nothing less than intention to marry, whereof he was well assured by those about her. After L'Archant's departure from England the said ambassador sent a courier after him

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who overtook him at Boulogne, and arrived here a day or two before him, after which it was given out that L'Archant brought but a cold answer. L'Archant being come, so honourable a report was made of the Queen's sincerity that they have conferred what resolution is to be taken. Is put in hope that though this matter proceed not yet, the King's intention is to send some person of good quality to thank the Queen for her honourable proceeding, and to desire continuance of good amity.—Melun, 27 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Printed by Digges. Pp. 1½.

July 27. 1883. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Neither the King's threatenings nor the Queen Mother's persuasions can draw Monsieur to proceed in this marriage, he is so alienated from the same through the Cardinal of Lorraine's practices, and though the Queen would yield in toleration, it would nothing prevail. Seeing he is so much directed by the said Cardinal, he fears that there would grow more danger than surety by this match. Is glad that Her Majesty's honour will be saved, and she thought in all her proceeding in the same sincere. Seeks by such instruments as he thinks fit to persuade the King that it will stand most with his honour to maintain the present government in Scotland, and not to advance the Queen deposed, whose monstrous doings have made her unworthy of so high a calling. Also wills them to put him in mind whether the friendship of England will not stand him in as good stead as that of Scotland, and to show him that now being possessed of Calais there is not that necessity or use of the Scottish confederacy as before. The hatred they bear to Spain will further this. Lack of money makes the [Flemish enterprise] lie asleep this summer. They will, however, endeavour to impeach the bringing of a new supply of soldiers from thence.—Melun, 27. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

July 29. 1884. THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR to LORD BURGHLEY.

In behalf of a French woman whose goods have been confiscated by the customers at Sandwich on account of her not having satisfied certain dues through ignorance.—London, 30 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 2/3.

July 30. 1885. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Queen Mother having requested him to forbear sending to the Queen for a day or two until the King should impart their answer to him, he was sent for by the King, who told him that after long deliberation they resolved to send M. de Foix to the Queen, whom he hoped he would not find so resolute touching the point of religion; and further, that whatsoever should come of the cause that in respect of her honourable and sincere dealing she might assure herself of his

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friendship as much as of any body's on earth. Having repaired to the Queen Mother they conversed on the point of religion, and she declared the affection which she had towards the Queen. After he had done, with her Monsieur came and declared what intolerable grief it was for him to see so great a block lie in the way, as the point of religion, to keep him from attaining to the rarest good hap that ever in this world could happen to him, and protested how he wished, so the same were removed, he had lost an arm or a leg, and desired that the Queen would account him a champion ready at all times to hazard his life in her defence. Understands that Ridolphi after being at Rome was sent by the Pope into Spain. The cause is not known, as he gives out diversely; to some he says that it is to reduce the realm of England to the Catholic religion; to others, that it is for the re-opening of the intercourse between England and Flanders, and to some for the recovery of certain goods of his stayed in Flanders. M. de Foix has behaved himself in this matter in all points very honestly, wherefore it were not amiss that he were well entertained and rewarded.

2. P.S.—Is informed that one of Lord Shrewsbury's chief men whom he trusts is corrupted, and partly in the practice for the conveying away of the Queen of Scots.—Melun, 30 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

July 30. 1886. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

Of late the King finding his brother altered and to stand so stiff upon that point of toleration more than accustomed, said to him before the Queen Mother: "Brother, you should have used some plainness with me in this matter before the dispatch of L'Archant, and not to cause me to wade so far to abuse a prince I so much esteem and honour. You allege conscience to be the cause, but I know it is a late pension offered unto you by the clergy, who would have you still remain here for a champion of the Catholic faith. I tell you plainly," said he, "I will have no other champion here but myself, and seeing you have such a desire to remain here on such respects, it behoves me the more narrowly to look to you; and as for the clergy, seeing they have so great superfluity, and I so great necessity, the benefices being at my disposition, I will take a new order; and as for those who make the offer, I will make some of them shorter by the head." Upon this Monsieur retired into his cabinet, and bestowed one half day in shedding tears. They have sought to hide these things from him, but the Queen Mother hearing that he was not ignorant thereof, desired him to continue in doing all good offices and not to advertise all he heard. He told her that he would take no light occasion to hinder the match, and desired her to consider if any alteration should happen, how much it would touch the Queen both in sex and calling, and that if she saw any doubt, it were good to end the matter with good

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amity, and not proceed further, and so breed disdain, which she promised to do. Found her more stiff than ever in the point of toleration, whereby he suspects that De Foix has commission to yield in that behalf rather than break off, and that this stiffness proceeds only of policy to make him advertise that there is no hope of relenting here. Two reasons make him think this; the one, for that the misliking between this country and Spain increases; the other, that the jealousy between the brethren is so great that they cannot refrain half a year from taking of arms. The King is loath to have him here, and Monsieur is afraid to be here. Commends the good dealing of M. De Foix in this matter. The Queen Mother never wept so much since the death of her husband. By her eyes he found that she had wept not long before his coming. Whilst he was talking with the King the Queen Mother walked in the further end of the gallery with Monsieur, with whom he gathered by gesture that she used some earnest persuasion. Monsieur in talk used great protestations to take from him all scruple of any inconstancy in him in this behalf. The truth is, he is to be excused, being torn in pieces with sundry discourses of those who are hinderers, whose reasons are able to divert one of more years and riper judgment. The King and Queen Mother most earnestly desire strait amity with the Queen, and it is thought that M. De Foix shall have commission to offer some towns fit for traffic with as great privileges as Her Majesty can desire, and that the King will be content to join with her in taking such order with the Queen of Scots, as may best tend to her safety. As far as he can learn they rather [seek] the maintenance of the King's government here, than to set her up again, being utterly condemned here as guilty of many horrible facts.—Melun, 30 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 6.

July 30. 1887. GUIDO CAVALCANTI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Arrived in Paris on the 16th inst. Has had a conference with M. L'Archant, on the point of the toleration in religion in the treaty of marriage between the Queen and Monsieur.—Fontainebleau, 30 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

July 30. 1888. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Refers him to the bearer for the report of his mission to the Regent and the other party, and what he has further understood of their intentions. Robert Melville is presently to come from them of the castle.—Berwick, 30 July 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ¾.

July 31. 1889. The DUKE OF ANJOU to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Thanks her for the goodwill, which he is informed by M. L'Archant, that she bears towards him, and assures her that

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though difficulties hinder the fulfilment of that which he so infinitely desires, he remains devoted towards her, as she will find if she has occasion to command his services.—Fontainebleau, 31 July. *Holog. Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

July. 1890. ANS WERS given to M. L'ARCHANT and the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

After they had thanked the Queen for her sincere dealing, they told her that the King had determined to send Marshal Montmorency, M. De Foix, and M. de Cheverny, to conclude the matter if she would grant them her license to come. The Queen thanked the King and Queen Mother for their friendly dealing, but could not understand that the matter was in such forwardness, and except the King would declare his contentation and his brother's, that she should not grant Monsieur liberty to exercise the Roman religion; she saw it, but labour lost to send any ambassadors. After two or three further conferences, the Queen still persisting in her determination, they required to have conference with the Earl of Leicester and Burghley, which being granted, they were told that there was no hope that the embassy would alter Her Majesty's mind. Hereupon followed some opinions on both parts, that if Monsieur would forbear to require the toleration, and thereby the Queen should not grant it, but the matter passed in silence; it might follow that Monsieur's friends might retain their good opinion of him, as of one that had not changed his religion, and likewise the Queen's good subjects should continue their opinion of her, as of a prince who would not assent to anything against her religion.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: July 1571. Printed by Digges. Pp. 7.

July. 1891. INSTRUCTIONS by SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Heads of certain information about Scotland to be imparted to Lord Burghley. Their willingness to agree amongst themselves. The misliking of the Regent's government and his quarrels with certain of the nobility. Meeting of Morton with the Earl of Argyle and others. Grange and Lethington's desire for a surcease. Money to be employed about the Queen's service. *Signed.*

In Drury's writing. Notes by Burghley of the names of the noblemen with Morton, and those with the Regent. Endd. Pp. 2½.

July. 1892. INSTRUCTIONS for JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

To desire the Queen of England to openly maintain the King's cause, and aid them to recover the town and castle of Edinburgh, and to give them entertainment for soldiers, and to command the wardens on the borders to stay the lairds of Ferniehurst and Buccleugh. Also that she will write to the

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King of Denmark for the delivery of Earl Bothwell, and that the Bishop of Ross may not be set at liberty, or the Bishop of Glasgow and Lethington suffered to enter her realm.

Endd. P. 1.

July. 1893. INSTRUCTIONS for JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

To a similar effect as the above, more especially desiring money and arms from the Queen.

Endd. by *Burghley*. P. 1.

[July.] 1894. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS to the REGENT and COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Complains that he is deprived of the fruits of his parsonage of Glasgow, and desires for remedy that trial may be taken of his past behaviour.

Copy. *Endd.* *Broadside*.

July. 1895. SIR WILLIAM DRURY'S CHARGES.

Bill of extraordinary charges for intelligence, and sending into Scotland for the better advancement of the Queen's service, from Oct. 1570 till July 1571, amounting to 68*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Signed.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

August. 1896. IVAN BASILOWITZ to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter complaining of the stay of her merchants' goods in Russia. Complains that certain mariners which were taken up for his service were stayed in her dominions; that the goods of those who come with his ambassador had to pay custom, and that his ambassador was not esteemed by her. Desires to understand what manner of men they are with her; if they are men of war it is reasonable for her to write, but if they be merchants they are not worthy of it. Complains that her merchants have employed themselves to their trade of merchandise and not to his matters, and that they have disdained his merchants and not suffered them to buy good wares; also that the Queen did not kiss the cross upon his letter in the presence of his ambassador. Her merchants have very ill behaved themselves, and used the company of his traitors. If she means to have his friendship she will send her ambassador by times. Has tidings of Anthony's arrival.—Schleboe, August 7071 [7079].

On two broadsides. *Russian.*

Translation of the above. Pp. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

August 1. 1897. FREDERIC, ELECTOR PALATINE, to LORD BURGHLEY.

Letter in favour of one of his household named William Melville, whom he sends on certain matters to the Queen of England.—Heidelberg, Cal. Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* *Lat.* P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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August 1. 1898. CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Letter of credence for M. De Foix.—Fontainebleau, 1 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

[August 1.] 1899. CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the QUEEN.

Is glad to hear her goodwill towards the increase of the amity between them, and desires her to give credit to that which M. de Foix has charge to communicate to her.—*Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.

August 1. 1900. CHARLES IX. to LORD BURGHLEY.

Letter of credence for M. De Foix.—Fontainebleau, 1 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

August 1. 1901. The DUKE OF ANJOU to LORD BURGHLEY.

Letter of credence for M. De Foix, whom he has directed to thank him for the goodwill which he has shown towards him.—Fontainebleau, 1 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. ½.

August 3. 1902. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has had conference with the ambassador of Florence, who is in great good opinion with both the King and the Queen Mother, and has been a great furtherer of the matter in hand. By him perceives that there is nothing more desired (this match not proceeding) than a straight amity with England, and that there can be nothing desired either for Her Majesty's safety or the benefit of her subjects at the King's hands which will not be granted. He has persuaded them that they should not omit the opportunity now offered through the unkindness between England and Spain. Further, he showed them that it was most necessary in respect of the present greatness of the house of Austria to enter into some strait league with England and the Princes of Germany, in which he was sure that Venice and his master would join. The King and the Queen Mother confessed that it behoved them to strengthen themselves with the said confederates, and therefore they would not spare to use all means to bring the same to pass. Walsingham thinks that if the same proceed not, that the Edict cannot continue in force, for if they grow out of hope of amity with England they will seek to appease the unkindness with Spain, whose friendship they will only have with very hard conditions, and amongst other the breach of the Edict will be one. On the other hand, if they be strengthened with the amity of England there is great likelihood that there will grow wars between them and Spain, wherein they of the religion shall chiefly be employed, and if Her Majesty may be a peaceable looker-on, he supposes there will grow no great detriment to her thereby. Hopes, besides, that the amity

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may yield an inward remedy to a very dangerous sore, meaning the Queen of Scots. First, they begin to see that they have not that need of a Scottish league as before. Secondly, she is here generally condemned as guilty of divers indignities, whereby she has made herself unworthy of government. Lastly, they are not ignorant that the amity of England may stand them in as much stead as that of Scotland. If he may understand the Queen's inclination in this behalf he hopes to be able to do somewhat herein.—Melun, 3 Aug. 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

August 3. 1903. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

M. de Foix passing through Melun, Walsingham told him that he gathered that his going into England was either to conclude marriage or amity, and that he hoped that for the first he would deal plainly and sincerely with regard to the Queen's honour, and that if he found Monsieur unsettled in his affection that he would leave to treat of it. For the second, touching amity, he showed him that it would not be sound unless one block were removed, which was the King's earnest recommending of the Queen of Scots' cause, who being so dangerous an enemy to the Queen, she cannot interpret the earnest soliciting on her behalf to proceed of sound and perfect amity. To the first, he protested that he would have no less regard than if he were the Queen's natural subject. For the second, after some bitter speech in dispraise of the Queen of Scots, he said that he thought that hereafter the King would forbear to recommend her, and that his former recommendation proceeded rather for manners' sake than from any affection of his own towards her, being by him thought guilty of such horrible crimes. Notwithstanding he told him that if the Queen sent any forces into Scotland, that his master was in honour bound, in respect of the ancient league, to do the same. Recommends that much should be made of De Foix and also of Florence, his secretary, who bears Burghley much goodwill.—Melun, 3 August 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

August 3. 1904. GUIDO CAVALCANTI to LORD BURGHLEY.

Dispatch of M. de Foix to England. Has had conference with the Queen Mother and Monsieur, and find the former very anxious that the negociation should take good effect.—Paris, 3 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. P. 1.

August 4. 1905. ANNE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF EMDEN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires the restitution of goods belonging to one of her son's subjects, which have been seized at sea and taken into

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Dover, and complains of the connivance of the Captain of Dover Castle, Cobing [Cobham], with the robbers.—Ex arce Grethana [Grethsiehl], 4th August 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

August 4. 1906. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Virac has license to repair to the Earl of Mar to declare his commission; he has further to say that if he and the rest of the King's party will at his master's motion be content that matters generally may be accorded, he will send commissioners thither to that end. He has also license to repair into any part of Scotland so that he resort not with any of the King's enemies. The parliaments are fenced yesterday, but the forfeitures and other ceremonies will not be executed till the 18th and 28th inst. On the 10th or 11th the King's party intend to assault the town of Edinburgh, which is well understood to them of the Castle. The sum of the money which Cunningham brought is well known to them. The Regent and Council will not agree that Robert Melville shall come into England as he has been a great enemy to the King's cause. Captain Cunningham is shortly again to repair to the Court with requests that the Queen's commissioners will either not at all treat of the differences for the matter of the crown or keep them till the last. The bruit of Her Majesty's marriage is much hearkened upon.—Berwick, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 5. 1907. The REGENT LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her gracious usage of Cunningham whom he sends again, and requires her favourable answer in the matters whereof he has instructed him to speak.—Leith, 5 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August. 1908. MEMORANDA by DRURY.

Notes on affairs in Scotland. They of the castle had the better share of the money brought by Chisholm (in Burghley's writing, "30,000 franks, and the castle had 20,000"). The refusal of the King's party to have the title of the crown to come any more in question. If the Queen do not further countenance the Regent he must of force leave either Scotland or his life. Morton's speech that he could do no more without support. The conditions of the Lords who met at Dalkeith to acknowledge the King, but if their Queen be set at liberty then to be free. "My Lady Lennox's advertisements touching Captain Brickwell and John Case."

Signed and Endd. by Drury. Pp. 2.

[August.] 1909. The COUNTESS OF LENNOX to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires the speedy dispatch of the bearer back to Scotland, and that he will move Her Majesty for such comfort as her husband looks for, so that the action may not quail.—Hackney.

Holog. Add. Endd. P. 1.

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August 7. 1910.

M. DE MORVILLIERS to DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Desires his assistance in obtaining the restitution of goods belonging to certain French merchants which are retained in England.—Fontainebleau, 7 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pr. P. 1.

August 8. 1911.

ANTHONY JENKINS to LORD BURLEIGH.

It having pleased Her Majesty to send him as ambassador to the Prince of this realm, on his arrival at the road of St. Nicholas on the 28th ult. he dispatched his post to the Emperor, being at Sloboda about 1,200 miles, to know his pleasure for his further access; without which by reason of the great plague which rages and the stopping of the ways he may not pass. Remains at this town called Colmagar [Kolmogarod] attending answer. The late ambassador at his return slanderously reported to his lord that he was evil entertained and used in England, which, with the spiteful practices of such abjects and runagates of the English nation as are here, has caused him not only to take away their privileges from the company, but also forbidden them traffic throughout his dominions, and what he has taken from them he has given to companies of other nations. This country has been plagued many ways; first, by famine, that the people have been forced to eat bread made of bark of trees, and it is reported that in some places they have eaten one another. Also the Prince has by sundry torments put to death a great number of his people, chiefly of his nobility, gentlemen, and principal merchants. Further, the plague has consumed by credible report this last year above 300,000. Besides all this "the Crymes," a valiant nation of Tartars, in the latter end of May invaded this realm, gave the Prince an overthrow in the field, burnt and consumed all the country before them, and coming to Moscow set it on fire, not leaving one house standing. The number of those burnt besides those carried away captive is thought to be above 300,000. A just punishment for such a wicked nation. It is to be doubted that the "Cryme" will be here again next year.—Colmogar, 8 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

August 10. 1912.

JOHN and THOMAS OGILVY to LORD OGILVY.

Are not willing to come home this summer, and desire that he will thank Lord Seton for the kindness which has shown to them.—Louvain, 10 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

August 11. 1913.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The order taken with Virac is now altered, and he is commanded to remain in St. Andrews. On the night of the 7th some of the Regent's footbands gave them of the town an alarm, but no harm done, but one of the soldiers of the abbey

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with his piece slew one of his fellows. On the 9th inst. the Laird of Ormiston, who has charge of certain horsemen under Grange, about two p.m. sent to the young Laird of Applegarth at Leith to know if he with twenty-four with him, "jacked and speared with swords and knapskulls," would, about six of the same, try their forces together against him, and so many, which Applegarth readily accepted. Both parties repaired to the place appointed, and it was agreed that they should first make their trial with their spears and end it with their swords, but the same was stayed being ready for execution, the cause whereof he shall understand by his next. The Provost Marshal's return is expected of both sides. Some look for reward, which if they find not, Burghley will be thought the let of the same, "being judged to be the chief procurer of Her Majesty to keep her purse shut and close." Is sorry that these garboils amongst them breeds so many to be skilful in the use of pistol and harquebuss; "there is not a gentleman that comes to the field without his pistolet or two, yea, some three, and many of them will as well use them as any of any other nation, the like doth the footmen with their harquebusses." Their skill and number increases daily. The Laird of Pitarrow, constable under Grange, is secretly seeking his peace.—Berwick, 11 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 11. 1914. ARTICLES agreed on between the EARLS OF MORTON and MARR, and the EARL OF ARGYLE, and others.

The Earls of Argyle, Cassilis, Eglinton, and Lord Boyd, considering the calamities wherewith the country is plagued, and that the King is crowned and inaugurated whilst the Queen is in England, are content to serve the King and his present Regent, and to subscribe a bond to that effect. They shall have a remit to themselves and friends for not obeying the King in times bygone, and for all other causes except certain matters specially mentioned. All escheats against them shall take no effect from the date hereof.—Stirling, 11 Aug. 1571.

Endd. by Burghley. P. 1

1915. Another copy of the above.
P. 1.

August 11. 1916. The DUKE OF FERIA to SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

1. Promises to use his influence for the liberation of the prisoners taken in the Indies. Assure him that he may esteem him as a friend and good Englishman.—Escorial, 11 Aug.

2. P.S. by Don Lorenzo, his son, "I pray you to know me for your good friend as my father is."

Copy. Add. Endd. Span. Pp. 1½.

August 12. 1917. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Upon some advertisement that the Regent has received by Fowler, he seems very much discontented with reports made

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to Her Majesty, that he is misliked of divers in Scotland, and that there should be difference between him and some of the nobility, and has said that the advertisers of the same, whereby the Queen's aid to him may be hindered, mean not well to her cause. Assures him that he can make good what he has written. The young Laird of Applegarth is now with two of his brothers and five of his band taken prisoner. The unkindness between Ferniehurst and them of Jedburgh increases. He has burnt their fuel and cut their passages, and intends to burn and spoil the town which Cessford and divers others intended to let. His grief is for their having torn a writing sent to them touching obedience to their Queen.—Berwick, 12 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[August.] 1918. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to [BURGHLEY].

Is promised that neither shall the matters between Morton and Argyle be subscribed and sealed, nor conformation of the articles between Morton and them of the castle made before hearing from him. Morton would gladly know what the Queen would have him do, and also that she would consider him by pension or some other way. He affirms plainly that he cannot continue as he has done. He has also promised to keep good offices with the Regent. Morton may have of the French King, and words will no longer content them.

P. 1.

August 12. 1919. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has put the gentleman (Count Ludovic) in no hope of help, wishing them so to direct their doings that they may stand in no need of England. Perceives that the French King being assured of Her Majesty's friendship, Spain and he will not long continue friends, and, therefore, hopes that she will give that assurance to him as may encourage him to proceed.—Paris, 12 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 12. 1920. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

After Count Ludovic had had sundry secret conferences with the King and Queen and certain chosen of the Council, he desired Walshingham to devise some means how they might meet secretly, whereupon, coming to a conference, he frankly showed what had passed between him and the King, as also the present state of their cause. First, he showed the King that the cause of taking of arms in the Low Countries proceeded only upon the King of Spain's seeking to plant there the Inquisition the foundation of a most horrible tyranny, and the overthrow of all freedom and liberty. Also how the Cardinal of Lorraine practised secretly with Cardinal Granville (wars being then betwixt France and the Low Countries), wishing him to advise the King, his master, to grow to peace,

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discovering to him that the French King was reduced to that extremity that he would be forced to yield to anything the King of Spain would require, and further signified that unless there might follow some accord, the Catholic religion would not long continue either in France or Flanders so great increase was there daily of Protestants which could by no other means be suppressed, but by the establishing of the Inquisition in both countries. Hereupon followed a peace dishonourable for France, after which Granville laboured to plant the Inquisition in the Low Countries, first, by persuasion, and when that would not serve, by violence. The nobility presented a writing to the Regent, and sent to the King to declare the mischiefs that would follow, the people being so much incensed against the Inquisition, and desired that the allowing or disallowing of the same might be committed to the consideration of the assembly of the Estates. Of these dutiful means used no redress followed, and the people afterwards took to arms, the Duke of Alva behaving like a tyrant. They being void of all help, and thinking themselves discharged from all duty of obedience to the King of Spain, throw themselves down before the King of France, beseeching him to take them to his protection, and procure their deliverance from the present tyranny. Both the King and the Queen Mother seemed very satisfied with this. Count Ludovic proceeded to show him that all the inhabitants of the Low Countries, as well of one religion as the other, mislike Spanish tyranny, and desire nothing more than to be rid of the same; that all the towns maritime were ready to receive garrisons from his brother, and the frontier towns will be ready to receive forces, and that the King of Spain has not above 3,000 men there whom he may trust, and with twelve more ships they will keep the seas so that no more can come. The Princes of Germany are most willing to join so as the French King may be content with Flanders and Artois, and that Brabant, Gueldres, and Luxembourg may be again united to the Empire. As for Zealand and the rest of the islands they would be content that the Queen of England might have them, so that she would be content to join in this enterprise. The French King seemed very well to like this, especially if the Queen of England might be brought to be a party, she being lady of the narrow seas. The matter being afterwards considered by certain chosen of the council was well liked if two things could be provided for, the one being a league with England and the Princes of Germany, and the other treasure for the maintenance of the said enterprise. For the first, the King told them that he would send ambassadors, and for the second, that he would tax the clergy generally one year's revenue. This is as much as he imparted touching his proceedings with the French King, saving that it was secretly agreed that Strozzi, who shall embark about the midst of next month, shall do some enterprise in Spain to amuse the King of Spain,

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which the French King means notwithstanding to disavow openly. Touching their present state he told Walsingham that they have much to do to bridle the people from discovering themselves by committing some rash enterprise, and they find the Papists no less inclined than the Protestants to seek with the hazard of their lives deliverance from their present tyranny. The greatest help they have of money comes from the [ambassador of] Florence. Before winter they mean to do nothing, and then only to enter the towns by the sea, and in the spring to assail the country with two several armies. He then required Walsingham to propound to the Queen whether she would join in the enterprise, lend them the sum they require, and suffer Hawkins underhand to serve them with certain ships and victuals, and, lastly, suffer 800 Walloons to repair thither. Count Ludovic then pointed out the advantages which would arise to the Queen of England by the possession of Zealand; the ill-affection that Spain bore her on account of the arrest, and how Alva had become a protector of the Queen of Scots, and was only stayed from molesting her at home by the fear of his brother's enterprise. He further said that Hawkins' ships would prevent the Spaniards from landing in Flanders, and that Strozzi's enterprise would breed war between Spain and France whereby the Queen might be a looker on with more safety. Desired speedy answer, being forced thereto by necessity. Furthermore, the Count understanding that divers, under colour of serving his brother or himself by sea, had committed sundry violences against the Queen's subjects utterly disavows them, and wishes the Queen will punish them as they deserve. Intends to send some secret token to the Lord Admiral whereby those who really serve them may be discerned.—Paris, 12 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Endd. Partly in cipher. Printed by Digges. P. 7½.

August 12. 1921. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

At the request of the King he recommends the suit of one Morrice Chamail. Has received order from the King to repair to Blois where the Princes and the Admiral are to meet him about the first of next month. There are many practices to overthrow this journey, but the King is very resolute. Is most constantly assured that the King conceives of no other subject better than of the Admiral, and there is great hope that he will use him in matters of the greatest trust, for he begins to see the insufficiency of others, some being more addicted to others than to him, others more Spanish than French, or given more to private pleasures than public affairs. This Prince is of far greater judgment than outwardly appears. There is none of any account within his realm whose imperfections and virtues he knows not. Those who love him lament that he is so over-much given to pleasure. The Queen Mother, seeing him so well affected towards the Admiral,

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labours by all means to cause him to think well of her. She seems much to further the meeting. The marriage between the Prince of Navarre and the Lady Margaret is not yet thoroughly concluded, religion being the only let. The gentlewoman being most desirous thereof falls to reading the Bible, and uses the prayers of those of the religion. The marriage between the Prince of Condé and the Marquise of Lisle is thoroughly concluded. The Spanish Ambassador making complaint to the French King that certain ships of the Prince of Orange were harboured at La Rochelle, and that Count Ludovic had had secret conference with him, whereof wars would arise; was answered that they were no subjects of the King of Spain, and that his master should not look to give laws to France. He found like answers at the Queen Mother's hands, who is very much incensed against Spain, being thoroughly persuaded that her daughter was poisoned. They of the religion humbly desire that the Queen in talk with M. De Foix would use some speech of liking the King's calling the Princes and Admiral to the Court, and to say that so rare a subject as the Admiral should not be suffered to live in such a corner as Rochelle, which would much advance his credit.—Paris, 12 Aug. 1571.

Printed by Digges. Pp. 3½.

August 13. 1922. The EARL OF ARGYLE to the DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT.

Excuses himself for having entered into terms of agreement with the noblemen of the King's party. Trusts that all noblemen will in time prefer the weal and safety of the country to their own particularities, and desires to understand if there is anything that he may do to procure his ease and quietness.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley: 20 Aug. P. ¾.

August 17. 1923. The EARL OF ARGYLE to the DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and the EARL OF HUNTLEY.

Has received their letter of the 16th, but will not pass to Edinburgh to put the title of the crown of Scotland under the judgment of any other Prince, for he believes nobody in Scotland has that power of the Queen's Majesty.—Glendarnowyll [Glendaruel], 17 Aug. 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¼.

August 13. 1924. Copies of the Earl of Argyle's letters of the 13th and 17th and 17. August to the Duke of Chatelherault.

Endd P. 1.

August 17. 1925. SIR WILLIAM GARRARD to LORD BURLEIGH.

Sends the news which he has received from Glover of the destruction of Moscow by the Tartars.—London, 17 Aug. 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ¾. See ante, July 2, No. 1842.

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August 17. 1926. DEPUTY GOVERNOR of the MERCHANTS at HAMBURG to LORD BURGHLEY.

The magistrates of this city have complained of their ships being taken by certain freebooters of the Lower Countries, who make sale of their goods in sundry ports of England, and now, lastly, have declared that a "boyer," named the Black Lyon, belonging to, and laden with goods appertaining to their burghers, was taken and brought into Dover. The said freebooters are a great impediment to the traffic here, as they have no respect whether the goods belong to friend or enemy, whereby wares are sold so dear here that they cannot transport them into England. Beg that he will be a means that the burghers may be restored to their goods, and that reformation may be provided for the future.—Hamburg, 17 Aug. 1571. *Signed*: Nicholas Leddyngton.

Add. Endd. with seal. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

August 17. 1927. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

In behalf of the bearer Canail who has been most earnestly recommended to him by the Deputies of the Religion, that his cause may receive such success and expedition as may stand with justice.—Paris, 17 Aug. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

August 17. 1928. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The marriage between the Lady Margaret and the Prince of Navarre is so far forward, as both jewels and apparel are already provided, and some device found that the solemnization may be without a mass. Of late, the Spanish Ambassador, having audience with the Queen Mother about the ships taken by them of Rochelle, was desired to have patience till the Admiral came to the Court, who, forsaking his purpose, inveighed against his coming, crying out that the realm was growing to ruin. The Queen Mother takes some bye occasion to meet the Admiral on his way towards Blois, as she would be glad to be assured of him. Hears that he means to depend on her. Some think these are but colours tending to a dangerous issue, but he means to proceed. The composition between England and Flanders which is given out by the Spanish Ambassador somewhat dismays those of the religion. Movements of Don John of Austria.—Paris, 17 Aug. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. *Pp.* 3.

August 19. 1929. ANSWER to the DEMANDS made by M. DE FOIX.

Objections to the demands made by M. De Foix and the French Ambassador, that the Duke of Anjou should be allowed the free exercise of his religion in England to the effect that it was not agreeable to the Queen's conscience, contrary to her laws, and might grow to great peril, considering that all the troubles which lately had been in the countries near England.

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had grown by permission of diversity of usage of religion. Also he might content himself with the usage of the prayers and ceremonies of the Church of England, and further, that he might use privately to himself, in some place of his inward lodgings, where no resort might be to him of any subject of the realm, such other rites, prayers, and ceremonies over and besides the rites of England, as shall be for the satisfaction of his conscience, and not repugnant to Scripture. If it happen that by this permission any notorious trouble shall grow or be likely to grow by the disobedience of such as may hereby take comfort, the Duke shall, upon advice of Her Majesty and Her Council, if they avow of their honours that they think the said troubles do grow by occasion of the said permission, forbear from the same in such sort and for such time as may seem meet to avoid such troubles.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 19 Aug. 1571. "Not made." Pp. 3½.

August 19. 1930. DON GUERAU DESPES to LORD BURGHLEY.

Complains that thirteen or fourteen ships fitted out by the Duke of Alva, for the suppression of the pirates infesting the Channel, when on the point of overcoming them, were fired at out of Dover Castle, and sustained great injury. Desires that the officers may be severely punished, and that no further countenance may be given to the pirates.—London, 19 Aug. 1561. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 1¼.

August 20. 1931. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has this day received advertisement from Lord Herries, that the Earls of Argyle, Cassilis, and Eglinton have been at Stirling with Earl Morton, and promised their obedience to serve the King. He himself hanging in the balance as to which side he should depend, has required to have some conference with Scrope, who although he does not mean to speak with him, has by his own messenger advised him to join with the others on the King's side. Desires to know Burghley's pleasure as to whether he shall travail any further with him in that matter.—Carlisle, 20 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

August 20. 1932. ROWLAND JOHNSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Concerning repairs to be done to the bridge at Berwick.—Berwick, 20 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Almost entirely obliterated by damp. P. ½.

August 22. 1933. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends the copy of a letter which he has received from Lord Herries, and desires to understand his pleasure how he shall deal with him. Thanks him for his friendly dealing in helping

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his servant to pass his book of fee-farm.—Carlisle, 22 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

August 21. 1934. *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

The Earls of Argyle, Cassilis, and Eglinton, and Lord Boyd having appointed to recognise the Prince as King, and the Earl of Lennox as Regent; he humbly prays him to advertise what end he supposes the Queen of England will take with his mistress, for if he could see any appearance of good to her, he would be one of the last in Scotland to leave her obedience; yet, if no remedy be, he must do as the others do. He grudges in conscience to recognise one sovereign whilst another is alive.—Terregles, 21 Aug. 1561.

Copy. Enclosure. P. ¼.

August 22. 1935. *GEOFFREY PRESTON to CECIL.*

Has had the charge under the King of Sweden of 200 English horsemen, during the war with Denmark. Peace being now concluded, he offers to lead them to any warlike expedition [they shall be commanded by the Queen. In December 1570, Duke Francis of Saxony being driven by the tempests to land, on the Island of Ewland [Oeland], which was garrisoned by his soldiers, and being received with courtesy, told him that he was much aggrieved at the Duke of Alva, for being entertained by the King of Spain, with a charge of 2,000 horses, and to have a yearly pension for the payment of the same; he was driven off, with promises touching the same, and was content that Preston should offer his services to the Queen of England. — Follingron, in Sweden, 22 Aug. 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 22. 1936. *SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.*

Perceives by his letter of the 17th instant, that Cunningham has brought Lady Lennox divers letters, disproving such reports as have been sent out of Scotland, of doubtfulness in friendship betwixt the Regent and others of the nobility of the King's party, which are but raised to diminish his credit. Trusts that it will not be thought that in a matter of such weight, he would hastily have advertised. Has been a dealer to appease matters between him and Morton, thinking that by degrees, it might in some part touch Her Majesty. Would have been far better contented to have found cause to have advertised of his government being well liked. Believes that the Regent is wholly at the Queen's devotion, which makes him the more hated, and together with the bruit of her marriage has stayed divers purposes. Is of opinion that that which is to be or has been received from Her Majesty will alter divers devices intended, and that between him [Morton]

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and the Regent, things will outwardly seem appeased, though not inwardly forgotten.—Berwick, 22 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 22. 1937. JOHN CASE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Morton thanks the Queen for the money, and will do anything that she shall command, and will do to the Regent all good offices. The Regent sent Fowler to him twice to desire him to let him know sometimes of his intelligences, and that it should be gratefully taken and secretly kept. Told him that he was here to make all the friendship he could in Her Majesty's behalf; and wished he would leave his suspicions of men's dealing, and then they would deal franklier with him than they do. Promised if he understood anything of the adverse party to advertise him thereof, but with every man's speeches, he had not to do with. The Regent trusted that whatsoever he heard he would make the best of it, and not to his discredit. Has been before the council for certain Border matters, which he mentions, and has proved a cunning Borderer.—Leith, 22 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 22. 1938. CONSIDERATIONS for a LEAGUE with FRANCE.

1. It shall be hard to make a league with France, but the discommodities shall be greater than the commodities; for France will make no league but with equal conditions for mutual defence and offence. It is not to be thought that France will make this league, but they have an intention to break with Spain, and then must England do the same, and sooner receive loss than France. Ireland, being as easy to be taken by Spain, as defended by England, for as soon may Spain send an army by sea to the south of Ireland as England can. As to make account that England might recover some part of the Low Countries; it is a great folly for a prince to venture the loss of a kingdom in possession, to seek another country by conquest, and Ireland would be of more moment to a King of Spain, for thereby he would become a more potent prince on the sea than England. Again, when England and Spain are at enmity, France, may, by practice and cunning of the Pope and his faction fall off from England. Again, there can be no such commodity for trade of the commodities of England in France as in Spain and the Low Countries. The aid which the French will seek is to have service by sea with the Queen's navy, which is more chargeable for England than service by land, besides the loss of men by land is not so hurtful as the loss of mariners by sea, but most dangerous of all if many ships shall be lost, they being the wall of England; it were to be compared to a town besieged, where the walls shall fall flat down to give entry to the enemy.

2. The best points to be desired by a league with France are these :—First, that the league might be made with France

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and the Princes Protestants of the Empire, to join together for defence against any who for matters of religion should use force against any of them. Secondly, that France would permit the King's authority in Scotland to continue without aiding the Queen's party. Thirdly, that France would forbear to use any other trade with the Low Countries than in former times it did when the intercourse was used betwixt England and the Low Countries.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 22 Aug. 1571. Pp. 2.

August 23. 1399. The EARL OF MORTON to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter purporting sorrow that her motions for abstinence from hostilities, and the appointment of commissioners to meet with hers on the Borders have taken no effect; is sure that she will be satisfied by the Regent. Will not be tedious with repetition, as she has commanded him to let her understand the affairs of this country through Drury. Acknowledges the consideration it has pleased her to visit him with, by order directed from the said Sir William.—Leith, 23 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 23. 1440. The EARL OF MORTON to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Has received the Queen's letters by the provost Marshal of Berwick, with the consideration of 500 marks sterling, which it has pleased her to visit him with, and heard his credit of Her Majesty's favourable promise in times hereafter, for which liberality he is obliged to serve Her Grace. Needs employ small travail in letting Her Majesty by him understand the affairs of this country, as by his diligence there is nothing unknown to Drury himself. Is content both with force and good advice to aid the Regent. Sundry of the noblemen are already come to the King's obedience, and good appearance of more to follow if Her Majesty's helping hand be known to be holding to this action.—Leith, 23 Aug. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

August 23. 1441. MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

A relation of the money which was taken out of the two Spanish ships at Saltash, in the end of December 1568, contained in sixty-four chests, and shipped with the King of Spain's license at Santander, by John Andrea Pignone and Francisco Diaz, Genoese. Account of the contents of the different chests, some of which were missing, being detained by Sir Arthur Champernoun, and declarations touching the ownership sworn before Pieter van Shele, apostolical and imperial notary.

Translated out of Italian. Exhibited by Thomas Fiesco Endd.: 23 Aug. 1571. Pp. 13½.

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August 24. 1942.

REPLY of the QUEEN to the DUKE OF ANJOU'S ENVOYS.

1. First, that the Duke cannot be crowned King without the consent of the three estates of the realm; but she will agree that he shall be accounted and crowned King by right matrimonial. Secondly, she thinks it just that he should be allowed to join in the administration of the affairs of the realm. Thirdly, in respect to toleration of religion, that he may privately use such further ceremonies of religion as are not plainly repugnant to Scripture.

2. On the part of the Duke, it is agreed that he shall not use any rites and ceremonies contrary to the laws of England any longer than until he may be persuaded that the rites of the Church of England are sufficient for proper worship; or if they shall be the occasion of troubles in the realm. Lastly, as the envoys admit that they have not full power to agree to the promises Her Majesty reserves the right of further adding to, or altering them as may seem fit to her Council.—

Endd. by Burghley: 24 Aug. 1571. Latin. Copy. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2½.

August 24. 1943.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELEY.

1. If it shall please the Queen's Majesty to employ Morton, now is the time, whilst the iron is hot, to use him as shall seem good, either to quench the fire or to make the same flame and break out farther. Morton says that he will now use all good offices with the Regent, who goes to-day towards Stirling to use the forfeitures. There is secret labouring to draw Huntley and Home to him, which Morton is not made privy unto. On Monday the town of Edinburgh had like to have been surprised by this strategem. Early in the morning a horse laden with meal should have come in at the Nether Bow with twelve or fourteen of Crawford's and Davy Home's soldiers, apparelled like meal men, with each of them a dag in his hose, who should have made good the gate, the rest of the Regent's soldiers being placed the night before near to the gate. It chanced that one out of the town was the first to pass forth after the gate was opened who, finding certain armed persons, returned, crying treason, and caused the gate to be shut. It was the same man whom the Regent caused to have his hand smitten off for counterfeiting his hand. There is daily somewhat ado between the soldiers in the Abbey and them of the town. On both sides they profit more in skill of the use of their weapons and to be soldiers than, he could wish. Virac is at St. Andrews upon promise not to depart without license. Lord Claude, on Wednesday, came into the town with 200 horsemen.

2. P.S.—Lady Lennox has advertised the Regent that Morton requires a pension, whereof he is very desirous to know. Desires further directions how to employ himself.

3. P.S.—It is thought that Virac, notwithstanding his promise, will escape away. The pay lately made to the soldiers in the castle is in sovereigns, [and] ten-shilling pieces. The

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Regent's and Morton's letters are to be such as either may see others. A surcease or peace will content both parties. Morton will now make fair weather to the Regent, but inwardly there are storms.—Berwick, 24 August 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

August 25. 1944. The REGENT LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for the favourable advice and counsel contained in her letter, and assures her that he has had special regard to preserve together in friendship the noblemen professing the King's obedience, and that he has not done anything in any public action of government without their consent and counsel. Declares that the adversaries have wrought no separation amongst them. Denies that he has taken in hand the revenge of any particular cause of his own under pretence of suspicion for the late King's murder, but trusts that she will not think it unreasonable for them to proceed by order of law against the adversaries.—Leith, 25 August 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¼.

August 25. 1945. The REGENT LENNOX to LORD BURGHELEY.

Declares that there have been most untrue informations delivered to Her Highness and council concerning his estate; as that the whole nobility, two or three excepted, has left him and gone with the Earl of Morton, and that they would join with those of the town and castle of Edinburgh, to acknowledge the King's authority if he were from the regiment. Declares that Morton and his are at his devotion, though he finds in him some haughtiness and self-liking more than needs, which he doubts not the Queen's letters to him will aggravate. Has given no cause to be disliked of the nobility as most of they have tasted of his liberality. Unless he finds the Queen's goodness in helping him to maintain his force of waged men he will have to leave this place shortly. Lady Marr's report is most untrue.—Leith, 25 August 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 25. 1946. SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Thomaso Fiesco's relation of the number and weight of fifty-nine chests of Spanish money, taken out of Lope de la Sierra ship, and delivered into the Tower, 30 March 1569; total, 11,651 lbs. 2 ozs.

Endd. : 25 August 1571. Lat. P. 1.

August 25. 1947. SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Thomaso Fiesco's declaration of the chests and sum of Spanish money delivered into the Tower, as well Spaniards as Genoese goods

Endd. : 25 August 1571. Lat. P. 1.

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August 25. **1948.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Thomas Fiesco's relation of the chests and money laden in the ship of Lopes de Sierra, with the proofs thereof pertaining to Spaniards.—25 August 1571.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 26. **1949.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Claims advanced in behalf of certain Spaniards as to the ownership of the money which was stayed in England at the end of the year 1568.

Endd. by Burghley Lat. Pp. 4.

August 26. **1950.** NOBILITY of SCOTLAND.

A list of the nobility of Scotland setting forth to which of the two parties they severally belonged, or whether they were neutral.

Endd. by Lord Burghley. P. 1.

1951. A similar list.

Endd. by Drury. P. 1.

August 27. **1952.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Declaration of the shipment of 140,000 reals on board the Sta. Lucia at Santander, in the month of Nov. 1568.

Exhibited by Thomaso Fiesco, 27 August 1571. Pp. 3½.

August 27. **1953.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

The sum of 26,866 reals have been restored to Lope della Sierra, and that of 5,000 to Pedro de Cubiaur, by Captain Horsey.

Exhibited by Thomaso Fiesco, 27 August 1571. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

August 27. **1954.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Proofs of the ownership of the money laden in the ship of Lope della Sierra.

Exhibited by Thomaso Fiesco, 27 August 1571. Endd. Pp. 6½.

August 27. **1955.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Proofs of the ownership of money shipped on board the St. Martin at Castro in Spain, in Nov. 1568.

Exhibited by Thomaso Fiesco, 27 August 1571. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 27. **1956.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Notes of the money embarked on board the St. Nicholas at Santander in Spain, in the month of Nov. 1571.

Exhibited by Thomaso Fiesco, 27 August 1571. Endd. Pp. 6.

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August 27. **1957.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Peter Sebiere's deposition of the money laden by certain Spaniards and Genoese on board the St. Martin and the St. John.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

August 27. **1958.** SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Copy of the depositions of witnesses taken before notaries in Spain, of matters relating to the seizure of the Spanish money, in England.

Exhibited by Tomaso Fiesco, 27 August 1571. Endd. Lat. Pp. 14¾.

August 28. **1959.** SIR THOMAS GRESHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The Genoese demand 114 cases, containing 2,371,114 reals, which amount to 55,340*l.* and a penny; and the Spaniards demand forty-one cases containing 835,290 reals, amounting to 19,383*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Fiesco wants the money to pay the English merchants with. It will be very profitable for Her Majesty to pay him as the exchange now goes, and to pay her own merchants so much sterling, and then to coin the Spanish money. —London, 28 August 1571.

2. P.S.—Fiesco makes no mention of the pearls, money, and bullion that Winter, Carew, Barnes, and Hogans brought in. Mr. Stanley, of the Mint, has sent him a note of all such money as has been brought to the Tower, amounting to 3,266,194 reals, and Fiesco demands 3,206,290 reals, out of which must be deducted charges for bringing the money overland to the Tower.—Theobalds, 28 August 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

August 28. **1960.** PETER OSBORNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Asks whether he has the indentures made between Sir Walter Mildmay and the captain of the ship, of the chests and money brought into the Tower.—I lye [I vy] lane, 28 August 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

[August 28.] **1961.** SPANISH MONEY taken to the TOWER.

Notes of all the money taken to the Tower of London, amounting in weight to more than 30,000 lbs. of silver.

On separate pieces of paper, about 3 pp.

August. **1962.** SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S DEMANDS.

Note of demands made by Sir Thomas Gresham, in respect of charges incurred about the Spanish money, 956*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed, and 1,935*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* disallowed.

Endd. Pp. 1¼.

August 28. **1963.** PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND.

List of the nobility and others of the Queen of Scots' party, against whom it was intended to proceed by way of for-

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feiture in the Parliament, held on the 28th August 1571, by the Lords of the King's party.

Endd. by Drury and Lord Burghley. Pp. 2.

1964. Another list.

Endd. by Drury. Pp. 1½.

August [28]. 1965. PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND.

List of noblemen and others of the Queen's party found guilty, and the doom of forfeiture pronounced against them in the Parliament held on 28 August 1571. Also a list of those whose doom was suspended during the Regent's will. List of the Lords and clergy of the King's side who were present. Names of Commissioners chosen to treat of matters at home, and also with Commissioners from the Queen of England. Speech of the King in the Tolbooth, empowering the Regent and the other Lords to act in his behalf.

Endd. Aug. 1571: For my Lord of Hunsdon. Pp. 3.

1966. Another copy of the above.

Endd.: For the Earl of Leicester. Pp. 2¼.

August 30. 1967. NEWS from LEITH.

On Thursday the whole force of Edinburgh, to the number of 300 foot and 120 horse, came forth, whom they put off their ground and chased to the foot of Leith Wynd, and slew four or five of them, and came home again towards the gloaming. In the meantime Ferniehurst and Buceleugh came to the town and rang the common bell, whom they charged at the end of the causeway, that goes from Leith to Edinburgh, and overthrew them. As it was late night by this, he cannot tell who are taken or slain. Lord Home was taken and the tutor of Petcur, entering among their footmen, was taken at the port. Thinks many footmen are taken, for his company has nine or ten.—Leith, Thursday at night.

Anonymous. P. 1.

August 31. 1968. LORD BURGHELEY to the QUEEN.

1. If she shall not, for other urgent causes besides the matter of religion, think meet to marry M. D'Anjou, then it is best for her to persist in her last answer contained in her three articles delivered at Knebworth (Aug. 24), and add thereto the express declaration of the meaning of the words "non repugnantes verbo," to be not to permit Monsieur to have any private mass how secret soever. If she shall take this way, it will be well to dismiss M. De Foix, and the Ambassador also with good entreatment, that they may perceive that the only cause of the interruption of this marriage is the very scruple of her conscience. It will also be as necessary for her state, surety, comfort, and life, for her to seek, by the advice of her best council, the means to preserve her, as in the most dangerous and desperate sicknesses, the help of the best

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physicians; "and surely how Your Majesty shall obtain remedies for your perils I think is only in the knowledge of Almighty God."

2. Secondly. If she shall for such urgent, necessary, honourable, and profitable causes, as have been by her Council many times at great length delivered to her, yield herself to marry with M. D'Anjou, in order to content the ambassadors, the words "non repugnantes verbo" may be changed into "non repugnantes Ecclesiæ Dei," and may thus conclude that if Monsieur will accept her answer and make thereof such advantage as she shall please to save his honour, and without further moving of questions in this case of religion, will at his coming, by conference with her, consider how his conscience may be satisfied, and this her doubt for her honour, and the preservation of the love of her best subjects; she may in honour assure him that she will not suffer his conscience to be unsatisfied by all reasonable means to be accorded between them, as in reason ought to be between two princes, and especially between a husband and wife.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: Ult. Aug. 1571. Pp. 1½.

[Sept.] 1969. SPANISH MONEY detained in ENGLAND.

Index of the proofs and other writings relating to the Spanish money in the Tower of London, which were given by Fiesco to Gresham and the others.

Lat. Pp. 2.

Sept. 1. 1970. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. The Laird of Wymorston (Ormiston) with five others from Edinburgh have been at St. Andrews, and brought Virac from thence to the castle. At their return they have, from Lord Lindsay's at Anstruther, taken away his best horses. The same day the other horsemen from the castle fetched from his house at the Byres, in Lothian, 100 great cattle, and led them to Edinburgh. There was a great skirmish on Thursday, and the castle side got the worst of it. Is informed there are 160 of them taken. How much soever the Regent may mislike of his advertisements, he will not forbear to use all good offices to him. Sends herewith John Case's letter.

2. P.S.—Offences are nightly for the most part committed by Tivydale men. If there be not now at the lengthening of the nights some placed in the country, greater spoils will be committed. Meets young Cessford on Monday, but it is little he may do for redress, as his servants are the most disordered persons, whom he dares not offend. Lord Hunsdon's presence is very needful.—Berwick, 1 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 29. 1971. *John Case to Sir William Drury.*

The Parliament began on the 28th August. Has seen a letter in cipher from the castle, to the effect that the Regent

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and the Earl of Morton abuse the Queen of England, giving out that they refuse to submit their differences to her, and make the land thrall to England, but would be content that the King of France should be judge. Virac, in speech with Morton, said that the Regent had told him that he had neither been taken or stayed but for him; and also declared the goodwill that his master had towards Scotland and the young King. Morton denied the first part, and declared that the French King had shown a plain partaking with the King's disobedient subjects, whilst the Queen of England had dealt with both parties indifferently. That which Case brought has made Morton turn over another leaf, who will now do anything that the Queen wishes. The Regent complained his case to him with weeping eyes, not having enough money to pay his soldiers. The ministers at this Parliament request to be of the Parliament, that they may excommunicate those indebted to them, and not to be tried by temporal judges.—Stirling, 29 August. *Signed.*

Add. Pp. 5. Enclosure.

Sept. 1. 1972. ——— to M. DE BETTON.

Begs that he may have from the Queen [of Scots] 100 crowns, in order that he may repair into Spain, or at least a letter in his favour to the Duchess of Feria. Has lost his father, and the Parliament has confiscated his inheritance. The Duchess of Guise has given birth to a son at Joinville, where all the Lorraine Princes are at present. Forwards a letter.—Paris, 1 Sept. 1571. *Signed with an anagram.*

Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 2. 1973. LORD BUCKHURST to LORD BURGHELY.

Has declared to M. De Foix Her Majesty's stay of resolution for sending into France. Mr. Bashe has very well entertained the Ambassadors, who have taken it very thankfully. M. De Foix only attends upon the despatch of Her Majesty's letters. To-morrow they dine with him. They shall have four knights and eight or ten gentlemen of the worthiest he can make choice of here to meet them. Sir Owen Hopton being one, they will after dinner ride to the Tower.—Sackville House, 2 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 2. 1974. The QUEEN to WALSINGHAM.

Has not been able to ascertain him of anything certainly concluded with M. De Foix, by reason of his not being satisfied with her answers. But now he and the Ambassador resident having had sundry conferences with her, and her Council, at all times the matter has chiefly depended on the cause of religion; they requiring a toleration, and she denying the same. He shall see by writings sent herewith what has been said thereto. They being troubled with the phrase that

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the Duke shall not be molested in the exercise of any rites not repugnant "verbo Dei," the same has been altered to "Ecclesiæ Dei." His meaning, however, is to be declared plainly to Monsieur, that she cannot permit him to have the use of any private mass at his coming. He is therefore to resort to the King, and affirm the same to be her mind, and to assure him that these things being assented to, she means sincerely to proceed in the treaty of the marriage. Though she had occasion to think by some of his letters that M. De Foix had some motion of a further league to be made between her and the French King, he has declared that he had no such commission. He is to insist on the sincerity of her proceedings in this matter.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Sept. 2. 1975. QUEEN ELIZABETH to CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Expresses the friendship and love which she has towards her and her son.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 2 Sept. 1571. P. 1.

Sept. 2. 1976. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the DUKE OF ANJOU.

Assures him that the difficulties that have been moved in the matter concerning himself are not risen by lack of goodwill in her, but only upon just reasons that are so inseparably knit to the office of her kingdom, that she would not be thought worthy of the one if she regarded not the other. Protests that she has acted with sincerity all through the matter.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 2 Sept. 1571. P. 1.

Sept. 2. 1977. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD HUNSDON.

It is reported that in the late skirmish, Lord Home was taken, and through corruption of his taker returned again. He is hurt in the arm. Captain Balye, a very sufficient man for leading horsemen, is taken, very much favoured of the Hamiltons. Many more of the castle side taken than of the other.—Berwick, 2 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Sept. 2. 1978. GEORGE and JOHN DURYE to the COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE.

Have written to sundry friends in Scotland, after that they had answered in the schools for their bachelors' act. Lord Seton has offered to lend them money, which they desire he will cause to be repaid to him.—Louvain, 2 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 3. 1979. LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Would be glad that the Queen of England should have the the credit of putting an end to the controversies in this realm.

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Do not desire that any gentleness which they require her to use towards the Queen of Scots should breed any insecurity to herself. Are of opinion that the Queen of Scots will yield to all honourable conditions, but if she shall be "deficil" in any point, they will themselves endeavour to persuade her not to stick thereat. Have long since named Melville as their commissioner, but their adversaries have refused to grant him a safe passage. Desires that liberty be granted to him to visit the Queen of Scots, and procure her consent to all things. Requests him to procure a safe-conduct for certain merchants to pass by land towards France.—Edinburgh Castle, 3 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 3. 1980. SPANISH MONEY stayed in ENGLAND.

Abstract of the whole proofs of the Spanish money demanded by Fiesco, he confessing the rest to belong to Genoese.—3 Sept. 1571. *Signed by Gresham, Dale, Osborne, and Fiesco.*

Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

Sept. 4. 1981. SIR THOMAS GRESHAM and others to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have treated with Mr. Fiesco about the Spanish money in the Tower, whereof he alleges to be Spaniards' goods, forty-one chests containing 835,290 reals, making 24,354*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Flemish. He confesses the rest to be Genoese goods, being 114 chests containing 2,371,414 reals, making 69,174*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Flemish. Give deductions for charges and other matters, reducing Fiesco's claim to 18,283*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*—London, 4 Sept. 1571. *Signed by Gresham, Dale, and Osborne.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 4. 1982. GUIDO CAVALCANTI to LORD BURGHEY.

M. De Foix departed at 3 a.m., well contented with his courteous entertainment.—London, 4 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 4. 1983. ——— to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

On the 4th Sept. the Earl of Huntley and the Lairds of Ferniehurst and Buccleugh, accompanied with 280 horsemen, and sixty harquebussiers on horseback, came to Stirling and took the Regent and the Earls of Glencairn and Eglington, and a great number of others out of their beds before they could be armed. Morton with his servants defended his house till they were in danger of their lives by fire, but at last were constrained to surrender to Buccleugh. In the meantime sundry gentlemen issued from the castle, and the other party, being laden with horses, spoils, and prisoners, released the noblemen. The Regent is killed. Some say he was shot negligently by some of his own side; others that it is the Hamiltons' in revenge for the bishop. Garlies, Ormiston, and some others, to

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the number of twenty, are killed on his side, and the Laird of Bargeny's brother taken. On the other side, Buccleugh, George Cranston, and one Bell, with others, are taken. They have gotten a great booty of horses. The nobility have chosen the Earl of Mar to be Regent.—Stirling, 4 Sept.

Add. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. 4. 1984. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELY.

In the skirmish were slain of the castle's side Launcelot Hamilton and one of the Laird of Ricarton's brothers, and Captain Balye sore hurt. Few find fault with Home's escape as his takers were so slenderly rewarded before. On Sunday certain of the castle went to the Byres, but after they had made an entry into the wall of the old house, with certain of their men hurt and slain, retired again. The Earl of Argyle intends to keep house all this winter; he is held to be very inconstant, and respects no promise. As the Regent will not give Robert Melville safe passage, they of the castle will require the Queen of England to write to him. Encloses intelligence. Complains of Cessford's delay, which encourages the thieves. Many causes require the presence of Lord Hunsdon. His burden here is greater than his body or purse can tarry. Desires that certain of John Case's advertisements may be kept from Lady Lennox.—Berwick, 4 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

Sept. 2. 1985. *John Case to Drury.*

Several of the noblemen have agreed to say to the Regent that he should not use the liberty and custom of the country by his particular affection, but should be ruled by their counsel, not meaning to deprive him, but thinking that he would have taken such fire that he would have been glad to be gone. Has dealt with Morton, who told him that he would do anything that the Queen pleased, so that it were not to the utter wreck of the country. Virac has written to his master for men. The Regent complains very much of [Morton] for sending advertisements to Drury to his discredit. The 20*l.* sent to the was well bestowed. The nobility are fully bent to go to Edinburgh, and bring pieces from Dumbarton and other places. They have chosen sixteen of the nobility to appoint Commissioners. The most part are greatly affectioned to France. Those who are truly affectioned to England think that the Queen can have no security of Scotland, unless she can get the King. Heard the King make his oration, which he did without any abashment. The Regent has knowledge that Morton has got money, which Case denied. Lady Lennox gets most of Drury's advertisements.—Stirling, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 5. Enclosure.

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August 31. 1986. *The Earl of Morton to Sir William Drury.*

Will, according to the Queen of England's desire, contain himself in good amity and concord with the rest of the nobility professing the King's obedience, and be a means that others shall do the like.—Stirling, 31 August, 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½. Enclosure.

August 28. 1987. List of persons forfeited at the Parliament held on 28th August, and also a list of those noblemen of the King's party who were present.

Endd. Pp. 2. Enclosure.

August 27. 1988. Speech of the young King of Scots at the opening of the Parliament.

Endd. P. ¼. Enclosure.

Sept. 4. 1989. ADVERTISEMENTS from SCOTLAND.

1. Account from some of the Regent's party of the surprise of the nobility at Stirling; their rescue, and the death of the Regent. Buccleugh, Ormiston, and Captain Bell, who was the chief deviser of this attempt, are taken with forty horsemen and harquebussiers.

2. Another account from some of the other party. The nobility were rescued through Buccleugh's and Ferniehurst's men going to the spoil of the town. Ormiston has brought back to Edinburgh above seven or eight score of horses and much other gear and merchandise.

Endd. by Drury: Notes of the journey to Stirling. P. 1.

Sept. 5. 1990. VALENTINE DALE and PETER OSBORNE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Send a writing which Fiesco has required them to subscribe. They mind that he shall be answered that their commission is determined.—London, 5 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

[Sept.] 1991. *Demands of Fiesco.*

Summary of the proofs of ownership of the forty-one chests of treasure, which he demands to be delivered as belonging to Spaniards.

Endd. by Burghley. P. ½. Enclosure.

Sept. [5]. 1992. ——— to LORD BURGHLEY.

Account of events which have happened in Scotland since 24 August. M. Virac's proceedings. Great skirmish before Leith. Parliament held at Stirling 28 August. Attack on Stirling by the Queen of Scots' party, and death of Lennox, and appointment of the Earl of Marr as Regent.—Stirling, Sept. 1571.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

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Sept. 5. 1993. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Encloses advertisements from Scotland. Shall hear from him again, either confirming or disproving the same.—Berwick, 5 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 5. 1994. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

1. Encloses further intelligence from Scotland.

2. P.S.—If it be true that the Regent is dead the Queen has received a great loss. The like in affection she will never find of a Scottish born person.—Berwick, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 6. 1995. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Forwards letters which he has received from Lethington and Grange.—Berwick, 6 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 5. 1996. *Kirkcaldy of Grange to Sir William Drury.*

Gives an account of the surprise of Stirling. By their slothfulness and negligence they have lost a great enterprise.—Edinburgh Castle, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

Sept. 6. 1997. *Grange and Lethington to Drury.*

The Lairds of Buccleugh and Ferniehurst having brought some number of horsemen, they caused the bruit to run that they were to ride home, and sent horsemen to keep the passages between Edinburgh and Stirling that no advertisement should pass. Between five and six at night Huntley sortied forth, accompanied with 340 horse, and came within a mile of Stirling before day, where they left all their horses, fearing the clattering of their feet on the stones should discover them, and entered the town by a secret passage between four and five in the morning, and came to the market cross before they were perceived. Lennox and the others were taken, and all the nobility might have been brought safely to Edinburgh, although there were twenty earls and lords in the town, but whilst they were beseiging Morton's house the soldiers and borderers fell to spoiling, so that there remained on the causeway but very few with the Earl of Huntley. As soon as Morton was rendered, Buccleugh, seeing Lord Claude and some in his company with drawn swords, began to fear lest he should be slain, and although all there promised to save his life, yet could not he be persuaded to stand still whilst Lennox and the remaining nobility were assembled, that they might all be carried away together, but with his whole company about Morton rushed down the street towards the port. Some of the adversaries perceiving this disorder, and that no number tarried with Huntley and Lord Claude, compelled them to retire. In the meantime the Laird of Wormiston and

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some with him were bringing the Earl of Lennox down another street, and in the tumult both Lennox and Wormiston were slain by a pistol shot by some of the adverse faction. Morton was rescued and Buccleugh taken with fifteen others, and nine slain. On the other part there are seventeen slain, of whom Lennox, young Garlies, and a brother of Lord Ruthven, are three, and hurt above thirty-seven. Their men have brought away above 320 horses, besides a great booty of goods. The sum is that in their Parliament time, when all their lords were convened in their principal strength, wherein there was above 2,000 men, 300 of theirs (for some tarried with the horses) entered amongst them and were masters of the town at least for the space of three hours, and might have slain all the noblemen and retired with a rich booty. Regret the slaughter of Lennox, because thereby the adverse faction have obtained that which they have long sought for. Have been suited to concur with them to put him away. It is probable that they have used the occasion which at this time was presented to them, for they are persuaded that he was not hurt by any of this side. The Hamiltons, whom he had the greatest cause to fear, where the principal who took him forth from his lodging and might have slain him if they had been minded. It appears they cared little for his loss in respect that they appointed the Earl of Marr in his room within twenty hours after his death. Complain of the slanders of their enemies.—Edinburgh Castle, 6 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2½. Enclosure.

Sept. 6. 1998. ADVICES from ITALY.

Extracts in Cecil's writing from advices beyond the seas, dated August and 6 Sept. 1571, giving the names of the generals and the numbers of the Christian army against the Turk.

Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Sept. 6. 1999. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHEY.

Has received intelligence of the attack on Stirling by Lord Claude the Earl of Huntly with 500 horsemen, which was repulsed, and Buccleugh and divers others taken or hurt.—Carlisle, 6 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 6. 2000. BENEDETTO SPINOLA to the EARL OF LEICESTER and LORD BURGHEY.

Relating to the negociations of Thomaso Fiesco for the restitution of the Spanish money detained in England, and desiring them to make arrangements for his safe and honourable return into the Low Countries.—London, 6 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 6. **2001.** M. DE FOIX to LORD BURGHLEY.

Being ready to embark he cannot quit the kingdom without thanking him. Promises to do all in his power to preserve the amity between the two realms, and if Burghley comes to France that he shall be well received; also if he gives him notice he will appoint coaches along the route for his comfort and ease.—Dover, 6 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 7. **2002.** The DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT and others to CHARLES IX.

Thank him for his good will towards their Sovereign and country, which they beg that he will continue. Nothing can divert them from their design for maintaining their Queen's cause, and the ancient amity between Scotland and France.—Edinburgh, 7 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 7. **2003.** M. VERAC to CHARLES IX.

The Queen of Scots' party think that by reason of the Regent's death they will be assailed by the others, with assistance from England, under pretext of avenging his slaughter. They therefore beg some aid of men, if it only be 200 from France. Grange despairs of maintaining Edinburgh Castle without some French soldiers, as they are less likely to be tampered with than those of his own nation.

Endd. by Burghley. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 7. **2004.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Regent is slain and Marr chosen Regent.—Berwick, 7 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 7. **2005.** GEORGE and JOHN DURYE to JOHN DAVIDSON.

Marvel that they receive no word or letters from friends. Prays him to remind their Mæcenæ that they shall need a good sum of money for the cold winter, and for the second act, which they may make next summer. Exhort him to remain constant in the Catholic faith.—Louvain, 7 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 7. **2006.** GEORGE and JOHN DURYE to PETER and HENRY DURYE.

Are in want of money. Desire them to thank Lord Seton for his offer, and also to remind their mother for the sacks and gowns.—Louvain, 7 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

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Sept. 9. **2007.** DE LA MOTHE FENELON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires his favour for the bearer, M. Du Lac, who has been recommended to him by M. Morvilliers.—London, 9 Sept. 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 2.

Sept. 10. **2008.** CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires that the Bishop of Glasgow may have a passport to repair to the Queen of Scots to render her an account of her affairs in France, and especially of her dower.—Blois, 10 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. French Royal letter.

Sept. 10. **2009.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to LORD BURGHLEY.

M. De Foix likes well of the Queen's intention of sending Burghley to the French King. He talked of the Queen of Scots, thinking that it cannot be long well with them if she is retained in that sort she is, which also Randolph thinks, though not to be delivered in that sort M. De Foix wishes. He laments the Duke of Norfolk's state, and thinks the matter to be far otherwise than it is taken, affirming the money to be sent from the French King, and delivered by the ambassador to the Duke's secretary to be conveyed to Virac in Scotland. The desire of a quieter life has caused him to search how near he can come to that happy state that many married men lead their lives in. Has gone so far that his fortunate or unlucky day is near at hand. His party is a daughter of Mr. Thomas Walsingham, nearest of kin to the ambassador in France, richer in virtue, he trusts, than great wealth. Hopes Burghley will be a means to increase his living.—London, 10 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 10. **2010.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Complains of the slow speed of the posts not having received the Queen's letters of the 5th till yesterday. Has taken some order for staying of the thieves of Tivydale, and for restorement for injuries already done. The Regent lived after his hurt till towards night, exhorting all men still to follow the action for maintaining the King. Doubts not but that Burghley "is now by too good proof persuaded that his former advertisements of his being hardly dealt with by those who should have been his appears. They be generally the worst kind of people living."—Berwick, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 10. **2011.** CHRISTOPHER MUNDT to LORD BURGHLEY.

On his return to Germany he found both the harvest and the vintage had been so bad that the Princes were not able to hold their convention on account of the lack of victual. The horse which he gave him carried him from Calais to Stras-

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bourg in eleven days. Payment of the German soldiers employed in the late war in France. Begs earnestly that after his death his eldest son may be taken into the service of the Queen of England.—Germany, 10 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

Sept. 11. 2012. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHELY.

Sends copies of a letter from the Laird of Drumlanrig, and one from the Earl of Morton to Drumlanrig. These troubles in Scotland give such encouragement to the borderers on both sides that of late there is great riding, for the repressing whereof he thinks 100 horsemen and 100 footmen will be as small a supply as will serve for the garrisons.—Carlisle, 11 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 10. 2013. *The Laird of Drumlanrig to Lord Scrope.*

Sends the copy of a letter which he has received from the Earl of Morton. Desires that he will cause his officers to give warning that he and his friends and servants who depend upon the King, may not be troubled by the riders of England.—Drumlanrig, 10 Sept. 1571.

Copy. P. ⅓. Enclosure.

Sept. 8. 2014. *The Earl of Morton to the Laird of Drumlanrig.*

In the late surprise made by them of Edinburgh upon Stirling by their own sloth and the watch of the town not kept, there were many of them in hand, but in the end all released save a bastard brother of the Laird of Bargany's. The Regent, after he was taken forth of his house and led away more than two flight shots, was shot with a pistol along his bowels, whereof he departed. Some others of the King's party be hurt and slain; and divers of the other party both taken and slain, so as they have gotten far greater loss. The Earl of Marr has been chosen Regent. The nobility was never more willing or earnest to set forth the King's cause than they are now, not only those who were with them from the beginning, but also the Earl of Argyle, and the others who have presently joined them. They have made a bond to revenge the late Regent's slaughter. Proclamation has been made for all who depend on the King to be at Leith on the 1st October, with forty days' provision.—Stirling, 8 Sept. 1571.

Copy. Pp. 1¼. Enclosure.

Sept. 12. 2015. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHELY.

1. Sends copies of letters which have passed between him and Lord Herries. Complains of Herries' transforming and altering his writing. Means not hereafter to write to him without the Queen's direction.

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2. P.S.—Special watch set at Rose Castle for this night.—
Carlisle, 12 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 7. 2016. *Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.*

Has received answer from the Council to Herries' request touching his joining with the rest on the King's side, and is willed to advertise him that the Queen of England cannot direct him, but she says that there is no just cause given her to wish them well who have aided her rebels as they who are in Edinburgh Castle have done, and therefore she will like the worse of him if he joins them.—Carlisle, 7 Sept. 1571.
Copy. Endd. by Burghley. P. ¼. Enclosure.

Sept. 10. 2017. *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

1. Perceives by his writing that the Queen of England minds neither the advancement of his mistress or of the King her son. As the Queen likes the worse of them of the castle for receiving her rebels, and he minds to do nothing to displease her, he would be glad to know how far he may pass with them.

2. P.S.—This night there came a servant of his brother who was with him [the Regent] when he was slain in Stirling, with news of the fray.—Terregles, 10 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

Sept. 12. 2018. *Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.*

Denies that there is any such matter in his letter as that the Queen minds neither the advancement of the King's side or the Queen of Scots. Seeing he so misconstrues upon his letter, he will be well advised before he writes any more to him without special direction from Her Majesty. Sends a copy of his letter and Herries' answer.—Carlisle, 12 Sept. 1571.

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. P. ⅓. Enclosure.

Sept. 12. 2019. *SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELY.*

Desires him to further the suit of Mr. Sutton, Master of the Ordnance, whose care and ready service in the discharge of his office he much commends.—Berwick, 12 Sept. 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 12. 2020. *DON GUERAU D'ESPES to LORD BURGHELY.*

Sends his servant to inform him of the evil proceedings at Dover, where the spoils of pirates are openly sold and even their captives, as much as 100*l.* being given for some of them, who are detained in chains in the custody of the bailiff of Dover during the negociations between the pirates and Her Majesty's officers. Such are the sales by auction both of goods

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and men that there cannot be a greater emporium for pirates in all Europe.—London, 12 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 2.

Sept. 13. 2021. THE REGENT MARR to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Fears that the adversaries have given forth untrue bruits, especially Grange, who has reported that the murder of the Regent was perpetrated without commandment, and that he was sorry therefore. Not only his death but that of divers others of the noblemen was conspired and determined, so that his murder cannot be excused as committed by any sudden accident.—Leith, 13 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 2.

Sept. 13. 2022. M. VERAC to ———

Thanks him for having been his interpreter with the Earl of Morton and desires that he will be so again, and thank the Earl for his trouble in trying to obtain his liberty, and to procure a passport for him to go into France.—Edinburgh, 13 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. obliterated. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 13. 2023. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

1. The Earls of Marr and Morton are come to Leith fully determined to pursue them of the castle with all extremity, and have proclaimed that all men shall repair to them on the 1st of next month in warlike manner with forty days' victual. The Master of the Ordnance has occasion to repair up to the Court. Captains Bell and Calder are executed; Calder after the manner of France, arms and legs broken and set upon a wheel. He confessed that he slew the Regent by Huntley's and Lord Claude's procurement. The same is also affirmed by Bell, and that Morton, Lord Ruthven, and James Macgil should have tasted of the same cup.

2. P.S.—The soldiers of the castle have been paid in angels and sovereigns. Virac lately sought to speak with Morton quietly, but the same was refused. Money is very scarce.—Berwick, 13 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1½.

[Sept. 13.] 2024. JOHN ASHLEY to LORD BURGHEY.

Note of the delivery by John Ashley, treasurer of the Queen's jewels and plate, to Thomas Stonley, under-treasurer of the mint, and others, of 7,184 lbs. 10¼ oz. of Spanish reals and 468 lbs. 5 oz. of bullion. *Signed: John Ashley.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 14. 2025. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Received his letter of the 8th at 6 p.m. but yesterday at 7 a.m., whereby appears the sloth and undutifulness of the posts. Desires also that they may be warned that the packets

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be not delivered by the way out of their hands. Encloses certain letters and writings. Esteems the new Regent to be one of the most constant men of Scotland and wholly given to quietness. Will do his best to hold Morton in temper, and also will employ himself with Grange and Lethington. Understands that they intend to engage the commodities of the priory of St. Andrew to make money to answer that due to the men of war. Fears lest through want they shall be forced amongst themselves to knit up or seek upon Virac. Money is the man in Scotland. Is forced by this change to seek new acquaintances, and money must win his credit with them.—Berwick, 14 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 5. **2026.** *First Examination of Captain George Bell.*

Gives an account of the origin and plan of the late raid upon Stirling. Being inquired what he spake to the Regent when he met him coming down the gate he declared in these words only: "Wormiston gang fast with that man or else ye will not get yourself away nor him, for they are all coming down upon us." In the meantime, he led him to the Laird of [Wagingelt's] lodging and there left him to save himself, and bid Wormiston tarry with him, for he would be the saving of his life, and so past to the place where he was taken. Declares that the directions they got before coming away was only to take the Regent and the rest.—Stirling, 5 Sept. 1571. Before the Lords Ruthven, Methven, and Ochiltree, Mr. George Buchanan, and some others.

Pp. 1½. Enclosure.

Sept. 6. **2027.** *Second Examination.*

Declares that he was the special deviser of this enterprise, "and being put to pains," declares that he came running down the gate from Huntley and Claude and cried "Shoot the Regent, the traitors is coming upon us and ye will not get him away." Also that Claude gave him command to follow the Regent and "gar slay him," which he obeyed, and in the meantime Wormiston bade seek a horse to carry him away.

Copies signed and endd. P. ⅓. Enclosure.

Sept. 6. **2028.** *Examination of Captain Calder.*

Declares that he shot the Regent (which he has taken upon his soul) and that with his own hand, also that he and sundry others had command to "wait on" both the Regent and the Earl of Morton, also that the Earl of Huntley and the whole of the Hamiltons were utterly bent to have slain them both. At the first taking of the Earl of Morton they were drawn to parties in the high gate for his slaughter, the Laird of

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Buccleugh being minded to save him and the rest to the contrary.—At Stirling, 6 Sept. 1571. In presence of Lords Ruthven and Aberbrothick and Mr. George Buchanan. *Signed*: “James Calder, with my hand laid on the pen because I cannot write.”

Endd. by Drury. P. ½.

Sept. 11. 2029. *The Regent Marr to Sir William Drury.*

Informs him of his appointment as Regent, and begs that he will employ his goodwill and credit for obtaining money to pay their soldiers.—Leith, 11 Sept. 1571. *Signed*: John, Regent.

Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

Sept. 11. 2030. *The Earl of Morton to Sir William Drury.*

Informs him of the election of the Earl of Marr to be Regent, “a man both godly, honest, and of upright nature, and one that does love the Queen your mistress.” If she will hold hand with him for the preservation of the King and the revenge of the cruel murder committed upon the late Regent, she may be assured of all those depending on the King as of her own subjects. Their estate craves speedy support and specially of money.—Leith, 11 Sept. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ¾. Enclosure.

Sept. 2031. *The Parliament at Stirling to those in the town and castle of Edinburgh.*

Remonstrating with them on their wilfulness, which has caused all these troubles on the country, and advising them not to persist in the same, as they are determined that the King's authority shall be acknowledged in Edinburgh.—Sept.

Endd. by Drury. Enclosure. Copy. Broadside.

Sept. 15. 2032. *SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHELY.*

Commends the bearer to him whom he believes brings the Regent's excuse for acceptance of the regentship without the Queen's consent, thereunto moved and pressed by necessity. Sends a letter from the Regent, whom he thinks has returned to Stirling. There is a bruit that Lord Claude intended to burn Glasgow, and that the Laird of Minto, provost of the same, has encountered him, and that both are slain. Want of money.—Berwick, 15 Sept. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 14. 2033. *The Regent Marr to Sir William Drury.*

In behalf of Thomas Cranston, the husband of the Lady Corsby, who has been spoiled by certain of the Homes.—Leith, 14 Sept. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. 1. Enclosure.

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Sept. 15. 2034. INTELLIGENCE from ITALY.

Messina, 6 Sept. Assembly of the fleet of the Holy League and preparation for battle. News from Rome, 15 Sept. 1571.

Note in Cecil's handwriting of the number of the fleet at the foot of the first page. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 15. 2035. ADVICES from ITALY.

Rome, 15 Sept. 1571. Succession to the county of Pitigliano. Movements of the Turkish armaments.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

Sept. 15. 2036. The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to LORD BURGHLEY.

Complains of the seizure of a packet of his letters destined for Antwerp, at Dover. Finds it also strange that although the constable promised their prompt restitution they should have been sent to Burghley at the Court.—London, 15 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1.

Sept. 15. 2037. ROBERT BELE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Walsingham having shown him that he had authority to appoint him as his substitute during the next month, he begs that he may be excused on the grounds of inability and poverty.—Blois, 15 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Sept. 16. 2038. FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has made report to the French King of that which passed at sundry conferences between the Queen and M. De Foix and his Ambassador. The King gave thanks for the honourable entertainment of De Foix, and protested that he desired nothing more than strait amity with Her Majesty, and that it would be no small grief to him if the marriage should not take place. Her Majesty is much beholden to the Duchess of Uzès, who stands earnestly in defence of her honour. She seems to think herself much bound to Her Majesty, for that it pleased her once to write to her. The Queen Mother is much governed by her. Advises that some ring should be bestowed on her. 150,000 francs have lately been made by the Queen of Scots' officers in Poitou, which he thinks will be made over by exchange to London, and so to Scotland. The Admiral who arrived on the 12th sent to him, desiring him to consider what suspicion would grow if he visited him, but assured him of his readiness to serve the Queen. Generally all those of the religion who are the flower of France make the like protestation. The only impediment to the marriage between the Prince of Navarre and Lady Margaret is religion. The Queen of Navarre is in Bearn at certain baths. Count Ludwig left a man here to attend Her Majesty's answer touching those things which he propounded. The resolution of that enterprise stands only upon the expectation of what she will do.

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If the opportunity be let slip the unkindness between the Kings of France and Spain will be reconciled, which the house of Guise travail secretly for, dissuading what they may from the amity of England, as they think nothing will more prejudice the Queen of Scots than the same. His disease grows so dangerously upon him that he must desire the Queen to take speedy order for some one to supply his place. The continual increase of charges grows far beyond Her Majesty's allowance. Liggens continues in Paris, and sometimes resorts to the Scottish Ambassador; suspects that he is revolted in religion.—Blois, 16 Sept. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Printed by Digges. Pp.* 3½.

Sept. 16. 2039. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. Sends the copy of a letter which he has received from Lord Herries, and does not mean to write to him without Burghley's further direction.

2. P.S.—There is one Robert Laing, a Scotchman, servant to Mr. George Verney, who has brought out of Scotland other five young men with hawks, and would pass into Warwickshire to the said Mr. Verney and Sir Thomas Lucy, wherein he desires to know his pleasure.—Carlisle, 16 Sept. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Sept. 14. 2040. *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

Had no intention of offending him by the words in his letter. Has part of a writing dated 15 May 1570, from the Earl of Sussex to Scrope, containing these words, "True it is, my Lord; I intend not to meddle in the cause of title in Scotland, neither to take part with either side." According to this, when he came to Scotland with the power, he willingly troubled men who might truly acquit themselves of the resset of the fugitives. Desires to know how far he may deal with them in the castle without offending the Queen, and also what order he will take with the Greames, who upon the 1st of this month lay for his slaughter under assurance subscribed by Scrope, Forster, the Vice-President of York, and others the Queen of England's commissioners for that time sufficiently authorised. If this had been done amongst themselves who know no honour, yet would they have taken some trial of it.—Terregles, 14 Sept. 1571.

Copy. P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 16. 2041. The REGENT MARR to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Thanks him for the goodwill he has to pleasure him, and desires him to continue therein, as he means seemably to use himself.—Leith, 16 Sept. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. Endd. P. ⅓.

Sept. 17. 2042. The EARL OF MORTON to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Is sorry to hear of such troubles as appear to some noble-men in England, but glad for the Queen's weal that their

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practise is discovered. Their neighbours of Edinburgh are minded to "list" more men of war, and Verac intends to "list" a band in the Cardinal of Lorraine's name. Trusts that it is not unknown to the Queen what truth those of the castle mean towards her. Has declared some of his mind to the bearer to be shown to him.—Leith, 17 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Sept. 17. 2043. The EARL of SUSSEX to LORD BURGHEY.

Forwards letters and copies of letters from Lord Scrope. It seems thereby that the King's party is not decreased by the lack of the Regent, and if he who now holds his place may be bound to Her Majesty, her party may be as strong as it was. Trusts that his wife will have the full use of both her eyes shortly.—Mordant's house, near Smithfield, 17 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ⅔.

Sept. 19. 2044. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Has received his letters of the 14th on the 17th, about 5 p.m. Has lately received sundry advertisements from Scotland, which he cannot well rehearse in writing, and therefore sends the bearer instructed with as much as he can gather from thence.—Berwick, 19 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 19. 2045. INSTRUCTIONS for JOHN CASE.

Notes of information about Scottish matters which John Case is to impart to Lord Burghley, chiefly relating to offers of reconciliation, made by different members of the Queen of Scots' party, and their intention of abandoning the town of Edinburgh, but still to keep the castle. *In Drury's writing and signed by him.*

Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1¼.

Sept. 22. 2046. — to GIACOMO SPINOLA.

Sends sums from Venice, of 22nd September 1571. Anticipated battle between the Christian and Turkish fleets. Burning of Corfu by the Turks. News from different parts of Italy. Heretic burnt in effigy.

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 2¾.

Sept. 22. 2047. CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In favour of Maurice Chamail, whose ship with her cargo he desires she will cause to be restored to him.—Blois, 22 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

Sept. 25. 2048. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

James Borthwick and a servant of Virac's, who were dispatched by them of the castle into France, have been apprehended at Leith, and all their letters taken. There has been a skirmish between them of Edinburgh and the soldiers in

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the abbey, and certain slain. On Saturday were two of the castle side executed in Leith. The proclamation to bring forty days provision is thought an innovation, and of the multitude not allowed. Morton does all.—Berwick, 25 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Sept. 26. 2049. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

Within three days after M. De Foix's return, the King sent for him and willed him to thank the Queen for her good entertainment of M. De Foix, and to show her how glad he was to understand of the good affection which she bears towards him, and also to say that he finds her answer on the point of religion very hard and doubtful, and that he trusted that the same would be qualified. He also desired him to recommend again to the Queen Maurice Chamail, in whose behalf he has lately written that an end might be made of his long suit. Understands that the council have promised him letters of marque. After this, Monsieur desired him to thank the Queen for her letter, and to assure her that whatsoever shall come of the matter, she will always find him ready to serve her with the hazard of his life. M. De Foix has every way made most honourable report of Her Majesty. The Admiral desires that the bill signed by the Queen, for the receipt of certain jewels, and given to his brother the Cardinal, should be exchanged for one, both signed and sealed, which he does to content the Queen of Navarre. Immediately on the news of the Regent's death, the Ambassador of Scotland desired the King to send forces into Scotland to assist the Duke of Chatelherault. Repaired to M. De Foix, and showed him that if the King consented to this request, that it would be in vain for him to hope for any strait league with England. The King is well affected towards the Queen, and besides, sees that the amity of England will stand him in more stead than that of Scotland. Of late there has been great consultation between the King, Monsieur, the four Marshals, and the Admiral about the enterprise of Flanders; the lets thereof are two, the expectation of what the Queen will do, and the lack of money. Morvilliers, who is altogether at the devotion of the house of Guise, very much opposes the enterprise. Cardinal Rambouillet, Ambassador leger for the King at Rome, uses great persuasions to draw the King to continue his amity with Spain, warning him of entering into amity with heretics, and has made great offers on Spain's behalf. The marriage between the Prince of Navarre and the Lady Margaret is thoroughly concluded. — 26 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 4¼.

Sept. 26. 2050. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

M. De Foix since his return finds Monsieur so coldly affected to marriage as he has no hope of the matter. They have

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agreed to hide the imperfections of both parties, not knowing what hereafter may follow. The fear he has, that if France and Spain grow to accord by the devilish practices of those who seek the utter subversion of the gospel, that as well religion as Her Majesty's safety shall be in great peril, makes him earnestly wish that some encouragement might be given to France to proceed in this enterprise. If it proceeds, those of the religion who are devoted to the Queen shall continue their credit with the King; but if it go not forward, the house of Guise are like to bear the sway, who will be as forward in preferring the conquest of Ireland and the advancement of their niece to the crown of England, as the other side is contrariwise bent to prefer the conquest of Flanders. The outward greatness of France will never do so great harm as the dangerous and inward guest at home. Has disbursed certain money in providing certain things for the Queen, for which he desires repayment. — Blois, 26 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Sept. 27. 2051. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Received his letters of the 22nd instant on the 25th, whereby may appear the negligence of the posts. Has sent Lady Lennox's packet to the Regent. Sir James Hamilton and the Duke are reconciled. They of Leith have got many oxen and kine that should have served the town of Edinburgh, but Lord Claude has brought in a number with him. Great preparation is made for the defence of the town. The Regent minds to have ten battering pieces. The Laird of Drumwassel's son has gone away discontented, and Morton has committed his charge of twenty-five horsemen to young Carmichael. Some part of Virac's letter to the French King intercepted, was to have 200 men sent presently.—Berwick, 27 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 29. 2052. The REGENT MARR to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Understands that he has stayed a packet to the late Regent, wherein was a letter from the Queen of England touching the state of the King's cause; if it is still by him he desires that he will send it to him, that he may be certified of the contents. Are now in preparation to travail for setting the town of Edinburgh at liberty. Finds good-will and furtherance in all the noblemen who promised their faith and obedience to the King at the time of his acceptation of the regiment.—Stirling, 29 Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 3.

Sept. 29. 2053. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE'S ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of Sir Valentine Browne's accounts for the charges of the army sent into Scotland, for the prosecuting the rebels

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who fled there, beginning 23rd November 1569, and ending at Michaelmas 1571; the total charge being 59,768*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*
Endd. Pp. 11.

Sept. 30. 2054. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

1. Sends the heads of Virac's intercepted letters. On Monday, Panton, a servant of the Bishop of Ross, came to the castle. Secretly gathers that it is meant to have the greatest of the King's party by treason with dags or harquebusses shot at. Morton is their chiefest mark, for they think there would be little resistance if he were taken away. Desires some money for Her Majesty's service.—Berwick, 30 Sept.

2. P.S.—Is advertised that there was a French boy apprehended with letters and ciphers bestowed in a staff. There was a French boy in August last recommended to him by a brother of Lord Ruthven to pass into France, saying that he had remained with him two years and behaved himself honestly. Desires if he be the same boy that he may be duly examined who were the senders of the letters. If Lord Ruthven's brother be acquainted therewith, he has dealt like a Scot and a villain. If the Regent and his adherents have not cause to speak English, they will presently speak French. The soldiers have been mustered and cry out for money.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 30. 2055. *Contents of M. Verac's intercepted letters.*

Accounts of his proceedings and detention; the enterprise of Stirling; desire of those of the castle for French support, for they dare not trust their own men; also their fear that the Queen of England will send an army to besiege them; his misliking of their government on both sides, that having their enemies in hand they use not better execution; his good intelligence and dealings with the King's party, especially Morton. *With marginal notes by Drury.*

Add. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Enclosure.*

Sept. 30. 2056. The EARL of MORTON to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Thanks him for sending Cunningham's letter. On Saturday nine of his servants with the young Laird of Carmichael chased and overthrew thirteen of the horsemen of Edinburgh, slaying one and taking eleven. Divers of his are hurt but none dangerously. Hears he is offended with Ferniehurst for the reset of his horse, which was stolen. If he will have remedy promises him help to set forward his enterprise. Sir Andrew Ker writes that as he was riding to the Merse, along his own ground, there was a piece of ordnance shot at him forth of Wark, and at his return they shot another at him, and that the men of Wark issued out and pursued him, which he takes very grievously. Desires that he will put order to the same

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for the quietness of both countries.—Leith, 30 Sept. 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Sept. **2057.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Gives an account of the work for the repair of the bridge at Berwick, and desires that they may be allowed some more timber for its completion.—Berwick, Sept. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 1. **2058.** MR. CUNNINGHAM'S DEMANDS.

Desires in the Regent of Scotland's name that the Queen of England will supply him with money to pay his soldiers, together with cannon ammunitions, 300 pioneers, and 1,000 foot soldiers. In case she does not think good to send her own people, he requests that she will send money to entertain the same number of Scots.

Endd. by Lord Burghley. P. 1.

Oct. 2. **2059.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to the EARL of MARR.

Very well allows of his excuse for his delay in writing to her; and is glad that he is chosen as Regent. With respect to such things as Cunningham has moved to her, and Sir William Drury reported to her, although before she earnestly desired that the King should be preserved, howsoever matters might have been accorded by treaty for the Queen his mother, yet she has lately discovered such pernicious practices of the said Queen against her person and estate, that she is resolved not to deal any further by treaty or otherwise in her favour to have any rule. Means to help them to an universal quietness by a general obedience to the King. Lord Hunsdon will have power to treat with them. Recommends the Lady Lennox's causes to his favour, and also the punishment of the murderers of the late Regent.

Draft in Burghley's writiny. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 2. **2060.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Panton, the Bishop of Ross's servant, has brought matter wherewith they of the castle are very well pleased. He says that his master is at liberty, and there is a good sum of money coming to them, and that they shall be furnished from time to time. Virac is much misliked with them by the discovery of the contents of his letters, seeming to mislike of their government, and advising his master to seek the other side, whom with money he might win. A letter from the Duke and the others to the French King is also intercepted. There is a league of friendship signed and sealed between the Earls of Huntley and Athol. They mind now to defend the town to the adventure of their lives. The Lairds whom they term barons of the King's party greatly mislike that the Provost

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of St. Andrew's and Sir James Balfour's father should either be judged or detained by soldiers. The Laird of Ormiston has also a quarrel against the soldiers for imputing unto him cowardice. The skirmish between young Carmichael and them of the castle was very fierce and cruel. All who were taken were hurt, and one of them is he whom Grange got out of the Tolbooth, who killed the man on Leith sands. Divers parts of the bridge are yet unrepaired.—Berwick, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 4. 2061. The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Has commanded 4,000*l.* to be sent to him, which he is to cause to be as secretly as may be paid to the Regent. If he finds it is not necessary he is to stay the delivery thereof till the coming of Hunsdon, and by good words keep them in comfort.

Draft in Burghley's writing. P. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 4. 2062. MAGISTRATES of HAMBURG to the QUEEN.

Beg that she will allow their agents to export 400 lasts of wheat and flour from her realm.—1571, 4 Oct.

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Oct. 5. 2063. — to the ELECTOR PALATINE.

Informs him of the desire of the French King to strengthen the bonds of friendship between himself and the German Princes, by entering into a treaty with them, for the conservation of religion, and ensuring the tranquility of Christendom.—Blois, 5 Oct. 1571.

Copy. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

Oct. 6. 2064. LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has according to his instructions written to Sir John Forster and Sir Simon Musgrove, to appoint a place of meeting where they may devise for the quieting of these frontiers. Has again committed Richard Lowther to safe custody, and on Thursday he shall set forward as prisoner, under the conduction of his brother Edward Scrope and George Lamplughe. Has advised Lord Herries according to the Council's pleasure.—Carlisle, 6 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 6. 2065. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to GRANGE and LETHINGTON.

As by the discovery of certain high and dangerous practices, the Queen's Majesty's disposition towards the furtherance of the Scottish Queen's case is altogether altered, it will be best for their safety and honour to desist from any further debating in these seditious divisions, and wholly yield themselves to the King's obedience, who is likeliest to rule them whatsoever opinion they otherwise may nourish. The circumstances

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which may induce them to believe their estate and cause to be desperate are many and manifest, which the bearer may declare. Prays them to embrace this counsel, for he assures them that force is eminent upon them utterly to their extermination.—Berwick, 6 Oct. 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¾.

Oct. 8. 2066. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. His letters of the 17th and 20th September came in very good season, for there is most earnest soliciting by the Ambassador, the Lord Fleming, and Douglas for present aid to be sent into Scotland. Took occasion by presenting the Earl of Rutland at his leave-taking to make the Queen Mother acquainted with so much of the same as he thought fit, and told her that he would declare to her the state of England, not as an Ambassador but as a private gentleman. First, he made her privy to what had passed between M. De la Mothe and the Duke of Norfolk, as well touching the money as the packet conveyed to Verac; also he acquainted her of the discourse sent by the Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk, and that De la Mothe's unseasonable sending for an audience to have moved Her Majesty for the enlargement of the said Queen did not best like her. Concluded with the advice given to the Queen of Scots by the Duke of Alva, as well for her own marriage as her son's, as also not to depend any longer upon France. Said that he was sorry to hear that De la Mothe had intelligence with the Duke, who was discovered to be a most dangerous subject, and that he should be so earnest in seeking the Queen of Scots' liberty, who was to the Queen so dangerous an enemy, which he feared might breed in her the opinion that the friendship professed was not altogether sincere. Wished that the King of France in seeking the Queen of Scots' liberty would have some regard to the Queen of England's safety. To this the Queen Mother answered that her son would not have De la Mothe deal in anything that might prejudice the Queen, and that the money which was sent over was none of his but part of the Queen of Scots' dower. Touching the soliciting of the Queen of Scots' liberty, she showed him that as well in respect of the ancient league with Scotland as the alliance by marriage, they could in honour do no less than recommend her cause, which she protested they never did with intention any way to prejudice Her Majesty. Walsingham desired her to consider whether the amity of England might not be as beneficial to France as that of Scotland, which was more chargeable than profitable, which besides they might have by joining the Queen in the maintenance of the young King's government there. He also pointed out that the indignities committed by the Queen of Scots released the King's honour from protecting her, and after mentioning other considerations he desired that they would remit seeking her liberty till after the coming of the

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gentleman whom his mistress meant to send. I. and K. being by him so requested, dealt very earnestly with her in this behalf. Douglas in his return to this court was accompanied from Antwerp to Brussels by the Earl of Westmorland and a dozen others of the rebels, and was put in comfort by the Duke of Alva, that there should be somewhat done for the assistance of the Queen of Scots' faction in Scotland. Junius, the Count Palatine's servant, has shown him that the French King intended to conclude a league with the Protestant Princes, and wished that the Queen of England would join therein. By a secret mean has learnt that Lord Fleming has discovered upon great trust the following to a friend of his. That they hope shortly that the Earl of Northumberland will be stolen out of prison. That they have so great a party in England, as having 3,000 harquebusiers and certain armour and ammunition, they will be able to set at liberty the Queen of Scots and put her in possession of the Crown of England, which had been attempted ere this had not the Duke of Alva been jealous of France. That they have intelligence in three port towns northwards, naming only Newcastle. That the Earl of Westmorland has sundry times advertisement out of the north, the most part of that country being at his devotion. That the Duke of Alva made little account of the said Earl at his first coming, but now has increased his pension. That he has made request for support of the French King, whereunto as yet he hath made no answer. The instrument whom he uses in this behalf has promised to discover more. Is advised by Her Majesty's friends here for certain respects (that they will not tell him) to forbear to deal in the marriage until the coming of him whom the Queen means to send.—Blois, 8 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Partly printed by Digges. Pp. 7.

Oct. 8. 2067. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

Before his access to the Queen Mother he conferred with M. De Foix, showing him the good disposition of the Queen of England to proceed in the marriage, and that he was sorry to understand that the Duke was not affected to marry. He confessed that ——— made him stay from concluding and advised him to deal with the Queen Mother in that behalf, which he did. She would in no way confess that there was any other let but religion. He desired her to be better informed for that he perceived by letters from his private friends and the Queen that she was never better inclined that way. Next day she desired K—— to advise how she might make a match between the Queen of England and the Duke of Alençon, who dissuaded it utterly, saying it would only breed disdain. Will do what he can to revive the matter but despairs thereof. Has just received his letters whereby he perceives that the Queen can be content to yield in toleration but means to reserve the same to himself, unless he sees more

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towardness here. Would be glad to know his opinion how to salve the matter to the Queen, the Duke of Anjou utterly refusing the match, all being granted that he desires. Lignerolles before his master reasoned that the right of England was in the Queen of Scots. Douglas since his return has greatly commended her beauty, and is grown to be very familiar with the Duke. The Queen Mother seems to be more affected to the Queen of Scots than lately she has been. The Marshals with the King and Monsieur have resolved upon the enterprise of Flanders; she with Morvilliers has bred a stay, pretending that it were fit before they proceed to know how the Queen of England is affected. Some doubt that it is a pretence, for the Count Retz has had long and secret conferences with her, who is a great friend to Spain and a secret enemy of the match. Sends an extract out of a letter of the Cardinal Pelve's [Pelleve], dated in March last, by which he may perceive what are the intentions of the churchmen if the Kings of France and Spain accord. Nothing will more decipher the Queen Mother than the coming of him whom the Queen means to send. Finds none willing to deal any further in the match. Has thought good in the letter which is to be shown to the Queen, to say somewhat to content her if it may be. The Queen Mother now takes exceptions to the answers made to the coronation and administration of government, which he supposes she thinks will serve as a visard to hide the Duke's refusal. The party whom he uses towards the Lord Fleming is De Lanlue, who, with much ado, is brought to betray his friend; notwithstanding, in the end knowing how it might prejudice the common cause of religion, he promises to do what he may. Has given him the names of the suspected [rebels]. Begs Burghley to reserve his name to himself. The Queen of Scots has too many friends to have anything kept secret.—Blois, 8 Oct. *Signed*.

Add. Endd., with seal. Partly in cipher. *Pp.* 3.

March. 2068. *Extract from a Letter of the Cardinal Pelleve.*

As for the marriage of the Queen of England and Monsieur, which is the practise of "notre apostat," the latter is not willing. He would not be the King, but only the Queen's husband. The Duke is very diligent and patient in his actions, devout, and with a perfect hatred of heretics. If the Kings of France and Spain would accord, there would be great hope of a marriage between Monsieur and the Queen of Scots, to which he is well disposed, and by this means the Catholics in England might be set free, who also desire this [match].

Extract enclosed in Walsingham's of 8 Oct. Endd.: Du Cardinal Pelue. Fr. P. 1.

Oct. 8. 2069. . INSTRUCTIONS for HENRY KILLEGREW.

Directs him to repair into France and supply the place of Walsingham during his absence from the court for the

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recovery of his health. He is to thank the French King for the good part in which he has taken her friendly and plain manner of dealing with him in the negotiation for which M. De Foix was sent, and tell him that she only defers sending to him until she more largely understands the progress of certain dangerous practises begun against her by the Queen of Scots. He is also to inform him of the conspiracy of the Duke of Norfolk, which under colour of restoring the Queen of Scots to liberty, meant to put her on the throne. Is comforted to find in all the said Queen's writings that in seeking foreign forces to invade England, none of the French King's ministers were made participant.

Draft by Burghley. Endd. : 8 Oct. 1571. Pp. 4.

Oct. 9. **2070.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has sent to Lethington and Grange and used such persuasions as he might to induce them to quietness and accord. On the 4th, the Regent, accompanied with many noblemen and others to the number of 800 horse came to Leith. There are divers in Edinburgh suspected of intention to betray the town, and twenty or thirty apprehended, and some of them like to be executed. Those within have fortified, and also thrown down houses in the suburbs. There is a small vessel from Hamburg at Leith with brass pieces, four or five lasts of powder, some couriers, pistols, and corslets of proof, all which the Regent's party have bought. — Berwick, 9 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 9. **2071.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Sends him a copy of his letter to Lord Herries with the latter's answer. — Carlisle, 9 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Oct. 6. **2072.** *Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.*

Has sent his letters to the Lords of the Council from whom he has received Her Majesty's pleasure; which is that forasmuch as it plainly appears that the Scottish Queen and her ministers have entered into such practises and devices tending to the prejudice of Her Majesty and this realm, as she has good cause utterly to forsake the party of that Queen, and to assist and further the King's side and authority which she intends to do with all earnestness. He therefore advises him for his own surety to join the King's party. — Carlisle, 6 Oct. 1571.

Copy. Endd. P. ¾. Enclosure.

Oct. 8. **2073.** *Lord Herries to Lord Scrope.*

Has received his letter, by which he understands the Queen of England's determination, and intends to send to the Earl of Morton, and by him offer to the Regent to join the King's

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party. Desires him to procure the Council's letters in his favour to the said Earls.—Terregles, 8 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Enclosure.

Oct. 10. 2074. LETHINGTON and GRANGE to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

His letter and message to them was of such might that they would have sent a gentleman to his mistress to have made such overtures to her as she would have allowed of, but could not obtain a safe passage for him at the hands of their adversaries. Beg his assistance in procuring a warrant to that effect.—Edinburgh Castle, 10 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Oct. 10. 2075. FREDERIC ELECTOR PALATINE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In behalf of Daniel Hochsteter, who with his wife and children intends to go to England and there practise the craft of copper mining.—Heidelberg, 10 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. 1.

Oct. 12. 2076. The EARL OF MARR to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Thanks her for the good meaning and intention contained in her letters. Defers writing largely till after Lord Hunsdon's coming. The sooner the present enterprise is done the better it will be for both realms, and the less chargeable to her. Whatsoever the adversaries write to her as to be at her commandment, they mean nothing less, as by their letters to France intercepted may appear. The best means towards the punishment of the late murder will be the dissolving by her aid the mass of wicked men now compassed in the town and castle of Edinburgh, amongst whom are the authors and devisers of the murder of the King also.—Camp before Edinburgh, 12 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 12. 2077. The REGENT MARR to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Trusts that Lord Hunsdon is come down, and refers him for the state of matters here to the bearers John Case and James Cunningham.—Camp before Edinburgh, 12 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Oct. 12. 2078. The EARL OF MORTON to SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

Thanks him for his good and friendly dealing, and refers him to John Case for information of the state of their affairs. The Regent has sent Cunningham to Berwick to attend upon Lord Hunsdon's coming.—Camp before Edinburgh, 12 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

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Oct. 13. 2079.

MR. JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Is instructed by the Regent of Scotland to declare to Lord Hunsdon, or in his absence to Drury, what great comfort they have received by the Queen's last letter, perceiving her mind to put their estate into an universal quietness by a general obedience to the King's service. Seeing that the adverse party have rejected her gentle admonition and offers, and that the Regent is in action for the recovery of the town of Edinburgh, he is directed to desire Her Majesty's support in money, men, munition, and other things. He is to ask for 200 pikes and 200 harquebussiers, and for 3,000 weight of corn powder, and one last of cannon powder, which is to be sent with all expedition.—Berwick, 13 Oct. *Signed*: James Cunningham.

2. Unless the aid come to them with all expedition they will think that they are but drifted off from time to time, and if the powder be not sent with all speed the matter there in hand will have an utter overthrow. *Signed*.

Marginal notes in Burghley's writing. Endd. by Drury. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.

Oct. 13. 2080.

JOHN CASE'S MISSION into SCOTLAND.

1. The answer of them of the castle is that for that they see no sufficient warrant from the Queen of England or her Council under their hands, the cause being so weighty they cannot resolve, but desire to send a gentleman to treat with her. For that they mean no delay, they say let the adverse party do in the meantime what they can, so that the Queen holds her hand from them.

2. The heads that their messenger shall treat upon are, first, for her to appoint some man of reputation with sufficient warrant to deal with them. They will not deal for their own security without that of their friends, nor leave them before they are sure upon divers heads; as about the money sent from France; the payment of their debts; and the protection of the Queen of England against any foreign princes.

3. Case says that they are in great heart against the adverse party, and will have no treaty with them, because they will not trust them. The town is fortified with a trench within the walls, and the lanes going into the high street are all cut, so that the town cannot be won without great slaughter. There is no want of victuals, and they have planted great ordnance in divers places. They make account of 700 and more men.

Endd. by Drury. Pp. 3.

Oct. 13. 2081.

STRENGTH of the REGENT OF SCOTLAND'S PARTY.

They are very willing to set forth to the winning of the town, but their wants are very great. They have seven pieces of ordnance, and but twelve barrels of powder, and shot to some forty and to some sixty, and no corn powder. They

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have not past five or six gunners. They have neither picks or shovels. Gives a list of the Earls, Lords, and Abbots with the Regent. The soldiers number 900, and 100 of Edinburgh well furnished at their own charges.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 13. 2082. FORCES in SCOTLAND.

Note of the number of soldiers in wages on the King's side and also in Edinburgh. Six bands of 100 men each on either side with the names of their captains.

Endd. by Burghley: 13 Oct. P. 1.

Oct. 13. 2083. The COUNTS and DOWAGER COUNTESS of EMDEN to the QUEEN.

The failure of the harvest in Germany having brought about a great scarcity in their country, they desire that the bearer may have license to export 2 or 300 lasts of corn from England.--Grethsiehl, 13 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 15. 2084. FIESCO to LEICESTER and BURGHLEY.

Thinks that Spinola will explain to them the cause of the delay in his return, and trusts that it will not breed any suspicion of him in them.—Brussels, 15 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. P. ⅔.

Oct. 15. 2085. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

Captain Brickwell remains, being earnestly required to stay of the Regent for the better ordering of the forcible offences against the town and castle. Informs him of the result of Case's mission; the answer of them of the castle, and of the Regent's want of money and munitions, and desires directions. Commends the bearer Scudamore to his favour for his diligence and faith. Notwithstanding, his well deserving, he has nothing profited to his help of living. Prays him to prefer a petition of his own touching a surrender of the greater part of Smith's lands.—Berwick, 15 Oct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. 2086. SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In reply to their questions he informs them that in the town of Edinburgh there are at least 700 good fighting men wanting no furniture for defence or offence. With the Regent there are presently 800 good shot in pay, but wanting money, powder, and ordnance, for the which they have addressed James Cunningham to him. In order to encourage the Regent and somewhat daunt the adver-

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saries he caused a drum to sound a call for as many soldiers as will take pay through Berwick, where for such an exploit will be found no great number. Advises that if the Queen sends aid to them as the parties there are so seditious and inconstant, that the numbers may be of sufficient strength.—Berwick, 15 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 18. **2087.** BENEDICT SPINOLA to BURGHLEY and LEICESTER.

Encloses the copy of a letter which he has received from Tomaso Fiesco. The Duke of Medina left the Spanish Court for Flanders on September 17th. The Duke of Feria died on the 6th September. Departure of Don John of Austria to fight the Turkish fleet.—London, 18 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Ital. Pp. 1½.

Oct. 4. **2088.** *Tomaso Fiesco to Spinola.*

Excuses himself for not having written to him before, and informs him of the contents of a letter received from M. Zwegenham, concerning certain ships.—Brussels, 4 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Ital. P. ⅔. Enclosure.

Oct. 19. **2089.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHLEY.

It appears that the bruit was lately in London that he was slain in his own house, but hopes yet to do acceptable service to the Queen, though he knows that he is hateful to all who forget their duties towards her, having experience thereof in the late rebellion. In that time he did service of no small consequence as yet unknown, as he takes it either to Her Majesty or Burghley. The opinion that some had of him then as at this day some great personage [has] that he could not be drawn (no not for a golden bait) to deceive the trust committed to him, will he trusts to his prince and all her true subjects be verified. The Regent began his battery on the 16th instant, which has prevailed against the wall, but they within have entrenched and made defences. Cuthbert Ramsay the trench master to the Regent's side is slain. Is promised Virac's alphabet. Many already without leave depart from the Regent. It is to be feared there will be some attempt unto the camp. There has been a meeting between Adam Gordon and the Forbes, and many on both sides slain. Mentions decays in the fortifications of Berwick necessary to be remedied.—Berwick, 19 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2½.

Sept. 7. **2090.** *The Duke of Chatelherault, Huntley, and others to Charles IX.*

See original under 7th September 1571.

Copy. Fr. P. ⅔. Enclosure.

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Sept. 7. 2091.

The Duke of Chatelherault and others to Catherine De Medicis.

Thank her for her good-will towards their mistress, and for the succours which the King has sent them in their great necessity, and express their devotion to the crown of France.

Copy. Endd. by Drury. Fr. P. 3. Enclosure.

Oct. 19. 2092.

The DOGE OF VENICE to the QUEEN.

Sends news of the victory at Lepauto, and the entire destruction of the Turkish fleet by that of the Holy League.— Venice, 19 Oct. 1571.

Endd. Royal letter on parchment. Ital.

Oct. 19. 2093.

WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

Has seen M. De Foix, who, touching the match in respect of the inconstancy of both parties, thinks it dangerous to proceed any further, and therefore thought that religion would be the best cause of breach. He seems since his return to have no very good opinion of Monsieur. He is sorry that there is such great delay used in sending, as it gives the Queen's enemies occasion to say that she does but dally. He assured him that there were very dangerous practises in hand and wished that the Queen would not make light of the King's friendship of which she will have great need. The French King himself is very well affected towards Her Majesty, but the Queen Mother bears him in hand that she does but dally. Has sent to ——— divers reasons why Her Majesty could in no case restore the Queen of Scots to liberty, and if the King should urge that matter, she would be forced to make a conquest of Scotland for her own safety. Perceives by him and others that the fear hereof will make the King forbear being over earnest in this cause. Urges the speedy sending of one to treat of amity.— Blois, 19 Oct. 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 19. 2094.

WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

Thanks him for procuring Killebrew's access so speedily. Reminds him to have the Duchess of Zesse [Uzes] in memory for it will much advance the Queen's service.— 19 Oct. 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. P. ½.

Oct. 19. 2095.

WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELEY.

On the 17th the King sent for him and showed him that he was given to understand that Her Majesty meant to send certain forces into Scotland, which he would be very sorry should fall out, as he would be forced in respect of the ancient league with Scotland to strengthen the Queen's party there by sending forces thither which he may not in honour forbear to

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do. Walsingham declared that he knew nothing of such sending, but if it were so it proceeded upon the discovery of certain dangerous practises of the Queen of Scots. The King said that his meaning now was not to recommend her cause but only the liberty of the country. Walsingham told him that in that behalf he doubted not but that he would find the Queen inclined to do anything that might agree to reason, but if he sought the liberty of the Queen of Scots, he would by no means prevail, she now of late being discovered to be so dangerous an enemy. His answer to that was only that he meant not now to recommend the same, and that he hoped shortly to see one from Her Majesty to treat of such things as may tend to good and perfect amity between them. Is secretly given to understand that there are certain of the Guisian faction who have offered to serve in Scotland on their own charges, and that the King if he receive not a good answer is determined to employ them. There are some also of that faction who go about to persuade the King that the Queen means only to entertain him until she may make a thorough conquest of Scotland. Is also given to understand that the morning the King sent for him there was long debate in Council whether he should recommend the Queen of Scots or not. Is put in great hope that the King will be content to join with Her Majesty in establishing the young King's government. If she sends hither in convenient time, whilst her friends enjoy the credit of the court, some personage of good quality he thinks that she may obtain any reasonable thing that she may desire at his hands. The enemies of the enterprise of Flanders have persuaded the King not to resolve in that behalf until he may know what Her Majesty may do. Has discovered that the Queen of Scots has means of conveyance of letters, notwithstanding, the straitening of her liberty. She has written into Flanders that unless something be done for the relief of Edinburgh Castle she is undone. The K. willed him to advertise that the Pope's Nuncio, notwithstanding the late discovery, has great hope that some practise will take place. He suspects poisoning. The Portugales mean to embrace the enterprise of Ireland. Has requested the Ambassador of Florence to write to his master to see if he can sift out Ridolphi's doings.—Blois, 19 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Partly printed by Digges. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 21. 2096. ALEXANDER SETON to LORD SETON.

Informs him of his favourable audience with the Pope. Sends his commendations to his brother, and the Provost of Bothwelhaugh. News from Venice that the Turkish fleet has been destroyed, 190 galleys being taken and forty sunk.—Rome, 21 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

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Oct. 20. 2097. ADVICES from VENICE.

1. Venice, 20 Oct. 1571. News brought to Venice of the battle of Lepanto, fought on the 7th instant, at which there was great rejoicings. Account of the battle. List of the losses on both sides. The Turks had 180 galleys taken and thirty-six sunk. 20,000 men killed or drowned, and 5,000 taken prisoners. 14,000 Christian galley slaves were liberated. The Venetians lost sixteen captains of galleys, and their General Barbarigo slain, and General Viniero wounded, together with five galleys sunk.

2. Also copy of a letter written on board the fleet, 3 October 1571, to Don Francisco De Toledo, giving an account of the battle and of the booty taken. The Christian loss is put down at 8,000 men.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 9½.

Oct. 20. 2098. INSTRUCTIONS for LORD HUNSDON.

Original rough draft of instructions for Lord Hunsdon, sent to Berwick to negotiate between the rival parties in Scotland. *In Lord Burghley's writing. Endd. Pp. 8.*

Oct. 22. 2099. INSTRUCTIONS for LORD HUNSDON.

Amended draft of instructions for Lord Hunsdon in Burghley's writing.—22 Oct. 1571.

Endd. Pp. 7½.

Oct. 22. 2100. INSTRUCTIONS for LORD HUNSDON.

1. Fair copy of the above. He is to procure Lethington and Grange upon reasonable conditions, to return themselves to the obedience of the King, according to the former conditions. He is to move the Regent not to be hard upon them. He is to remind Lethington and Grange of the calamities of their country, and to assure them that the Queen of England will faithfully cause whatsoever may be accorded to be observed, and thereof they shall have any reasonable grant under her hand. The trial of those accused of the murder of Darnley and the Regent is to be referred to indifferent persons.

2. He is in the meantime to make open preparation of men, ordnance, and munition to go to Leith, to aid the Regent, in case they will not accord by treaty; and Drury is to have command of the expedition. He is to capitulate with the Regent for certain articles for the good usage of the English soldiers, and the return of the munition and ordnance. He is further to agree upon certain articles with the estates of Scotland, that the King of Scotland shall not be transported beyond the seas, or offered in marriage until he shall be fifteen, without the Queen's consent; that no persons be suffered to repair into Ireland as men of war; and that the Earl of Northumberland and the other rebels be given up. He is also to assure them that the Queen does not mean them to do anything contrary to the ancient league with France.

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He is to send to the Regent to signify his coming, with authority to treat.—Richmond, 22 Oct. 1571.

Endd. Pp. 8½.

Oct. 22. **2101.** INSTRUCTIONS for LORD HUNSDON.

Abstract of the above in Hunsdon's writing.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 22. **2102.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Venice, 29 September. Loss of Famagosta, and massacre of the garrison. Great cruelty of the Turks. Numbers and order of battle of the Christian fleet. The Turkish fleet is near Corfu, to the number of 280 sail. News from Rome, 22 Sept.; Antwerp. 22 Oct., and Brussels, 19 Oct.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 24. **2103.** LORD SCROPE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Forwards copy of correspondence between Lord Herries and himself.—Carlisle, 24 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. *Endd.* P. ½.

Oct. 20. **2104.** Lord Scrope to Lord Herries.

Has advertised the Lords of the Council of Herries' intention to offer to join the King's party, who have written to the Regent and the Earl of Morton for the accepting of his obedience to the King, so that there remains nothing for the preservation of both their credits, and for the performing of his offer, but for him to make demonstration of his meaning.—Carlisle, 20 Oct. 1571.

Copy. *Endd.* P. ¾. *Enclosure.*

Oct. 23. **2105.** LORD HERRIES to LORD SCROPE.

Is heartily glad to know that the Queen has taken his intentions in good part. Has written to the Earl of Morton who has answered that he will send a friend to declare his mind. There is a communing of marriage between Herries' son and Morton's niece. Desires him to advertise what he shall do before the coming of the Earl of Morton's friend.—Terregles, 23 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Orig. *Add.* *Endd.* Pp. 1½.

Oct. 24. **2106.** LORD SCROPE to LORD HERRIES.

Is glad that he still continues the course that he minded which the Queen will very well like. Advises him as shortly as possible to grow to such order with the Regent and the King's party as his good doings in that behalf may by demonstration appear to Her Majesty.—Carlisle, 24 Oct.

Copy. *Endd.* P. ½.

Oct. 26. **2107.** MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understands from the Marshal of Berwick that he wishes to have the commodity to deal with him, and that there remain

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some shreds of his particular love towards him, whereof he is most heartily glad. Trusts that his late doings being rightly construed, shall not be found worthy of blame. Most of the personages who have entered on the theatre of this action have not continued at all times without change. Although he pressed to do good offices to his mistress, to whom he was greatly beholden, yet he always forbore to offend the Queen of England. In his own country matters he has always dealt earnestly, but has not meddled with those of England, and is not afraid in the discovering of the practises (whereof there are great bruits) that any man shall name his name. Touching the purposes wherein the Marshal has dealt with Grange, they desire to direct a special messenger towards the Queen, and beg that by her means sure passage may be procured for him from hence to Berwick.—Edinburgh Castle, 26 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Pp. 2½.

Oct. 27. **2108.** ARTICLES between the WARDENS of the WEST and MIDDLE MARCHES.

Articles agreed upon at Hexham between Lord Scrope and Sir John Forster, for the better government of their charges by the capture of offenders, registration of horses, and the setting of watches in different places, who shall be answerable for any goods stolen within their precincts, in case no hue and cry is raised.

Endd. P. 1.

Oct. 27. **2109.** MONEY received of THOMAS STONLEY.

Note of bullion and money received of Thomas Stonley on three separate occasions, amounting to 88,818*l.* 0*s.* 22½*d.*

Notes in Burghley's writing. Endd.: Money received by Thomas Stonley P. ½.

Oct. 29. **2110.** SIR WILLIAM DRURY to LORD BURGHEY.

Fears that hitherto they of the castle have sought but delay of time, in hopes of some further storm or trouble to be in England. The Regent could be content that these troubles amongst them were ended, but Morton, who rules all, unless he and his friends might still enjoy all they have gotten of the other party, allows not thereof. He mislikes that the Queen should have any further dealing with them of the Castle and desires a pension from her. Holds him to be not the most sure person in Scotland or best inclined to run the course of England, unless it may wholly serve his own turn. The Regent's side daily look for some resolution from the Queen as to support. The Master of Forbes is with the Regent, soliciting to have horsemen and footmen sent into the north against the Gordons. — Berwick, 29 Oct. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

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Oct. 30. 2111. NEWS from ANTWERP.

1. Copy of a letter from Thomaso Fiesco, 30 Oct., Brussels. News of the defeat of the Turkish fleet, with the loss of 15,000 men killed and 5,000 taken, together with 180 galleys.

2. Antwerp, 30 Oct. Expected coming of the Duke of Medina. Imposition of a duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 10 per cent. on exports and imports.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 30. 2112. ENGLISH MERCHANTS in SPAIN.

Legal proceedings in the case of Richard Barret, an English merchant in Spain.—30 Oct. 1571.

Span. Pp. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 2113. INTELLIGENCE from ITALY.

Tumult at Naples, in which more than thirty Spaniards were killed. Siege of Famagosta. Capture of Turkish galleys. Arrival of Don John of Austria at Messina. Three of the principal gentlemen of Piacenza committed to prison for the slaughter of certain of the Spanish garrison in that town. Dispute about the succession of Pitagliano.

Endd.: Oct. 1571. Ital. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 4. 2114. LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Understands that James Kirkcaldy, brother to Grange, is presently gone into France for money. The King's party who lately to small purpose besieged Edinburgh, are now glad to entrench themselves within Leith. Certain harquebussiers have embarked to maintain the Gordons against the Forbes. On the 29th ult. was a combat fought between two soldiers who had served in Denmark, the one crying, "God save the King," and the other the Queen, but he of the Queen's side was slain. A last of serpentine and 2,000 lbs. of corn powder embarked towards Leith. The King's side greatly want money, for they are at 1,200*l.* a month at Her Majesty's charges, and he sees not two pennyworth of good they do, either to themselves or to the furtherance of the Queen's purpose. The thieves of Liddesdale with the traitors and outlaws of the bishopric ride daily and nightly as far as Bishops Auckland, and further, so as many have already come to Newcastle. The bishopric is very weak, as there is none to whom they may resort for succour, for the Bishop they make small account of; and whereas the Earl of Westmoreland, Swinburne, and others, kept houses, they are now void and nobody in them, so that part of the country is clean waste.—Berwick, 4 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 5. 2115. LORD HUNSDON to LETHINGTON and GRANGE.

The Queen of England, chiefly in respect of the conspiracies which the Scottish Queen has practised with divers of

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her disloyal subjects, to her no small peril, is fully resolved to set up and maintain the King and his authority, and utterly to overthrow all his contraries, for the performance whereof she has sent him as her deputy with full power to treat and conclude with both parties. She has willed him to exhort them to remember the lamentable state of their afflicted country: "A pleasant and profitable time for murderers, thieves, and such as live only by the spoils of true men." Warns them lest they be considered the only beginners and maintainers of all this sedition and unnatural dissension, and thereby deserve the curse of the poor, which will surely reach to the heavens, and exhorts them to conform themselves to the King's obedience, and become his faithful subjects as they have been heretofore. If there are any reasonable conditions which they may require for their surety, he promises not only to deal with the Regent therein, but to cause the same to be faithfully observed. If they follow this advice the Queen will aid, protect, and defend them, but if they refuse the same, he assures them that she will bring them to it by force. Desires their present answer for that Her Majesty will not be trifled off with delays.—Berwick, 5 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Nov. 6. **2116.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHELY.

For lack of post horses in many places of Picardy, he arrived not here till the 1st inst., where he met Walsingham on the 3rd.—Paris, 6 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Nov. 7. **2117.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

Has repaired to Paris where he found Mr. Killegrew, who delivered Her Majesty's letters to him, by which he has just cause to think himself most bound to her for accepting in good part his service, and also for the care she has of his health. Sends news of the battle of Lepanto and the destruction of the Turkish navy. It is much feared that this victory, though generally it may grow to Christendom profitable, yet particularly it may grow dangerous, as it is like to increase the reputation of Spain. They doubt that the Queen Mother who directs all here, being fearful by nature, will incline to Spain. Walwich, a servant of the Countess of Emden, being sent to the Queen of England, is here sick. His commission is that some order may be taken for clearing the seas of pirates, and to move the Queen to grant the subjects of the said Countess an exemption of a certain custom.—Paris, 7 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Printed by Digges. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 8. **2118.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHELY.

This victory makes them here to startle, and desire most earnestly the amity of England. They much lament that the

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marriage proceeds not. If there were any inclination in Monsieur that way, there would be great likelihood of proceeding. The two pangs Her Majesty lately had show what need there is thereof. Hopes that the Queen may profit of the discovery of the late conspiracy, by showing some good example of justice, whereby she may be restored to the reputation due to a prince, for if she continues her wonted remissness in that behalf, he fears that she cannot long stand. Thanks him for the care which he has every way of his well doing.—Paris, 8 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Nov. 10. **2119.** LORD HUNSDON to LETHINGTON and GRANGE.

Has received their letter of the 9th inst., by Mr. Andrew Melville, wherein they seem very desirous that the controversies might be compounded; as also the misliking of the Duke and Huntley, that they, in respect of the greatness of their estate, should not have been specially dealt withal and written unto. In this matter, Her Majesty does not deal with any touching particular actions, but with their being principal counsellors for the holding the castle in the King's contrary, which she is determined to bring to his devotion, either by fair means or force. Does not think it reasonable that every private person whom this action touches should look that the Queen should deal with him particularly. Though it pleases them for form's sake to give the Duke and the Earl the pre-eminence, he is not so ignorant but that he knows how they came thither and what authority they bear. Has no commission to come into Scotland for any treaty. Marvels that Melville brought nothing but the letter, as they seem to dislike delays, and advises them to send somebody to meet the King's commissioners who repair hither on Wednesday or Thursday.—Berwick, 10 Nov. 1571. *Signed: H.*

Copy. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2½.

Nov. 11. **2120.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHEY.

Fears that the Earl of Morton and his party will be found hard to agree to such articles as he will have to demand for the others, their private actions are so great and only maintained by the Queen's purse, the continuance whereof will not make them poor. They have between them 140 or 150 very good shot, and 2,000 as good pistoliers as can be. Morton having had taken from his grounds some 200 or 300 sheep, sent to require Grange to send them again, who answered that if any of his side had them he was sorry that they were no more. "Thus it appears for a few sheep Morton will not stick to send to his enemy." Is informed that if James Kirkcaldy is forced to land in England he will desire to be brought to the Court, but on his return he is willed to land anywhere rather than in England. Huntley has sent

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soldiers to maintain the Gordons against the Forbes. The soldiers of Edinburgh have been paid till the 8th inst.—Berwick, 11 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 12. **2121.** HOUSE OF GUISE.

The King of France, being desirous to accommodate the differences between the princes of the House of Guise and the Admiral, directs them not to be accompanied by too large a train at their repair to court, which order they promise to obey.

Copies of two letters. Endd. Ital. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 13. **2122.** The DUKE OF ALVA to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Letter of credence for Tomaso Fiesco, sent over to complete the arrangements for the restitution on both sides.—Brussels, 13 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Royal letter.

Nov. 13. **2123.** CHRISTOPHER MUNDT to LORD BURGHLEY.

Begs him not to impute his long silence to negligence. The Emperor is at Vienna, and fears a war between the two Kings his sons-in-law. Payment of the reiters who served the Huguenots in France. Re-establishment of Popery in Baden. Begs him to use his influence with the Queen in favour of his son. Report of the intended French marriage of the Queen.—Germany, 13 Nov. 1571.

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 14. **2124.** The REGENT MARR to LORD HUNSDON.

The commissioners for the King, being letted by some necessary occasion intervening, are stayed from coming to Berwick till Saturday or Sunday. Has granted the required license as soon as he could get knowledge of the names. Prays him not to allow any of the other commissioners to pass farther than Berwick, and to take heed of their doings.—Leith, 14 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 15. **2125.** The DUKE OF ALVA to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Informs her of the great victory won by Don John of Austria over the Turks, the news of which he knows will be very agreeable to her.—Brussels, 15 Nov. 1571.

Copy. Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 16. **2126.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Doubts in which party he shall find most conformity, but greatly fears the King's side; their particular quarrels are so great, and the Queen's money so much enriches them. They have, since his coming, practised with the castle by Trebroune [Tullibardine], but the castle side will not trust them, placing

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their only security in the Queen. The Regent and the rest will by no means agree to the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and the rebels. At his coming through Newcastle he took up hoys for the transport of ordnance and other necessities for this enterprise. They of the castle are given to understand that, although the Queen makes this show of setting up the King, she will neither be at the charges nor send any men thither this winter. They have also the Duke [of Norfolk's] submission, wherein they say is no matter of death and hope to see him in his former estate. If he had thought the difficulty of ending this controversy had been so great, he would not have taken it in hand without the assistance of others, for he has to deal with the wisest men of Scotland on both sides, and no wiser than crafty.—Berwick, 16 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 15. 2127. *Kirkcaldy of Grange and Lethington to Lord Hunsdon.*

Having obtained, after some difficulty, the necessary passport, they intend to send Mr. Andrew Melville to him instructed to make some overtures as they trust to his contentation.—Edinburgh Castle, 15 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¼. Enclosure.

Nov. 17. 2128. NEWS from ITALY.

1. Rome, 10 Nov. 1571. Division of the galleys and other spoil taken from the Turks amongst the members of the League. News from the court of France.

2. Venice, 17 Nov. Great public rejoicings for the late victory. Claim of the French King to the sovereignty of Flanders. The Venetians lost in the late battle 4,838 killed and 4,562 wounded.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 7.

Nov. 18. 2129. INSTRUCTIONS for ANDREW MELVILLE.

He is to declare that, although the Queen of England has of late conceived some offence against their Sovereign, they hope that she will not extend it to them, against whom no cause of offence may be alleged. The controversy between the two parties consists chiefly in two points, to wit, in whose name the authority shall be given forth to the people, and in whose person the government shall be established. For the first point, either party by yielding think that by their own confession they will make themselves guilty of lese majesty, but as the King is a minor, and therefore has not power to remit offences against him, it is much easier for his party to devise security by yielding than it is for the Queen of Scots'. Seeing this difficulty, they are willing to condescend that the authority should be given out under the name of both conjointly, which is agreeable to the overtures sent from England in the Earl of Murray's time and opened at the convention at

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St. Johnstone. Touching the second point concerning the regiment, the malice has taken so deep a root between both parties that in order to put both in like surety they advise that the realm may be governed by a council of twelve or sixteen, one half to be of those who acknowledge the Queen, and the other of them that acknowledge her son. They require to have authentic copies of all decrees and sentences against them in the pretended parliaments, that they may devise what security to require in respect of the same, the like whereof they offer to their adversaries. A sufficient yearly rent to be appointed to Grange for the safe keeping of Edinburgh Castle under his own rule until the Queen be restored or her son attain fifteen years of age. Other points are to be considered, as of the reparation of losses sustained by them, and re-imbursement of sums of money bestowed upon the entertainment of their soldiers. Will agree to anything that may satisfy the Queen of England, provided that their adversaries have no advantage or superiority over them by her means.—Edinburgh, 18 Nov. 1571.

Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Nov. 19. **2130.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The Spanish Ambassador, pretending to go to the court to take his leave, and from thence to go into Spain, is suddenly slipped away into Flanders. They give out that they of Mons have cut in pieces the Spanish garrison, which he takes to be but palace news. Ridolphi, who passed this way in post out of Spain about the midst of last month, remains in Flanders close in Chapin Vitelli's house.—Paris, 19 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 21. **2131.** The KING OF SWEDEN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter brought by certain London merchants requiring that his brother Eric's debts to them might be discharged. Has not yet had time to consider about their payment. Reminds her of the treatment of his sister Cecilia, Marchioness of Baden, in England, whose goods were seized by her subjects, for which she has been unable to obtain any redress. Demands that they shall be at once ordered to restore such things as they have taken.—Calmar, 21 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 21. **2132.** LORD HUNSDON to LETHINGTON and GRANGE.

Has received their letter and demands by Mr. Andrew Melville. marvels that they should send such [things] as they know the Queen of England will not agree to, as they may well perceive, if they list, by different letters sent to them. If they think to alter her they will be deceived, and had better take another course, for he assures them that this is the last time of asking. Returns Mr. Melville to them, by whom he would

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gladly hear some better resolution.--Berwick, 21 Nov. 1571.
Signed.

Copy. Endd. P. ½.

Nov. 22. **2133.** LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Earl of Morton and the Commendator of Dunfermline came hither on the 18th inst. with authority under the Great Seal of Scotland to treat and conclude of all matters tending to the quieting of the troubles in that realm. They are content to enter such hostages for the safe return of Her Majesty's soldiers, ordnance, and munition as shall be to his contentation. They answer plainly that it is not possible for them to do the enterprise without the aid of the Queen's soldiers, as well as her money and munitions, but promise to aid with horse and foot and to furnish victuals. They demand for the winning of the town and castle 3,000 footmen and 200 horse, besides the 800 they have in the Queen's pay, with twelve pieces of battery and all things incident unto them. After long debating they have agreed to deliver the Earl of Northumberland and the rest of the rebels to the Queen upon reasonable consideration of their charges. They request like deliverance to them of the Bishop of Ross. Sends the demands of those of the castle brought by Andrew Melville, which he has utterly rejected. Finds by their intercepted letters to the French King and the Queen Mother, and by their other actions, that they mean not to have their matters compounded by Her Majesty, nor to deliver the castle out of their hands, without which the King's side can have no security. The Queen should go through this matter with speed, as in the spring they will want no succour from France and Flanders. Lord Seton is ready to come to them with 10,000 crowns. If a French or Spanish force once enter Scotland they will not easily be had out; but if the castle be taken their coming will be stayed. Has had no cause to deal with the King's side for demands from the castle, whom he does not think will yield to reason till they see the Queen's forces come to Berwick. They have no serpentine powder left, and therefore begs that they will order twenty last to be sent to Newcastle.—Berwick, 22 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2½.

Nov. 18. **2134.** *Instructions for Andrew Melville.*

Copy of the demands of the Queen of Scots' party sent to Hunsdon.

Endd. Pp. 2½. Enclosure. See 18 Nov. 1571.

Nov. 22. **2135.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Although he has once again sent John Case to them of the castle, he looks for no better answer at their hands. Has manifest demonstration that they mean to delude him with delay till their succours which they daily look for may come;

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he therefore desires him to persuade the Queen to send commission to Sir Thomas Gargrave to put 2,000 or 3,000 men in readiness. It were better for Her Majesty to be at the charges of 3,000 or 4,000 men for a month, and so have her determination quickly and surely accomplished, than with her money breed them good soldiers and be forced to a treble charge afterwards. Is glad to hear of Lord Oxford's marriage.—Berwick, 22 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 24. **2136.** The QUEEN to the REGENT MARR.

Thanks him for the favour he has shown to the Countess of Lennox, and desires that he will continue the same. Also that the Bishop of Caithness, brother to the late Earl of Lennox, may enjoy the stall of St. Andrew's.

Draft in Burghley's writing. P. ⅔.

Nov. 24. **2137.** NEWS from ITALY.

1. Rome, 17 Nov. 1571. Particulars of the battle of Lepanto brought to Rome. The Grand Turk has deprived Occhiali of the government of Algiers. Great grief at Constantinople at the news of the defeat. Appointment to preferments of various cardinals.

2. Venice, 24 Nov. 1571. News from the Court of France. Decapitation of different people by the Grand Turk.

Ital. Pp. 6⅔.

Nov. 25. **2138.** NICHOLAS GULDENSTIERN to CECIL.

Has received his letter respecting the money borrowed by King Eric from the English merchants, and informs him of the steps which he took towards its repayment during that King's time. The present King has not yet been able to decide what shall be done with his brother's debts.—Colmar, 25 Nov. 571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2½.

Nov. 25. **2139.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHEY.

On Sunday night John Robinson, sometime servant of Lord Seton and now permanent with the Bishop of Ross, came out of England to the castle from the French Ambassador with letters that Lords Livingstone and Fleming had received of the Queen's dowry in France 40,000 francs, and were ready to ship with 300 soldiers either to the Frith of Forth, or if that were too cumbersome to Broughty Crag. They of the castle have sent different people to receive them. They mean to send up letters to the Queen only to draw time till the succours come. This was the cause why they sent him such articles. Lethington being already forfeited for the murder of the King, knows that there will be no pardon but that that will be excepted, and so he can have no surety, and therefore

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causes all these troubles. Desires that a pinnacle or small bark may be sent hither.—Berwick, 25 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 25. 2140. The EARL OF MORTON'S DEMANDS.

The Queen of England having declared her deliberation to take the maintenance of the King's cause upon her, and they having already declared their opinion as to what is sufficient for the recovery of the castle and town of Edinburgh, earnestly crave to be resolved at what special day her forces will enter Scotland, in order that they may prepare hostages and vivers and assemble their own forces. This winter time is rather commodious for that service, the enemy not being sufficiently furnished with vivers, fire, and money, whilst their soldiers will be lodged in houses with abundance of victual and fire. The town being recovered, the castle may hardly hold out for extremity of cold, the house being situate so high. Urges speed as the other party expect foreign aid. Desires money for one month's pay which is in arrear to their soldiers, and also for 200 horsemen by whose means the town shall be stopped from further victuals and fire; also that the disobedient subjects of Scotland on the frontiers may be pursued by all the three wardens of England.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

Nov. 25. 2141. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to LORD BURGHELEY.

Complains that the officers of the customs have demanded the duty on certain Bordeaux wines, though his predecessors were always exempt from paying it, and he himself has an exemption for thirty tuns a year, which, however, is only a third of what his predecessors had.—London, 25 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 1.

Nov. 26. 2142. LORD HUNSDON'S ANSWER to MORTON'S DEMANDS.

Cannot presently appoint a special day for the entry of Her Majesty's forces into Scotland on account of his negotiations with them of the castle not being yet ended. Will advertise his request for the money and horsemen. Touching the pursuit of the King's disobedient subjects on the frontiers, he thinks it is no good policy to have too many irons in the fire at once. Complains that Her Majesty's subjects are spoiled by none so much as by those who profess the King of Scots' obedience, and therefore if better redress is not done, he will be forced to suffer those under his charge to seek their own amends. Morton has forgotten to answer his two demands for hostages and for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and the other rebels, and therefore desires that he will give him the names of six hostages that he may consider of their estate, and also that he may know when and how the said Earl and the others shall be delivered.

Endd. Pp. 2.

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[Nov.] 2143. LIST of ORDNANCE and MUNITIONS.

Account of ordnance and other furniture that the Regent of Scotland can make towards the expurgation of the castle consisting chiefly of three culverings and eight barrels of powder.

Endd. P. 2/3.

Nov. 27. 2144. LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHEY.

Has had all the captains before him, and debated the matter thoroughly with them what forces are necessary for the winning of the castle, who have resolved that 6,000 is the least. If the Queen will be at the charge of 4,000 for a month or six weeks, he doubts but that he will deliver her the castle. Till this be done they will never leave craving of money. Where they say that they have 800 soldiers, he thinks that there will not be found 500. Neither on the King's or Queen's side do they trust one another even among themselves. Trusts that the Queen will not do him the dishonour of letting any other man have charge of this enterprise. Has written for 100 cart-horses to be bought and sent here. Whereas the King's side sent 200 harquebussiers. for the maintenance of the quarrel between the Forbes and the Gordons, they are all overthrown and their captains slain. On Sunday a ship of Hull was cast away on the sands and broken in pieces. She was laden with fifty-six tuns of Gascoigne wine, above forty tuns are saved and only one boy drowned.—Berwick, 27 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. with notes of munitions on the back. Pp. 1 1/2.

Nov. 28. 2145. LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

Has according to her order travailed with them of the castle, but it appears that they mean nothing less than either to be directed by her, or to yield themselves to the King's obedience. Informs her of their demands. As she is now driven to use force, the sooner she begins the sooner and better end she shall have of it. Believes that when they see her forces in the field they will desire more reasonable conditions. Her forces will have very little help from the King's party, whose commissioners have told him that whatever ordnance and munition the Queen may send they cannot win the castle with their own people. As this service will redound to her honour and the credit of the executors he trusts that she will not let him "beat the bush and others have the birds."—Berwick, 28 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 1/2.

Nov. 28. 2146. LORD HUNSDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

As the Queen cannot bring them of the castle to the King's obedience by gentle words, he has made some demonstration that she will use force, as in bringing part of the ordnance and munition down to the wharf, and also brought three hoys from Newcastle for its transporting. Trusts that they

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will take order presently for the levying of sufficient forces. They are greatly encouraged since the receipt of the French Ambassador's letters. Though he makes no great account of winning the town, yet the castle was always accounted so strong that it was never attempted, and now they have made it stronger than ever it was. Within this twelvemonth they have brought as much earth and turf into it as has cost them above 1,000 crowns. The Queen must win it with her own forces and not look for help. Would be sorry to send so much ordnance without a sufficient number to guard it. All the money that the Queen has bestowed upon these men of war is to little purpose, for notwithstanding the 800 soldiers at Leith, they of the castle have what they list daily brought to them. The Regent has perfect intelligence of 300 Frenchmen who are to come to Boughty Crag, and yet cannot spare 100 soldiers to stop that enterprise. As it is a hard adventure to hazard so much ordnance by sea at this time of year, he desires that 100 strong carts may be sent to him. The Earl of Morton and the Commendator of Dunfermline desire money to pay their soldiers and to levy 200 horsemen, and also that 500 soldiers may be sent to them presently to do some exploit upon the enemy in the meanwhile.—Berwick, 28 Nov. 1571. *Signed*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 24. 2147. *Lethington and Grange to Lord Hunsdon.*

Are sorry that he mislikes their message imparted to him by Melville. Trust, however, that he will make no difficulty to some of their demands sent by him. See no particular respect why the Queen of England should allow one form of government in Scotland rather than another, unless it touches her own estate. The form of regiment touched on in their articles is liker to breed a civil concord amongst the lieges than that of their adversaries. Fears that he interprets the word surety to mean pardon, which they neither crave or will have from their adversaries, nor will they allow them to be their judges as they are not guilty of any heinous crime. Will not precisely stick to their own inventions provided their adversaries have no pre-eminence over them. Leave a large field to the Queen of England and her Council wherein they may walk at their pleasure. "It is too narrow a close which has but one passage to go out at." Pray him to procure copies of the decrees and sentences mentioned in their articles.—Edinburgh Castle, 24 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3. Enclosure.

Nov. 28. 2148. MORTON and the COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE to LORD BURGHEY.

At Hunsdon's request repaired to Berwick, where they remained ten days in hope to have come to some conclusion.

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Send the whole of their proceedings by the bearer Sir William Drury, who repairs to the Court.—Berwick, 28 Nov. 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. P. 1.

Nov. 30. **2149.** The LADY CECILIA OF BADEN.

Complaints of the Lady Cecilia to her brother King John of Sweden of her treatment in England, amongst other things that she was forced to pay all her own charges. At her walking within the court of England divers Englishmen cried out "pay us our money," and as she went to her lodgings plucked off her slippers and made in the street a fire of old shoes and slippers, and cried out, "this is a banquet for this sovereign lady." Another time she being bidden to see a comedy played, there was a black man brought in, and as he was of an evil favoured countenance, so was he in like manner full of lewd, spiteful, and scornful words which she said represented the marquis, her husband. Also her husband was arrested and all her plate and apparel to the value of 100,000 dollars seized, out of which John Dymock gave the Queen a jewel worth 16,000 dollars to the intent that he might have better sentence pronounced, and so enjoy all her goods. She could obtain no redress, but if she had remained longer would have been arrested herself, and would never have escaped alive out of England.—Colmar, 30 Nov. 1571.

Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Nov. **2150.** The EARL OF MORTON'S REQUESTS.

Instructions for Drury to be communicated to the Queen of England to request her to grant him a certain sum of pension. *Signed.*

Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

[Nov.] **2151.** ADMONITION to the REGENT MARR.

A ballad warning him against bringing in English forces to interfere in their quarrels in Scotland.

In 16 stanzas. Pp. 4.

[Nov.] **2152.** HARBOURS in SPAIN.

A list of harbours on the north and north-west coasts of Spain.

Endd. P. 1.

Dec. 2. **2153.** ENGLISH SHIPS stayed in SPAIN.

An account of the four English ships which were arrested at San Lucar de Barrameda on the 2nd Dec. 1571.

Endd. Span. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 3. **2154.** The REGENT MARR to LORD BURGHELY.

Prays him to be a means to obtain the Queen's special and good answer to the bearer, Cunningham.—Leith, 3 Dec. 1571.

Signed.

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

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Dec. 3. 2155.

HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHEY.

1. After some delay he had audience with the King on the 30th ult. at Duretal, and told him of the Queen's goodwill towards him, and of her intention to send over some person of credit and value to him, which was only delayed by the dangerous practices of the Queen of Scots and others. The King desired him to write to her for the restitution of 2,000 crowns belonging to his ambassador. He answered that he understood that the Queen Mother had confessed that the money belonged to the ambassador of Scotland as part of his mistress's dower. The King declared his readiness to assist the Queen, and seemed glad of the discovery of the Queen of Scots' and Duke of Norfolk's practices, but desired that the said Queen might be well used. When Killegrew came to that point, what misliking the Scottish Queen had of the amity between France and England, of the express charge to conceal their practice from him and his of the conveyance of her son into Spain, and inclining that way, he told him that he was glad that Her Majesty had such good cause to trust him, and promised to continue all friendly offices.

2. Killegrew was then conducted to the Queen Mother's chamber, who in Spanish willed him to render Her Majesty most hearty thanks; and from thence to Monsieur, who did the same. On the next day he had further audience with the Queen Mother, with whom he proceeded in the same way that he had done with the King. She confessed that she had said that the money was not the King's, but was of the Queen of Scots' dower, but afterwards she had found the contrary, and therefore besought the Queen to restore it. He replied that it was sent to the Queen's enemies, and therefore by law confiscated. In conclusion, she insisted upon this point, and also in recommending the Queen of Scots' cause, but he perceived that the matter was not very earnestly handled. Many of the wisest sort desire the increase of amity betwixt the Crowns, and therefore look for him whom the Queen will send very shortly. Perceives also that the Queen Mother is favourable to it. Suspects that this alteration of recommending the Queen of Scots proceeds because Her Majesty proceeds not roundly in those affairs, and therefore in the end they doubt lest some other Spanish practice take effect, for which cause they go warily to work to the intent not to lose utterly the hope they have on that side.—Saumur, 3 Dec. 1571.

Add. Endd. Pp. 4½.

Nov. 29. 2156.

Secretary Brulart to Killegrew.

Is desired by their Majesties to express their regret at the delay in his reception, which has been caused by the indisposition of the Queen Mother, and to appoint to-morrow for his audience.—Duretal, 29 Nov. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Fr. P. ½. Enclosure.

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Dec. 3. 2157. ADVERTISEMENTS from FRANCE.

The King has commanded all his bishops to send him a particular certificate of all their temporal lands; and also commanded all abbots and priors to make all cures of 40 francs by the year worth 120 francs. News of the battle of Lepanto and the loss of Famagosta. Attempt to induce the French King to join the league against the Turk. A packet of the Ambassador of Spain being taken in Dauphigny, there is deciphered some practice of the Catholics who favour Spain, and mislike this present government, and also words touching the King and Queen Mother, which aggravate their grudge against Spain. They are also verily persuaded that their daughter and sister was poisoned in Spain, which they have confirmed by her physician, who is come thence, by reason whereof the King will let fall sometimes very bitter words against his brother-in-law. The marriage between the Prince of Navarre and Madame Margaret is like to take place, but the Queen of Navarre will first confer with the King and the Queen Mother. The Prince of Navarre had lately a great fall from his horse, and was sorely bruised, and has blemished his face, which when Madame Margaret understood her sad and altered countenance revealed her good affection towards him. The Queen of Navarre has reformed the religion in her country, where the mass was before. Count Ludovic is the King's avowed pensioner, and much account is made of him, the Admiral reverencing him as the worthiest man of war of this age. There is some enterprise to be done by sea by Philip Strozzi, either against Spain or Portugal. Captain Piles' ship has taken a great carrick of Portugal, going towards Brazil, in which were 100 friars and monks, besides nuns; the men he drowned and the women he put on land, and the ship laden with artillery and munitions he has brought to Rochelle. Expected coming of ambassadors from the Protestant cantons of Switzerland to conclude a league. The Admiral sent to the King to advise him to spare more time from his hunting to attend to his weighty affairs. The Guises are sent for to the Court, the Admiral desiring to know plainly whether he is to take them for friends or enemies; they have answered that they will do whatever the King likes. Great presumptions of war between France and Spain. Lord Fleming has gone into Scotland with a good sum of money. The Ambassador of Scotland has received letters from his mistress. Captures and losses at Lepanto. Death of Marshal Vielleville.

Endd by Burghley: 3 Decr. 1571. Advices from H. Kille-grew at Saumur. Pp. 4.

Dec. 3. 2158. HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHELY.

1. Praises Mr. Bele's ability as shown in the discourse which he sends herewith and desires to know how much of it he should use if he has again to deal with the Queen Mother touching those matters about the Scottish Queen. Thinks that she will

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deal with the King to revoke his request in the behalf of the money, and for the usage of the Queen of Scots. Means to have Bele's discourse translated into French, and sent to the Admiral and others who bear great stroke with the Queen Mother. They are well bent to the amity with England, and desire that the Queen will assure herself of the Scottish Queen, for they fear lest at length some of her wicked practices take effect. Thinks that the doubt hereof is the cause why the King, or rather his mother, so often commends her case. Delivered to Du Pin in Paris one of the Latin books lately set forth against the Scottish Queen, which he promised to have translated into French and printed. Saw by the Queen Mother's speech that she begins to incline towards the young King of Scots' party. Has no word of the Bishop of Ross, nor of any forces sent into Scotland. The Queen Mother told him that her son was pressed to enter into the league against the Turk, which he refused. The greatest sign of their intention against King Philip is, that the Queen Mother wrote to Marshal Cosse, requiring instructions how to defend against, and also to annoy the King of Spain. If the Queen does not send, according to her promise, he fears that they will take another course.

2. Desires that M. De la Mothe may understand that he finds his entertainment at this Court very good. The Spanish Ambassador's secretary and the Scottish never left to follow him while he was in Court; the latter very inquisitive of some of his people whether his mistress were alive or dead. Marshal D'Anville assures him that the Queen of Navarre, the houses of Bourbon, Montmorency, Longueville, and others, will hold together to maintain the edict, further the amity with England, and cross Spain. Desires some token how best to use himself for the Queen's service.—Duretal, 3 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

2159. *Mr. Bele's Pamphlet.*

Gives reasons why the French King should not recommend the Queen of Scots' cause, being chiefly on account of her unworthiness, and the greater advantage that France would get by an alliance with England than with Scotland. He recommends that "some of Buchanan's little Latin books" should be presented to the King of France and also the noblemen of his Council, as they will serve to good effect to disgrace the Queen of Scots. Fortifies his arguments by numerous examples from history.

Pp. 8. Enclosure.

Dec. 3. 2160. ROBERT BELE to LORD BURGHLEY.

Desires pardon for not writing so often as was his duty. As it has pleased Mr. Killebrew to send a certain pamphlet of his, which he desires he will take in good part, and which he

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would have enlarged with more examples, but is destitute of time, books, and other necessities. Thinks it unmeet to be offered to his wise and learned consideration. As he did not suspect that it would have passed Killegrew's hands, he is content that he shall have all the praise it deserves if he will also bear the blame. Declares that he meant not of malice to write anything against the Queen of Scots, but has always thought her to be a pernicious and viperous enemy to Her Majesty, and never could be persuaded that she or any of her "rabblement" could by lenity be won to be Her Majesty's good friends. Thinks it behoves the Queen for her own safety to disgrace her as much as she justly may, and to induce the French King to join with her in good amity.—Saumur, 3 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Dec. 7. 2161. LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHEY.

1. The bearer's coming is only to hasten the Queen's resolution and to procure the levying of 200 horsemen and 500 footmen and the money, which is very necessary if she means to set up the King's authority. Is sorry that the Duke has deserved so ill as to be proceeded withal to judgment, but it is necessary to go through with him and the rest, for Her Majesty and he cannot continue in one realm. Their boldness of her mercy has emboldened them to this. Would not willingly counsel her to blood, but sees that the preservation of her life and estate requires it, without which no honest man is sure either of life or living.—Berwick, 4 Dec. 1571.

2. P.S.—Has just received his packet of the 29th, whereby he perceives that there is some unlikelihood of Her Majesty sending forces into Scotland, and then surely all the money she has or shall bestow upon them is lost. Wishes that she had made use of some other instrument to make demonstration of having the castle by force, for it is neither honourable to her nor credit to him. Is sorry that his son used such extraordinary revenge, and thinks him well worthy of punishment, although Cartwright well deserved that or worse. Is sorry that the Queen should be so offended at the matter. He might have been punished without those extreme and cruel words from her, having not used the like of any that have offended her most, "belike it is for the good service that Cartwright and his wife's friends have done her." His son has deserved better at her hands than to have her so grievous displeasure, for such a notorious knave as he is known to be. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 7. 2162. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

The Marshal De Cosse has been employed of late here by the King to procure a loan, which is granted. Marshal Mont-

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morency repaired here on the 3rd instant, accompanied with 300 horse. He and De Cosse conferred with the chief of this town about plucking down the cross, which is resolved on, the masons employed in that behalf being guarded by harquebussiers. The common people ease their stomachs only by uttering seditious speech. The Protestants, by the overthrow of this cross, receive great comfort, and the Papists the contrary. Fears that it will be the latter end of next month before he shall return to his charge, for that he is diseased with three sundry carnosities.—Paris, 7 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Printed by Digges. P. ¾.

Dec. 8. **2163.** KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHEY.

The Queen Mother has, according to her promise, spoken again with the French King touching the money and the recommendation for the usage of the Queen of Scots, who, however, continues in the same mind. The Court is so small that there is none from whom he can learn anything. Has given the Queen's thanks to the Duchess of Uzès for her good offices, which was taken in very thankful part. A merchant of Rochelle that came of late from Antwerp reports that the French agent in Flanders gave them warning to dispatch thence as quietly as possible. There have been constant reports which he holds as false, whereupon there have been no other speeches but war with Spain. It is said that the Queen Mother and the Queen of Navarre shall meet first at Chenonceau and confer of the marriage before the latter shall come to the Courts. The Italian states wax jealous of King Philip's greatness and credit increased by the late victory.—Saumur, 8 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Dec. 9. **2164.** WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHEY.

There are preparing at Caen two ships for the transportation of munition into Scotland, in which shall go 200 soldiers. On the 8th inst. certain of the common sort took arms, to the number of 3,000, and repaired to St. Innocents' churchyard, where the foundation for the cross was preparing, and brake down the gates and destroyed the foundation which was laid for the said cross, which done every man retired quietly to his own house.—Paris, 9 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ¾.

Dec. 11. **2165.** The VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE to the QUEEN.

Excuses his delay in sending this letter, which, he assures her, proceeds from want of diligence in the couriers, and not from any lack of goodwill and respect towards her on his part.—Tours, 11 Dec. 1571. *Signed: Sigismondo di Cavalli.*

Add. Endd. Ital. P. 1.

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Dec 12. 2166. EDMOND HAY to LORD SETON.

Excuses his not writing before. When they were at Rome, Lord Seton's son Alexander was presented to the Pope's Holiness, who commanded that he should be treated in the college of Almains as his own son. Desires him to send 150 crowns to the college that his son may not want anything, also that he may be allowed to write a letter to the Carninal of Augusta as if from his Lordship, with the promise of a couple of Scotch hackneys.—Paris, 12 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Burghley. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Dec. 14. 2167. The SPEECH declared to the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

The Queen has of long time forborne to make any such demonstration of her misliking of him, as his disordered actions have provoked her to do, but now he is to be reminded how within a short space after his coming he began to do very evil offices, and specially in procuring an universal arrest of all Her Majesty's subjects and their goods in the Low Countries and Spain, extending the same to such a cruel imprisonment of some that divers perished in the prisons by famine and other extremity. Although the Queen has written both to the King of Spain and the Duke of Alva, that some other person better qualified might be sent in his place, to her great grief this remedy has not succeeded, and she finds rather an increase of his evil disposition towards the conservation of the amity. Accuses him of continually using secret practises with the Queen's subjects, to alienate such as be good from their duties, and to irritate such as be mutable to commit horrible offences against their native country, comforting them by invasions to be made at his appointment within the realm. These his latest practices the Queen cannot longer endure as she did of late years his former dangerous practises in stirring up and nourishing the rebellion in the North, and procuring and divulging certain bulls from Rome, and next after that his furtherance of certain practises tending to an invasion happily discovered in the end of last summer. Of all which as well as his continual travails to trouble the state by his practises both within the realm and in Scotland and on the other side of the seas, Her Majesty and Her Council have full proofs. Her Majesty has commanded that he shall be warned to depart out of her realm within three or four days towards the seaside, whither he shall be safely conducted by persons of estimation. In the meantime he shall have a gentleman of reputation to attend upon him in his house, to the end that none of the subjects of this realm shall offend him, nor he so openly as of late continue his practises with any of her evil subjects.—14 Dec. 1571.

Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

2168. Copy of the above in French.

Endd. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

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Dec. 14. 2169. DECLARATION made to the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Draft of the above corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 14 Dec. 1571. The speech declared to the Spanish Ambassador in English. *Pp.* 2½.

Dec. 14. 2170. LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1. There is daily conference between the King's side and them of the castle, and sundry practise used to bring them to accord without the Queen, for they of the King's side do as much mislike to have Her Majesty send in any force as the other side (a few only excepted), but the Regent and Morton will make no appointment without her. On Tuesday last, a gentleman of his being at the Regent's board heard them reasoning what charges and expenses the French King had been at yearly with Scotland; Morton answered that he thought it stood him in 40,000 or 50,000 crowns a year; nay, said Captain Colborne, I can show proofs that it cost him above two millions yearly, all manner of ways. Dinner being done, his man asked Archibald Douglas what meant that reasoning, who answered that the money that came yearly out of France; the revenues of the crown being small, made many to be more addicted to France than to England. Has refused to allow those of the castle to send Andrew Melville to the Queen, having himself authority to treat and conclude upon reasonable conditions.

2. Lady Home is coming to treat with him about the redelivery of her husband's houses. On Monday there was a skirmish, when the Regent's side drove the others into the town and took fifty or sixty and slew four or five. Sundry Scottish merchants from Flanders affirm that of late was a council held at Brussels, whereat was the Cardinal of Lorraine, and that Lords Fleming and Seton were there to procure some aid of men and money. Sundry of the meaner sort of the English rebels are returned into Scotland, forced by poverty, for whom he has laid baits. It is affirmed that the French King has proclaimed all his ports free for the Prince of Orange's navy.—Berwick, 14 Dec. 1571.

3. P.S.—“It has been an old saying better a friend in court than a penny in purse, which by like, my Lord of S. has found.” *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Nov. 2171. *Admonition to the Regent of Scotland.*

Copy of the ballad warning him against calling in the English forces.

Endd. Pp. 3¾. *Enclosure.*

Dec. 15. 2172. ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Rome, 8 Dec. 1571. Account of the triumphal entry of Marc Antony Colonna into Rome. Death of Signor Ascanio Della Coigna.

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2. Venice, 15 Dec. 1571. News from Paris of the intended marriage of Madame Margaret with the Prince of Navarre. Tumult at Constantinople.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 7.

Dec. 15. 2173. QUEEN ELIZABETH to the DUKE of ALVA.

Has often complained of Don Guerau Despes, the Spanish Ambassador resident at her court, and desired that he might be removed. Having now discovered him trying to corrupt her subjects, and promising his master's aid to the evil disposed, she has thought fit to order him to depart without entering into any particular dispute or debate with him, for which he has a natural talent.—Westminster, Dec. 1571.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 15. 2174. SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHLEY.

Was forced to stay at Dover, the haven being so stopped with pebbles that no ship might have passage out. Being weary of staying there he passed over betwixt three and four this morning, the wind blowing as evil as might be. In some part of the way not only the passengers but the mariners also were brought to desperation of their lives. Was so sick that life and death were to him all one. Arrived at Calais at 9 a.m. On landing was entertained gently by M. De Gourdon, the governor.—Calais, 15 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. P. 1.

Dec. 16. 2175. QUEEN ELIZABETH to PHILIP II.

Informs him of the dismissal of her Ambassador, Don Guerau Despes, on account of his complicity with her rebellious subjects. Requires him to accept this as done only to be delivered of the perils which by his continuance she would have just cause to doubt of, and to accept her offer of continuance of the ancient amity.

Draft in Burghley's writing. Endd.: 16 Dec. 1571. Pp. 2½.

2176. Another copy in Latin.—Westminster, 16 Dec. 1571.

Endd. Pp. 2¼.

2177. Another copy in Latin.

Endd. Pp. 3.

2178. Fair copy in Latin.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2¼.

Dec. 16. 2179. FRANCOIS DE HALEWYN to LORD BURGHLEY.

As the Queen has thought proper to dismiss Don Guerau D'Espes, he desires that she will inform the King of Spain of the cause of this extraordinary proceeding, so that he may

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have an opportunity of clearing himself.—London, 16 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 17. **2180.** DON GUERAU D'ESPES to PHILIP II.

In favour of Ralph Scudamore, an English catholic, who has rendered His Majesty service by furnishing intelligence of what passed in England.—London, 17 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Span. P. ¼.

Dec. 17. **2181.** HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHLEY.

During the King's abode at Bourgueil, hears that it was debated whether he should leave the Scottish Queen's protection and favour her son's party; the greater number were for the young King, for which cause M. De Croc was despatched to the Guises to know their mind. Is advertised that a man of Lord Fleming's has an assignation of 10,000 francs to convey into Scotland. The King being advertised of some brags of the house of Guise, that they would be revenged on the Admiral, has commanded them to come with only their ordinary train. On this occasion the Admiral had likewise his friends resorted to him, wherewith the King was not offended. The court removed towards Amboise on the 10th, and on the same day was Lignerolles slain by Villequier's nephew. It was a set matter and foul murder, for he was accompanied with forty or fifty. Their pardon was granted the same day, the rather for that the King and Queen Mother suspected him to be the dissuader of the Duke of Anjou from the marriage. The Bishop of Glasgow has sent to know when he may visit him. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure how he may use him. The Ambassador of Venice desired him to forward a packet to Her Majesty, by whom he perceives that the Venetians begin to suspect King Philip's greatness, and are waxed weary of these wars. On the 11th inst. was proclamation made, that if any Huguenot had had any goods taken from him during these troubles, his complaint should be heard and justice done. Count Rochefoucault has visited him, and the Princess of Condé has sent to him, both wishing to do the Queen any service they can. Rochefoucault was well received by the King, which makes the Papists murmur.—Tours, 17 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3¼.

Dec. 18. **2182.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

Perceives by his letter of the 13th inst. how unlikely it is that any forces will be sent hither. Is not desirous to put his countrymen nor himself to any winter journeys, and especially for other men's quarrels, but is forced to hold to his opinion that the Queen being resolved to set up the King of Scots' authority, should do it with her own people, for so shall her money be bestowed upon her own subjects, and make

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more soldiers of them. On the other side if she thinks to do it by the Scotch, she will enrich them with her treasure, and breed them more good soldiers than they ever had, and yet want of her purpose. They of the castle have promised the French to hold out to the uttermost. They are promised both men and money from Alva. It is certain that Lord Seton has been twice upon the seas, with a good sum of money and some men and Leonard Dacres with him, and put back again by tempest. This support is but to maintain them till the spring, when they have sure promise to want neither men nor money, and then whether the Queen will be forced to greater charges, Burghley can best judge. The King's party is utterly overthrown in the north, their houses taken, and they forced to swear obedience to the Queen. Complains that the Regent has flatly denied him a safe conduct for Andrew Melville and Lady Home. Hopes that the Queen will resolve quickly what to do. If the Duke be condemned as his doings deserve, though he dare not ask his house in London as a gift of the Queen, yet asks him to be a means with her that he may have the keeping of it. They are so subtil on both sides that a right wise man will find his wits occupied to deal with them, and therefore begs that the Earl of Bedford or Sir Ralph Sadler may be sent down.—Berwick, 18 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Dec. 16. **2183.** *The Regent Marr to Lord Hunsdon.*

Divers of the Queen of England's rebels are come from Flanders, and some landed in England. Lord Seton and Leonard Dacres. Hard treatment of the King's party in the North.—Leith, 16 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Enclosure.

Dec. 20. **2184.** *FRANCIOTTUS to LORD BURGHLEY.*

Explains the perils that are likely to arise through this great victory over the Turk.—Paris, 20 Dec. 1571.

Add. Endd., with seal. Lat. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Dec. 21. **2185.** *SIR VALENTINE BROWNE to LORD BURGHLEY.*

The sum total of the extraordinary charges is 421*l.*, whereof 110*l.* to Sir William Drury, for secret causes. Also the 300 new soldiers taken in by the Governor, at 8*sd.* per diem be behind for thirty days. Perceives that the Scots had rather have their money and munitions than their company, seeking the continuance of troubles rather than any pacification, and not without suspicion of some secret conveyance between either party for the prolongation thereof. It is not rare at the Earl Morton's table, and namely when any English be there, to have the bounty of the French set forth, how they did not only bestow upon them yearly in pensions 100,000 crowns, but also otherwise in service millions of

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crowns. At this present they are grown to greater strength by wealth and service than ever they were. Desires him to have some consideration towards him, as he has received many losses these two last years. Corn, if the restraint of carriage out be not very straitly looked to, will be as scarce before Easter as it was in any year these twenty past. Wheat is at present at Emden 40s. a quarter, and barley or malt 20s., and far dearer in the Low Countries.—Berwick, 21 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 26. **2186.** EDWARD HAY to LORD SETON.

Although he wrote to him lately by the gudeman of Bothwelhaugh, he thought it expedient to write again to desire an answer to the said letter. Lord Seton's son William is in good health, and makes progress in virtue and letters.—Paris, 26 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. ½.

Dec. 26. **2187.** SIR THOMAS SMITH to LORD BURGHEY.

In the same tempest that they came to Calais there was a ship driven ashore on the sands between Boulogne and Ambleteuse. Understands that his passport will serve him no more, so is fain to send to M. De Montmorency for a new one to the Court. Walsingham has done marvellously well in those matters on which they have communed together with M. Du Pin. Such of the religion who have visited him have guessed straight wherefore he came, and were not a little glad of it. They like not the being here of Cavalcanti; first, because he is an Italian, and secondly, lest he should make a double negociation, and so trouble Smith's. They fear that he has no authority to conclude the marriage, meaning a commission under the great seal of England. Has assured them that if the matter comes so near, that they lack but that there shall be small time lost. Promises to do all he can to understand the truth of the matter. Those who are careful of this matter would not have him make any great haste to the Court, till either Montmorency or the Admiral be there.—Paris, 26 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2½.

Dec. 27. **2188.** CHARLES IX. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

On behalf of two of his subjects who are kept prisoners in England on a false charge of piracy.—Amboise, 26 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. Royal Letter.

Dec. 27. **2189.** The KING OF PORTUGAL to FRANCISCO GIRALDI.

In reply to his letters sends him commission to treat with the Queen of England, for a concord between their realms,

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and when he has his advice that the matter is concluded, will immediately send him sufficient authority that he may with the more solemnity confirm the contract and articles of the same.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Port. Pp. 1½.

2190. Translation of the above.

Endd. by Cecil: 27 Dec. 1571. P. 1.

Dec. 27. 2191. TREATY between ENGLAND and PORTUGAL.

Summary of the articles for a treaty between England and Portugal, providing for the restitution of goods stayed on either side, and that the Queen will forbid her subjects under pain of her displeasure from interfering with the King of Portugal's rights to certain navigations.

Endd. by Cecil: 27 Dec. 1571. Port. Pp. 1¼.

Dec. 28. 2192. HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHEY.

Encloses such occurrents as he has been able to gather since his departure from Tours.—Amboise, 28 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Occurrents since Killegrew's coming to Amboise.

Great doubt of the marriage of the Prince of Navarre and Madame Margaret. Coming of the Cardinal of Alexandria to move the French King to join the League against the Protestants and the Turks. Mutiny at the taking down of the cross at Paris on the 19th inst. The house of Guise secretly encouraged by the Duke of Anjou. Money for Scotland. Movements of Scottish noblemen. Enterprise of Flanders. The ambassador of Florence's secretary has offered to do what service he can, as has likewise the Duchess of Uzes. Recommends that some jewel be bestowed upon her; as in King Henry's days the best intelligence came partly by such means. William Lesly made secret offers of great service to him but found nothing in him. News of the court. A seditious book against the King called in again. Christening of the Prince of Spain.

By letters from Venice, 17 Nov.

Daniel Veniero chosen general for Candia. The Bishop of Aix was not then departed towards Constantinople, sent by the French King to procure peace for the Venetians and war against King Philip, whereby he might the better proceed with the enterprise of Flanders, to which he is moved by the Prince of Orange and his own Huguenots.

From Rome, by letters of 24 Nov. and 1 Dec.

Proposed triumphal entry for Marc Antony Colonna. Indecision of the Holy League. Fresh naval preparations of the Turk. Cartel between Mark Antony Colonna and Don John of Austria.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 6¼.

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Dec. 29. **2193.** FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

The King gives but a deaf ear to the Scottish causes. If something be not obtained for the relief, they mean to repair into Flanders where Lord Seton has received from the Pope 20,000 crowns. Lord Fleming looks for a bark about the end of this month in which he means to repair into Scotland with such forces as he can get. Grange's brother means to protest to the King that unless they may have men, money, and munition out of hand they will be driven to yield to such composition as shall be made by the Queen of England, which will not tend to the benefit of France.—Paris, 29 Dec. 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 2.

Dec. 29. **2194.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

It seems that Her Majesty takes it that he was not of opinion to have her send any forces thither and that now his mind is altered. What his opinion therein was is unknown to any, because he was never asked the question, and he did not presume to give it, knowing himself far unable to give advice in matters of less moment than this. Excuses himself for not procuring what conditions of accord Morton and that party would yield to those of the castle. Has done his best to bring them to accord upon reasonable conditions. Knows not what those of the King's party will do, as their soldiers be at that point for lack of money that they do as they list. Touching his son's deliverance, as he thinks the fact deserves punishment, yet he must pardon him for thinking that it did not deserve so strait punishment or so hard and grievous words as Her Majesty used towards him, not only before her own subjects but unto strangers, to his great shame and Hunsdon's great discredit, wherein he has been hardlier dealt withal than either he or his son have deserved; but according to the old proverb, "Better for some to steal a horse than some others to look on." Howsoever Her Majesty shall deal with him and his, he trusts he will not forget any part of his duty towards her. The Borders are quiet. Has written to Her Majesty that the only way to accord the matters of Scotland by fair means is, to deal harder with the Scottish Queen, for as long as she remains in this sort, her party lives in hope of her deliverance by one practise or another, which is the principal cause of their obstinacy.—Berwick, 29 Dec. 1571.
Signed.

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

Dec. 29. **2195.** LORD HUNSDON to the QUEEN.

Finds by her letter of the 21st instant that she cannot yet resolve how to proceed in matters of Scotland, but seeks still to have them done by treaty: also that she charges him to be of another mind than he was at his departure from her. Touching the alteration of his opinion (under

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her favour) he found not himself to have that credit to be asked any question of any matters of Scotland, either by her or any of her council; but finding in his instructions no article to demand any surety for her, he was bold to ask her what she looked for at their hands, and finding her resolved to trust to their promises, said that he could see no reason why she should buy them so dearly as he never yet heard or read that ever they kept promise with any longer than served their own turn. Has left nothing undone in dealing with them of the castle by treaty and persuasions that was in his instructions. Has never written for forces or presumed to advise her thereunto, but knowing her to be resolved to reduce those of the castle to their King's obedience, either by fair means or force; according to her commandment he put both ordnance and munition in readiness, and gave notice to both sides of her resolution therein; but finding all their proceedings to be but delays he wrote his opinion what forces were fit for such an enterprise if she resolved to deal that way. Excuses himself for not "feeling" what conditions of accord the Earl of Morton and that side would offer to their adversaries on account of the unreasonable demands of the latter. Has presently sent the under Marshal to the Regent and the other party, upon whose return she shall know their uttermost resolution. Unless she deals otherwise with the Scottish Queen she will never bring them to accord by fair means, as whatsoever she makes to set up the King's authority, she remaining as she does, her faction will live still in hopes of her deliverance. The way to bring them to accord is to deal harder with their Queen.—Berwick, 29 Dec. 1571.

*Signed.**Add. Endd. Pp. 2.*

Dec. 29. 2196. HENRY KILLEGREW to LORD BURGHEY.

Doubtfulness of the marriage between the Prince of Navarre and Madame Margaret. The Admiral has had secret intelligence from a councillor of the Court to look to himself, for that all is not gold that glisters. The wisest think that if he agree with the house of Guise that it will be to his greatest danger. Upon this little broil at Paris, about the pulling down of the cross, divers things have broken out, as at Angouleme the Papists took the guard of the gates, and divers of the followers of Guise have not letted to say that the Duke of Alva knew the way to Paris gates. These suspicions keep the Queen of Navarre, Montmorency, and the Admiral from the Court, in whose places are Morvilliers, Limoges, the Count De Retz, and Tavannes, by whom the Queen Mother is guided. Has made D'Anville, De Foix, and others acquainted with the causes of Sir Thomas Smith's coming, assuring them that unless the Queen finds friendly dealing at the French King's hands it will cause her to make some end of the controversy with the house of Burgundy.

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Told Cavagnies and Teligny that his coming was by procurements of the Protestants chiefly, and therefore it behoved them not to be idle. Found by them that there would be many lets for the league such as religion; the alliance both realms have with King Philip and the altercation which would grow by reason of the Scottish Queen; "to be short, they were of opinion that her life is the greatest impediment of any other to the weal of all three realms," by reason of the house of Lorraine standing in expectation of her greatness and succession to the crown. They marvelled that she was let live, especially seeing the late danger which she brought the Queen into, by which she had justly and by law (as one said he would prove by good learning) deserved death, and, further, said how uncertain a thing it was to capitulate with England during her being in that realm. Was offered the discourse in writing to prove her worthy of death if the Queen would put it into execution, otherwise he is too well acquainted with that Court to send any such matter thither. He answered that no such matter depended on the Queen of Scots, as Her Majesty had her in safe keeping, and was better assured of her than before her coming into England. Has given one of Buchanan's Latin books to the Ambassador of Venice. There is a bruit that the Duke of Ferrara has gone to the Emperor to try and persuade him to join the league against the Turk, with the offer of the entertainment of 6,000 horse and 12,000 foot for three years.—Amboise, 29 Dec. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3½.

Dec. 29. **2197.** COUNT WILLIAM DE LA MARK to the QUEEN.

Is not able to quit Dover, as the port has been blocked up by a storm. Complains of the arrest of one of his ships, notwithstanding her safe conduct. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.: Rec. 29 Dec. 1571. Fr. P. 1.

Dec. 30. **2198.** ANSWER to M. DE ZWEVENGHEM.

Recapitulates the circumstances of the stay of the Spanish money, and of the arrest of the ships in England, and contending that the release from the embargo should commence in Spain and the Low Countries, and that the money belonging to the Genoese should not be included in the negotiations on the ground of their not being the King of Spain's subjects.

Endd. by Burghley. Lat. Pp. 8½.

Dec. 30. **2199.** ADVERTISEMENTS from WALSINGHAM.

1. On the 20th between two and four a.m., the cross was plucked down, the masons and others being guarded by the town guard of 500 shot and 200 horse. The people seeing the cross plucked down ran up and down the streets crying out of the King, and saying "Let us kill the Huguenots."

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They spoiled two houses and burnt the stuff they found in them in the midst of the street. They continued thus from seven a.m. till four p.m., and being weary of ill-doing ceased, rather through providence than by any good policy used by the heads of the town, for it was generally feared that the whole city would have been spoiled as well of the one religion as the other. M. Montmorency on the 30th entered Paris with 400 or 500 horse, as is said to do justice on those who have committed this disorder.

2. It is said that the young Marquis of Baden through the persuasions of the Duke of Bavaria has chased the ministers out of his dominions and planted papistry.

Endd.: 29 Dec. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Dec. 31. 2200. FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Has caused K. to understand the trust reposed in him by the Queen, and how much she desires his presence at the Court, whereby Sir Thomas Smith may be assisted by his advice. Has used the like office towards Marshal Montmorency, who has promised to repair to the Court with what speed he may. Lignerolles, who was by the house of Guise and the Spanish faction, made an instrument to dissuade his master, was slain on the 9th inst., whose death is no small furtherance to the cause. Encloses certain advertisements sent by the King's agent out of Flanders, by which he may partly guess what is the King's intention, and see what was intended towards England by Her Majesty's good brother of Spain. Desires to know how he shall answer the Elector Palatine.—Paris, 31 Dec. 1571. *Signed*.

Add. *Endd.*, with seal. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 28. 2201. *The Elector Palatine to Walsingham.*

Desires to know what has become of William Melville, a young Scotchman of his household, whom he sent over to the English Court some months back, and also that he will procure the arrest and surrender of Adam Neuser, formerly a minister of the word in his dominions, who has fled into England.—Heidelberg, 4 cal. Dec. 1571. *Signed*: Frederic.

Add. *Endd.* *Lat.* *Pp.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Enclosure.*

Dec. 31. 2202. WALSINGHAM to LORD BURGHLEY.

Though he left at his departure from the Court the matter of marriage most desperate, it may be now that Lignerolles' death and the Turkish victory may have yielded new life to the same. He is sorry, therefore, that Sir Thomas Smith's instructions are not more absolute, for if they mean to proceed religion will not be their let, and whilst a courier is sent and returns there may grow some changes, as this nation is subject to sudden alterations. Besides, the enemies at home, when they understand that Her Majesty has absolutely yielded to marriage, will not hazard to impugn the same. A

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party has gone to Count Lodovic to resolve upon the day of executing the enterprise of Flanders. Has been asked whether that enterprise having good success, and the French King lending all his forces to the conquest of Flanders, the Queen of England would be content to [enter] foot in Zealand, Middleburgh being delivered into her hands. They fear that the French King will not be content with Flanders whatsoever is promised, and therefore they desire a bridle. There is great suspicion that the house of Guise embraces some new enterprise, and that the Duke of Anjou will be a party. Fears much that the Duke will never be brought to marry, as his chancellor is a great enemy thereto. Those who love Her Majesty here are sorry to see her remiss dealing towards the late conspirators. His health is better, but he will not be able to return to his charge till the middle of next month.—Paris, 31 Dec. 1571. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 3.

2203. TAXATION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Declaration by the Duke of Alva concerning the new taxes on all real and personal property to the amount of the 100th denier on each kind, and also upon all transfers.

Translated out of Flemish into French. Endd.: 1571. Pp. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$.

2204. TAXATION in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Similar declaration by the Duke of Alva.

Translated out of Flemish into French. Endd.: 1571. Pp. 13.

[1571.] **2205. EMBASSY to RUSSIA.**

Note of such letters and instructions as are needful to be given to Mr. Jenkinson, sent by the Queen of England to the Czar of Russia.

Endd. P. $\frac{2}{3}$.

[1571.] **2206. OCCURRENCES in FRANCE.**

The King has granted an abolition of the arrest [judgment] given against those who were the chief authors of the late sedition at Rouen, who at their return were received with procession and bonfires. The King lately said that if the Duke of Alva had had to do with an Admiral, neither his courage nor counsel would have been so worthy of admiration. It is given out that the Emperor's son has set abroad the Inquisition in Bohemia. The Admiral understanding that the Duke of Guise was not satisfied with the arrest given touching his justification as not guilty of the death of his father, has desired the King to examine the said Duke what he has to say to the disannulling of the said justification. The King has of late ordered the lieutenant to the Duke of

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Guise to make delivery of such goods of the Prince of Condé and M. Dandelot as he possesses.

Endd. P. 1.

2207. TREATY between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

Articles of a treaty between France and England providing that ambassadors shall be sent from both countries to allay the civil dissensions in Scotland. That neither the French King or the Queen of England will do anything to the prejudice of the crown of Scotland, or send soldiers into that country; provided always, that it shall be lawful for either of them to do so in the case of their rebels being maintained in that country. All French or English garrisons to be withdrawn from Scotland.

Draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

2208. Draft of the above in Latin, with corrections by Burghley.

Endd. Pp. 2½.

2209. BAPTISTA to the QUEEN.

Pointing out the advantages which would arise from her marriage with Christopher, the brother to the Count Palatine.

Endd. by Burghley: "A fond Italian." Ital. Pp. 2½.

[1571.] **2210. HUGUENOT PARTY in FRANCE.**

Names of all the towns in the South of France of which the Huguenot party could be sure of, together with a list of the noblemen attached to the party.

Endd. Pp. 3.

[1571.] **2211. EMBASSY of M. MONTMORENCY.**

Names of those noblemen and others who were appointed to accompany M. Montmorency in his embassy to England.

Endd. Pp. 1½.

[1571.] **2212. TOWNS in FRANCE.**

Account of the capitulation of Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, and Paris as trading towns.

Pp. 4.

[1571.] **2213. FORFEITURES granted to MORTON and his friends.**

A list of officers, pensions, and forfeited estates granted to the Earl of Morton and his friends by the Regent of Scotland.

P. ½.

2214. BALLAD.

A ballad of nine verses ridiculing the reformed party in Scotland, and alluding to John Knox, commencing "First when the news began to rise, greatly they made me wonder, How that so great a gospeller so fellounly could fondre."

Endd.: "1571. A lewd ballet taken with the Lord Seton's writings." Pp. 1¾.

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[1571.] 2215. DEPREDATIONS by the FLEMISH.

Complaint by Richard Whiting of depredations and damages done at sea by those of the Low Countries.

Addressed to Mr. Rogers. Endd. P. 1.

See Dom. Cal., p. 471. [1583.]

[1571.] 2216. ADVICES from ITALY.

March 20.

From Rome, 17 February. Taxes raised by the Pope on the clergy and by the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the land. Don John is not well. Ochiali urges the Turk to attack Messina. From Venice, 24 February. News of great naval preparations at Constantinople. From Genoa, 25 February. From Dunkirk, 20 March. Siege of Sirizea.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

APPENDIX.

FLEMISH CORRESPONDENCE.

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2217. ——— to CECIL.

The Prince of Orange is ready to come with his army into the Low Countries. The world marvels of his great credit and of the help he has out of Almaine. He is at Brissach with many other noblemen and with a great band of horsemen and footmen who lie seven leagues in compass. The Duke of Alva fortifies Maestricht and thereabouts to impeach his passing the Maas.

Add., with seal. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$.

2218. INSTRUCTIONS for the MASTERS of the two ZABRAS.

On their voyage from Spain towards Flanders they are to avoid the French coast and in nowise enter any port there, but if they cannot reach England rather to return to Spain. If they enter any port of England they are only to land but one or two and to have no familiar talk but to answer those who ask them of their lading that they carry posts to the Duke of Alva. In case of being stayed they are at once to resort to the court to the Spanish ambassador.

Endd. by Cecil. *Span.* *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$.

2219. Translation of the above.

Pp. 2.

March 6. **2220.** ADVICES from ANTWERP.

Seizure by the Count Palatine of two boats laden with money on the Rhine. The matter of the Prince of Spain is more openly talked about, it was said that he was plotting against the person of his father, and that the Queen, the two younger children (*doe figlioli putine*), and the King's sister were joined with him, and that the matter was discovered by Don John of Austria, to whom he had communicated his evil intention, and whose assistance he had requested. He is very strictly imprisoned, and it is said that the King means to proceed against him by course of justice. The Prince of Orange refuses to appear to his citation.

Endd. *Ital.* *Pp.* $1\frac{2}{3}$.

March 15. **2221.** ADVICES from ANTWERP.

Different reports from France, the Low Countries, and Spain.—Antwerp, 15 March.

Endd. *Ital.* *Pp.* $1\frac{1}{4}$.

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March 7. 2222. SIR THOMAS GRESHAM to [CECIL].

As on the 14th he wrote there was a marvellous piece of work to see, for there was above 40,000 men up of all sides, and as the Prince had agreed with the Calvinists so they would not go down until they had their articles in writing, but continued upon a street called the Maire in order of battle in armour, with their great brass pieces of ordnance, until the 16th at 1 p.m. The same day the Prince and the Lords warned all the town and nations to be in their armour by 8 o'clock, saving the English. The Martinists and Papists grew in one company, and the Spaniards, Italians, and Portuguese joined in battle array by themselves against the Calvinists, and likewise the Prince and the Lords of the town joined together. About 10 a.m. the Prince and the Count Hoogstraten came forth with 100 horsemen and proclaimed the articles whereunto they should trust, which he encloses, and which, being once read, the Prince cried Vive le Roi, first before the town house and afterwards amongst the Italians and to the band of Martinists and Papists, and last to the Calvinists, who accepted the articles and also cried Vive le Roi. After this there grew a contention between the Calvinists and the Italians and Spaniards as to who should leave off their armour first. In the end the Spaniards and Italians were fain to give way, for they were in number but 2,000, and the others were 10,000 at least. There was up of all sorts above 50,000 men, very well armed, who were all down and in their houses by 3 p.m., and not one man slain or hurt in all the time. If the Prince had not been here there would have been manslaughter and spoil to the loss of 20,000 men, for he never saw men so desperate and willing to fight.—Antwerp, 17 March 1567. *Signed.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.[March 15.] 2223. *Articles of Pacification for Antwerp.*

Articles providing for the free exercise of religion, the preventing the entry of any garrison, and other provisions for the security of the town.

Fr. Pp. 5. *Enclosure.*

March 17. 2224. NEWS from ANTWERP.

News of peace in France. Payment of the German reiters. Money detained by the Palsgrave. Disturbances on account of religion in Italy.—Antwerp, 17 March.

Endd. Ital. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 21. 2225. NEWS from ANTWERP.

News that peace is concluded in France; preaching to be permitted, except in the neighbourhood of Paris; and the Queen Mother not to have any part in the government. It is thought that the reiters will be employed in some other enter-

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prise, wherefore the Duke of Alva has sent to levy cavalry in Germany.—Antwerp, 21 March.

Endd. Ital. P. 2/3.

March 28. **2226.** NEWS from ANTWERP.

Peace concluded in France. The Duke of Nevers wounded. The French desire to borrow the money stayed by the Count Palatine to pay the foreign soldiers, offering interest at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum.—Antwerp, 28 March.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

March 31. **2227.** BENEDETTO SPINOLA to ———.

Conditions of the peace in France. Great levy of soldiers in Germany to aid the Prince of Orange. It is hoped that the Duke of Alva will shortly proclaim a general amnesty. Points out the advantages which will grow to the Queen of England and her country by encouraging a certain company established for the purpose of working copper mines.—Antwerp, March 28. *Signed.*

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

April 11. **2228.** NEWS from ANTWERP.

Publication of the peace in France. Treasure for the King of Spain. Levy of men in Germany. Truce between the Emperor and the Turk for eight years. Severe persecution on account of religion in Italy.—Antwerp, 11 April.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

April 19. **2229.** NEWS from ANTWERP.

Departure of the reiters by way of Burgundy. Levy of troops in different places. The Duke of Nevers is cured of his wound. In Spain it is forbidden to speak of the Prince's matter. Truce between the Emperor and the Turks.—Antwerp, 19 April.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 1 1/3.

April 25. **2230.** NEWS from ANTWERP.

The Duke of Alva has sent to demand the intentions of the reiters who were in the pay of the Prince of Condé. Levy of troops in different places. Plot to betray the town of St. Omer to the Prince of Condé. Twenty-seven burghers arrested in Brussels on the charge of intending to make a Sicilian vespers for all the Spaniards. Intended insurrection in the Low Countries, and condemnation to death of more than 600 persons.—Antwerp, 25 April.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 3.

April 29. **2231.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to the QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Has received her letter and message, and thanks her for her good will, and expresses his desire to serve her.—Hornebach, 29 April 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 2/3.

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April 29. 2232. The PRINCE OF ORANGE to CECIL.

Thanks him for his assistance with the Queen of England, and hopes that he will always continue well affected to the cause of religion.—Hornebach, 29 April 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Fr. P. 2/3.

April 29. 2233. ADVICES from ANTWERP.

Defeat of M. De Villiers near Maestricht by the Count of Ernstein. Insurrection in Guelderland. Reported attempt to assassinate the Duke of Alva.—Antwerp, 29 April.

Ital. P. 2.

May 2. 2234. ADVICES from ANTWERP.

In the fight near Maestricht, out of 3,000 men about 1,400 were killed, and the rest, with the exception of 400, wounded and made prisoners; M. Villers and twenty-two other gentlemen were also taken. Their design was to have joined with the Prince of Orange and 700 horsemen who had intelligence in many places where a great number were ready to rise. There are 4,000 others of the Prince's party who have fortified themselves in Guelderland, against whom has gone Count Meghem with 7,000 foot and 1,500 horse. There is another band under Count Louis in Friesland, 200 of whom have taken a strong place near Bois-le-Duc. The German reiters in France are quartered in some villages on the frontier. They commit no spoil, except taking provisions. The Duke of Alva is levying a great number of troops. The plot against the Duke of Alva was undertaken by M. Chiarlot and a gentleman of the Count of Egmont's, who have fled. Their design was to have slain him and his son. Chapin Vitelli has placed 100 pieces of artillery in the castle. Certain of the townspeople have been arrested on suspicion of having intelligence with those who were defeated near Maestricht.—Antwerp, 2 May.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2 1/2.

May 12. 2235. NEWS from ANTWERP.

A Zabra from Biscay has brought news of fresh reinforcements from Spain. Preparation of forces in Germany. News of a plot against the King of France, where matters stand in a very uncertain state.—Antwerp, 12 May.

Endd. Ital. P. 1.

June 5. 2236. LORD WINDSOR to CECIL.

Last Monday were eighteen gentlemen beheaded in Brussels, and on Tuesday the 2nd instant were executed certain gentlemen taken at the conflict near Maestricht, and it was the common talk that the Counts of Egmont and Horne should have been brought there and executed on the 3rd. Was unable, at his being at Brussels, to wait on Alva as the Duke was very sick. Some say he is sick for that he does execu-

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tion, but is credibly informed that what with the "desser" of the camp and the overthrow in Friesland, he was very near gone, and is still very weak. News of discontent in the French court. Thinks that he will soon hear of the execution of Horne, but not of Egmont.—Louvain, 5 June 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

June 6. **2237.** SIR HENRY LEE to CECIL.

Since the conflict in Friesland, wherein the Spaniards had the overthrow, Count Ludovic remains near the place, where he makes some place of force. The Duke of Alva no whit abstains from his cruelty; he has executed many gentlemen, and yesterday, about 11 o'clock, were the Counts Egmont and Horne beheaded. Count Ladron, the governor of this town, has very courteously entertained the Lord Windsor and other gentlemen at dinner. Master John Smith, being in the company, and sitting next to Lee, falling in talk of his country (who nobly defended the honour thereof) with Captain Maria, once the Duke of Somerset's man, they so long multiplied words, only by Maria's double meaning, pretending friendship outwardly, yet by his words and comparisons showed nothing but great dishonour to England. Master Smith well seeing his cloaked malice, no longer being able to hold, gave him the lie in the throat, whereupon further is to be looked for, either the combat which Master Smith most desires, or else that he will seek revenge by treason.—Antwerp, Whitsunday. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

2238. *Executions at Brussels.*

Names of twenty-five gentlemen executed at Brussels on the 1st, 2nd, and 5th June; all with crosses against them had friars to shrieve them.

P. 1. Enclosure.

June 6. **2239.** STATEMENT by MR. JOHN SMITH.

Upon the Hauptman's great desire he said he had to see England grew the contention, Smith telling him that whenever he went there he would see a brave and stout people. Maria answered that there were there good people as in other places, but that he never saw such bravery in them. Then said the Hauptman that he remembered not that the English had ever done any great matters. "No" (said I). Quoth he, "Not that I have heard." "Why," (said I) "at the battle of Poitiers, did not 10,000 Englishmen break and march upon the bellies of 50,000 French, as Froisart witnesseth? Did we not in Spain, in the favour of Don Pietro Cruell, overthrow the power of Spain?" Smith also mentioned Hawkwood in Italy and the conquest of Cyprus by Richard the First, at which Maria shook his head and made a disdainful countenance. Smith then said that the same virtue of valiancy remained with the Englishmen of the present day

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if occasion were offered; to which Maria said that England was but a small country, and that King Philip had as much as 100 Englands. Smith answered that England was great enough to make above 50,000 men to invade abroad, and at least 100,000 to defend at home, besides upon the seas no one nation was stronger. "Why," said Maria, "what make ye of the English nation if they can one day defend themselves it is well; King Philip has three nations, that is, this nation, the Italians, and the Spaniards, and that any one of them was to be compared in valiancy to the English nation. Smith answered that the English nation was as good and valiant as any of these three or any other, and that he was ready to maintain the same with his sword at any time if he said the contrary. "Well, well," answered Maria, "we will talk of this matter more after dinner in another place, these be but words." Hereupon the magistrates of the town cried "Hola, hola, bestay the matter"; and the Chancellor required Maria to talk no more against the English nation, but to speak favourably thereof considering how long they both had been there that they were almost half Englishmen. To whom Maria said, "Who, I, Sir? I have spoken better of the English nation than he himself." Smith said that he who said that he had answered better for his nation than himself lied in his throat; whereat Maria turned away his head and made no answer.

Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

[June 16.] **2240.** SUPPLICATION of the ENGLISH MERCHANTS in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Complain that being creditors of a certain cloth merchant, although they have obtained judgment upon his person and good, they cannot get execution of the same or payment because the King's commissioners have seized on the property of all fugitives. As this is contrary to their privileges and the custom of the Low Country, which is, that creditors should be paid first, and subversive of all commerce and traffic, they desire that the Commissioners may be ordered to satisfy their claims. List of creditors and the sums owing to them.

Endd. Fr. P. 1.

June 10. **2241.** COMMISSION by the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Being moved by the intolerable wrongs and oppressions done to the King's faithful subjects by the Duke of Alva, and his foreign soldiers, and by the execrable Spanish Inquisition, he has determined to oppose this "tirannie Albanique." As this will be attended with great expense he commissions certain persons to collect the contributions of those of the religion, and others who are well disposed towards his enterprise, promising that the money so contributed shall be solely employed towards its furtherance.—Dillembourg, 10 June 1568. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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June 26. **2242.** PROCLAMATION by the DUKE OF ALVA.

Commanding all persons who have in their possession property belonging to any condemned rebels to deliver up the same within fourteen days to the proper officers, under pain of paying the full value of the same, one-third of which is to go to the informer. All transfers and conveyances by persons under accusation are declared void, and all notaries and clerks concealing such conveyances to be severely punished. All debts due from the estates of condemned persons are to be declared within three months under pain of forfeiture of the same; and any person advancing a fraudulent claim shall be punished according to their deserts. Judges and justices are not to allow any pretence of certain privileges and customs to protect the goods of condemned persons.—Brussels, 26 June 1568.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8½.

2243. Another copy.

Endd. Pp. 4.

June 26. **2244.** PROCLAMATION by the DUKE OF ALVA.

Forbidding all communications with rebels and banished persons under pain of death and confiscation of goods. Any person concealing anything to be practised against the King's service or the tranquility of the country, is to be punished by death or such other extraordinary ways as the case shall require.—Brussels, 26 June 1568.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5½.

June. **2245.** NEWS from GRONINGEN.

Account of certain skirmishes between the Gueux and the Spanish forces before Groningen, between the 17th and 30th of June 1568.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

June. **2246.** NEWS from GRONINGEN.

Account of a great skirmish between the forces of Count Louis of Nassau and the garrison of Groningen on 22nd June 1568.

Endd. P. 1.

June. **2247.** JOHN MARSH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Count Ludovic has left the siege of Groningen and environs it with three camps a mile from the town. The Duke of Brunswick is come post to the Court. It is reported that many of his men have declared that they will not fight in that quarrel; and also that he was refused entry into the towns as he passed. His men be not above 800 reiters, and his coming was for money to pay them. Yesterday seven burgesses of this town were carried to Brussels, whom it is thought shall be executed this week. Arrival of certain

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noblemen at Cologne. The Count of Hoogstraten is reported to have come to Count Ludovic with 2,000 horse and 2,500 harquebussiers. The Bishop of Treves is besieging Treves to reduce it to his temporal jurisdiction, as it was before the time of the Emperor Charles. The Venetians make preparation in defence of themselves against the Turk. The boats and bridges which were made at Mechlin, and the waggons for their carriage, are appointed to be housed, and it is thought the determination of that enterprise to be altered. The English ships which went to the Narva, being chased by the freebooters of Danske, have sunk three of them and carried one with them.—*Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

June. 2248. PETITION of RANDAL STARKEY and GEORGE KNIGHTLEY.

The Duke of Alva having caused inventories to be taken of their lands and goods at Barrow, which they think is only for their favouring religion in the time that it was freely permitted by proclamation, and having summoned them and their wives to appear before him, or his deputies, on 16 June; they beg that Cecil will procure the Queen's favourable letters to the said Duke and the Council of Brabant in their behalf.

Endd. P. ¾.

June. 2249. RANDAL STARKEY and GEORGE KNIGHTLEY to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Beg that some order may be taken with M. D'Assonville for their lands and goods in Barrow, which have been confiscated by the Duke of Alva.

Endd. P. ½.

July 4. 2250. JOHN MARSH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Arrival and departure of the Duke of Alva from Antwerp. Much talk of a great number of soldiers gathered upon the borders of France, who have burnt certain abbeys. A great skirmish at Groningen on Midsummer's eve. The Duke Harry of Brunswick is declared very rich by report. The Prince's power is confessed by the Spaniards to be greater and better than they thought for. The Spaniards do not exceed 4,000, the bands and horsemen of Flanders being stayed at home to resist the French now invading; so it is thought that there cannot be above 10,000 of all sorts.—Antwerp, 4 July 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

July 16. 2251. DON SANCHE, MAESTRO DEL CAMPO DE TERTIA DE LOMBARDY, to ———.

Announces the defeat of the Gueux by the Duke of Alva, near Groningen. The rebels are passed the river to Eniden. Hopes shortly to write of a greater victory.—Dam, 16 July.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. P. ¾.

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July 20. **2252.** DECLARATION of the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Declares his loyalty to the King of Spain, and protests that he has only taken up arms to defend his country from the cruelties of the Duke of Alva and the Inquisition, which he characterises as horrible and execrable.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 18½.

July 23. **2253.** LORD COBHAM to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Gives an account of the movements of the Duke of Alva, and of the defeat of Count Ludovic at Jemminghem, near Emden, with the loss of 1,500 men and his artillery.—Groningen, 23 July.

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¾.

Aug. 8. **2254.** JOHN MARSH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Sends a book set forth by the Prince of Orange of the cause of his taking of arms. The Duke bestows his soldiers in the towns. Much talk of the Prince setting forward. Complains of the stay of their ships in the Low Countries. Begs that the goods of the merchant adventurers may not be searched, as it is a greater hindrance to them than commodity to the Queen.—Antwerp, 8 August 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1¾.

Aug. 15. **2255.** JOHN MARSH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1. The Prince of Orange is in great forwardness for the field ; he has 7,000 horse and 20,000 foot, besides 2,000 horse which the Duke of Brunswick sends at his own charges for three months. There are many apprehended in this town in the night, especially scholars. The Italians report that there are coming to the Duke 2,000 horse out of Germany, and 3,000 Italians out of Italy. There have come to the Prince 5,000 Gascons. They proceed here very fast against Starkey and Knightley, notwithstanding Her Majesty's letters.

2. P.S.—Has received a letter from Cologne, where it is reported that within ten days the Prince will set forward to take possession of Breda.—Antwerp, 15 August 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. P. 1.

2256. Names of such as have charge under the Prince of Orange and also of the German Princes who favour his cause.

P. 1. Enclosure.

Aug. 20. **2257.** The DUKE of ALVA to MAXIMILIAN II.

1. Does not think that any man under pretence and colour of the Trierish cause may take just occasion with a whole warlike expedition of the Empire to assault and set upon him ; for he has not in anything meddled with that matter other-

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wise than by reason of his office and for the safeguard of the King of Spain and his country it behoved him to do. As for the evil and untoward will which all Germany as His Majesty mentions conceive against him because of the execution done upon certain persons, he easily judges that as the dangerous world now goes there is no lack of malicious men, who, as their perverse nature is will construe everything for the worst. Sends for his consideration the chief articles of the transgression of the Counts Egmont and Horne, which are well worthy punishment. No evil will should be borne to him for that His Majesty would not extend his mercy to all, neither let the chief authors escape, but rather show his favour to the simple and ignorant common people who were seduced by the authors of this rebellion. This matter, howsoever they go about to cloak it, may no otherwise be taken than as a mere and manifest by the laws approved rebellion. Desires that His Majesty as the chief protector of justice will see those mandates heretofore published against those rebels put in use by which none that love peace and justice may be offended, and much less may this lawful execution give any just occasion to conspire against these countries, for he trusts that no man of high or low degree will be so void of reason as to let such abominable vices pass without punishment. Moreover at the assembly at Augsburgh in 1548, it was made manifest that the Low Countries were not to be subject or contributories to any charges of the Empire, wherefore the King of Spain as liege Lord, according to justice and equity, has power to punish those rebels being his vassals and subjects. It seems to him very strange that certain of the Electors take the letter to be very suspicious which he wrote after the conflict at Dalhem to the Duke of Cleves. Assures the Emperor that the same were not written without great and urgent cause, for that these rebels were in Westphalia by the said Duke maintained and supported, and by giving them full and open passage they have been much furthered and encouraged. Imputes not the least fault to the said Duke because of his sickness, and also because at that time he rid himself of the chieftainship of the said Westphalian circle; whereupon the declarations of the Grafs of those countries referred by Alva to a common assembly of the circle proceeded so slowly that the rebels from day to day furnished themselves with men of war, so that at length Count Ludovic of Nassau, with the same vagabonds and unquiet persons encamped near Groningen, and there did great hurt to the subjects. Complains that the bailiffs and other officers of Cleves favoured these adversaries too much contrary to the common peace and friendly treaty between the Duke of Cleves and these countries. Declares that he has no intention of meddling with the Empire. Notwithstanding the unlawful and un-neighbourly dealings of the Countess of East Friesland, in arming Count Ludovic with munitions and victuals, and

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suffering the adversaries to furnish their ships, fiercely discharging their ordnance from the Castle called North upon the King's men and receiving the fugitive adversaries at the last overthrow at Jemminghem, into the town of Emden, though he might justly in his own defence have done so, he has forborne forcibly to enter her country.

2. Has no other commission from the King of Spain but to use his power against his rebels and their adherents for the maintenance of due obedience amongst his subjects, and trusts that without great occasion given, none shall have cause to complain of his men and soldiers. Notwithstanding that according to the constitutions and ordinances of the Empire, no man leigable to the same should attempt anything against the Low Countries, the fugitive rebels by the help of their friends in many places throughout Germany have gathered a huge power to invade and annoy them. Humbly desires him to take these afflicted Low Countries as other obedient subjects of the Empire into his protection and tuition, and to show his imperial power and authority against these manifest disturbances of the common peace, and to prevent their unlawful and forcible enterprises.—Hertogenbush (Bois le Duc), 20 August 1568.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$.

August 22. **2258.** The PRINCE OF ORANGE to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

The cruelties and notorious tyranny of the Duke of Alva have compelled him to make use of such remedies as the bearer M. Delhaim will inform him of, to whom he desires Cecil to give credence, and if necessary procure for him an audience with the Queen.—Romersdorf, 22 August 1568.
Signed.

Add. Endd., with seal. Fr. P. 1.

August 29. **2259.** JOHN MARSH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Has caused the Spanish Ambassador's letter in behalf of Randal Starkey and George Knightley to be delivered, whereupon there is granted to them four months to make their repair hither. It is advertised that there are 8,000 reiters and eighty ensigns of foot in the camp of the Prince of Orange. The Bishop of Luke [Liege] has easily consented to have a garrison of Spaniards, but the townsmen will not. Duke Augustus of Saxony being put in remembrance of the great friendship which the late Emperor showed him, has withdrawn 2,000 horsemen from the Prince. The Duke of Alva departed on Thursday from Hertogenbosch towards Maestricht, "in a scarce and no cheerful countenance." The Duke's preparation has been great, even to the disfurnishing of most of his garrisons. There are arrived here 500 Spaniards, very young and rascals. The town consented on Friday to give credit by their bond for 50,000*l.*, but the money cannot be found. Three ensigns of Spaniards making spoil of the Boers about Groningen were every one of them

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slain. It is reported that soldiers from Hesse daily come towards Cologne.—Antwerp, 29 August 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 5. **2260.** JOHN MARSH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

Sends an account of the Prince of Orange's power which has passed the Rhine. Two Spanish spies taken. The Prince of Conde is reported to be with 5,000 horse at a place on the coasts of Lorraine. Reported sickness of the King of France. Sends the copy of a proclamation published on Wednesday. The Lords of this town have sent to the Duke to desire that certain scholars and burgesses showing themselves penitent and reconciled to the Catholic Church might receive grace and safely return, which the Duke misliked, affirming that they should have justice according to their deserts. The Council of Troubles, otherwise termed the Bloody Council, arrived here on Monday with a number of soldiers, and remain searching for some matter against some of the chief of the town. 1,200 Walloons, well appointed, entered the town on Friday last, and four ensigns more are looked for. An Englishman has been sent bound to the Duke. The Bishop of Luke (Liege) has so kindled his subjects against him as to be obliged to place himself in the castle of Hoy. The Prince of Orange has entered Luxemburg with his whole power. — Antwerp, 5 Sept. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

August 26. **2261.** *Forces of the Prince of Orange.*

Lists of the commanders of the cavalry with the Prince of Orange, with the numbers of their forces, amounting to 7,550 men. There are besides 6,000 Gascons, most of whom are harquebussiers, who are daily joining the Prince.—26 August.

Fr. P. 1. Enclosure.

2262. *Proclamation by the Duke of Alva.*

All persons not being banished or fled who have made themselves culpable by signing the writing termed the compromise or supplication, presented 5th April 1565, are commanded to appear before the Council of Troubles within thirty days and confess all things in time past by them committed, likewise showing that they are reconciled to the Church that they may obtain pardon of His Majesty. Upon pain that they shall at no time after obtain any pardon or grace, but shall be proceeded against by all rigour of justice as rebels and enemies of the King.

Copy. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Enclosure.

Sept. 5. **2263.** BAPTISTA SPINOLA.

Bond between Baptista Spinola and William Davison, the Queen of England's agent in the Low Countries, to provide for the repayment of 12,121*l.* 4*s.* advanced by the former.—5 Sept. 1568.

Draft. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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2264. MOVEMENTS of the PRINCE of ORANGE.

1. "The true report of the Prince of Orange's doings from the first time of his encamping to the last time of my departure from him at Ribemont, near to St. Quintins in France." The Prince having mustered his forces marched towards the Meuse, where a great brawl happened between the Almaines and the Burgundians and French, wherein were a great number slain and hurt on both side, the Almaines losing 200 men. After this, the camp lay hovering for many days in one place. Whilst the Prince was practising with those of Liege for a passage over the Meuse by chance a few Spaniards were slain, amongst whom the writer saw two whom no shot of harquebuss could hurt, though they had no armour, but as soon as one drew a sword and struck them they yielded and confessed that by a writing of sorcery which they carried they were saved. Those Spaniards were hanged a little while after. The Prince having found a ford passed over with his whole army, and on the third day with great courage and devout prayer marched towards Maestricht to give battle. "The day was fair and sure it was a noble sight to see the order of our field and bravery of horsemen." The Duke of Alva beholding their courage entrenched his camp in a thicket and would not engage. Gives account of marches in which the Duke privily followed the Prince's camp, and as he found advantage annoyed them, but still refused battle. At length, upon great policy, he made show of battle wherein the Prince lost 2,000 men and divers captains, and the Spaniards 300. About 200 prisoners taken by the Duke were put into a house and burnt before their faces. This conflict made many run away, but the peasants slew all whom they took without mercy, because the reiters had always spoiled their houses and wrought them much injury. The next day the Prince sought another battle but the Duke marched towards Louvain. Flight of the Prince's reiters at the sight of some French reinforcements whom they mistook for Spaniards. The Prince after this took counsel with the French which made the reiters angry and the Almaines cry out for money. and other occasions bursting out he was fain to withdraw from Flanders and return in haste towards Tirlemont and the country of Liege. All this while and long before by means of the Duke's proclamations and policies the camp stood in extreme want of victuals; the reiters always took what could be found, and the Prince himself had neither wine, beer, or bread a long season, waters were poisoned, and "meal infected with sorcery and witchcraft," and all mischiefs that might famish the army put in execution, and for six weeks the whole camp was disquieted and void of relief.

2. The Prince confessed to a great friend of his own that he little thought the merchants of Flanders had been so false, and said that he was deceived in many and that none kept promise and "touch" with him. Refusal of the reiters to

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besiege Liege. The Duke of Alva declines again to give battle. All this season, which was no small time, they burnt town and village, church and chapel, and left nothing standing which might be overthrown because the country fled and took away victuals, the want whereof bred great misery. After a long time they encamped before Chateau Cambray, but the soldiers refused to give the assault so they retired in great disorder. The soldiers forsook their captains, saying that they would not serve daily in such misery and wretchedness. From [Aunay] St. Benoit almost to Laon, which is six leagues, the camp covered the country lying where lodging might be had in town or village. The hugeness of the camp amazed so the French that twenty-four leagues long they fled, and plucked down all the chief bridges in the highway towards Paris.

Endd. Pp. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct 31. 2265. GEORGE GILPIN to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

It is bruited that the Count of Hoogstraten is dead of his wounds, and that the Prince means wholly to retire because of the winter, and because he lacks succour from the towns. Reported reinforcements out of France, both for the Prince and the Duke of Alva. Reports of the peace between Denmark and Sweden are confirmed.—Antwerp, 31 Oct. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 12. 2266. The DUKE OF ALVA'S ARMY.

Names of the officers slain on the Duke's side.—12 Nov. 1568.

Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 22. 2267. The DUKE OF ALVA to the COUNCIL at BRUSSELS.

Has driven the rebels out of the country, who have lost in different skirmishes more than 8,000 men since their entry. They have not been able to accomplish anything of importance, neither is their credit advanced with their soldiers, who, instead of being enriched with the spoils of the King's subjects, have been slain, badly paid, and starved. Notwithstanding the promises set forth in their proclamations, they have done nothing but burn and destroy churches, monasteries, and villages wherever they went, besides seizing on the property of merchants travelling towards Germany. The event shows how right was his policy of temporising and fighting them with famine, and only taking advantage of favourable occasions to engage them, as he has lost scarcely any of his people, and thus has them ready to serve again if necessary.—Chateau Cambray, 22 Nov. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 29. **2268.** GEORGE GILPIN to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

The Prince of Orange lies still about the frontiers, and the Duke of Alva in camp about Cambray. Sends a copy of the Duke's letter to the Council at Brussels. It is reported that there are 4,000 horse and 10,000 foot under the Duke of Deux Ponts coming to join the Prince. Also that the Queen is making preparations for the recovery of Calais.—Antwerp, 29 Nov. 1568. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1¼.

Nov. 22. **2269.** *The Duke of Alva to the Council at Brussels.*

Another copy.

Fr. Pp. 5¼. Enclosure.

Dec. **2270.** ENGLISH MERCHANTS in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Complaint of certain English merchants trading at Antwerp to the Queen, that contrary to their privileges and the ancient treaties of intercourse, unusual customs and tolls are levied upon their goods, that they are compelled to make payments to certain Italians for the exportation of hops, and that they cannot obtain the payment of debts owing to them. Also that all goods possessed in Brabant by Ralph Starkey and George Knightley in right of their wives, who are natives of Bergen-op-Zoom, have been seized.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 1¾.

2271. Translation of the above.

Pp. 2¼.

Dec. 29. **2272.** ARREST of GOODS in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Commission by the Queen of England to certain merchants authorising them to treat with the Duke of Alva to induce him to withdraw the embargo laid upon the persons, ships, and goods of English subjects in the Low Countries.—29 Dec 1568.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 5¼.

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the COUNTRIES to which they more particularly
relate :—

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72	549	701	868	1280
116	533	708	872	1281
132	554	710	905	1307
140	555	713	907	1311
168	556	715	925	1325
178	557	716	955	1330
180	559	722	956	1331
181	560	727	1003	1349
216	565	728	1004	1381
262	566	729	1007	1392
268	568	730	1014	1393
298	581	732	1053	1396
307	582	733	1055	1397
322	583	734	1087	1398
324	600	735	1095	1402
348	603	737	1099	1417
354	606	744	1112	1425
357	610	746	1121	1439
358	611	747	1128	1440
359	613	748	1130	1453
374	614	749	1131	1461
383	615	751	1136	1466
400	616	752	1137	1467
411	618	755	1152	1469
413	621	756	1153	1471
414	622	757	1164	1473
450	623	759	1167	1510
454	627	764	1168	1514
461	630	768	1170	1543
471	631	769	1174	1569
472	632	773	1182	1721
473	633	796	1190	1818
477	640	801	1205	1855
480	651	822	1211	1876
485	652	824	1211	1932
507	653	825	1223	2010
508	658	828	1224	2012
521	661	833	1229	2019
522	662	835	1230	2053
523	668	841	1240	2057
525	669	844	1242	2108
526	686	848	1268	2114
534	691	853	1277	2185
547	692	867	1279	

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126	257	925	1595	1860
160	579	1066	1700	
256	771	1512	1844	

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9	198	997	1496	1920
15	199	1045	1509	1930
17	201	1159	1516	2005
45	226	1195	1520	2111
57	541	1209	1523	2130
58	546	1225	1533	2197
79	571	1226	1534	2198
80	777	1232	1535	2203
81	782	1310	1544	2204
95	792	1379	1552	2215
101	811	1416	1582	Also from 2217 to 2272 inclusive.
104	869	1459	1606	
125	892	1460	1612	
129	959	1463	1642	
135	561	1464	1652	
136	981	1465	1697	
187	983	1493	1740	

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1	174	298	432	538
3	179	300	434	543
4	182	301	435	550
12	183	304	440	551
14	190	311	442	563
22	192	313	443	567
23	193	319	445	569
37	194	327	446	570
42	196	328	447	572
50	197	332	452	574
69	198	340	455	576
70	210	349	456	577
73	215	350	459	584
75	222	351	464	586
79	231	355	465	593
82	233	356	468	596
87	234	363	470	607
89	235	364	486	608
92	238	371	487	620
94	243	372	488	643
99	249	373	495	644
102	251	376	496	645
105	252	377	497	659
106	253	382	498	660
107	254	387	501	667
112	272	388	502	670
113	273	397	511	672
114	275	402	512	674
115	279	407	514	675
146	281	409	515	678
151	284	410	516	680
154	286	415	518	681
155	287	422	528	683
156	293	424	529	687
159	294	429	531	688
164	295	430	532	689
172	296	431	535	697

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703	1109	1434	1712	1968
704	1120	1435	1729	1972
712	1125	1441	1730	1973
717	1132	1444	1732	1974
725	1133	1474	1733	1976
726	1134	1476	1734	2001
739	1154	1477	1770	2009
742	1155	1478	1771	2038
762	1158	1480	1772	2047
778	1186	1482	1774	2049
790	1198	1484	1777	2050
791	1199	1492	1806	2066
805	1214	1498	1807	2067
806	1216	1507	1808	2069
807	1219	1508	1809	2093
810	1220	1521	1811	2094
820	1221	1527	1813	2095
874	1234	1531	1814	2117
878	1236	1565	1821	2118
897	1237	1571	1822	2121
898	1275	1572	1825	2124
928	1283	1573	1849	2155
929	1285	1575	1850	2157
939	1290	1589	1852	2158
942	1297	1590	1859	2162
949	1299	1602	1870	2163
950	1312	1603	1875	2164
952	1313	1614	1882	2170
953	1322	1617	1883	2181
958	1324	1632	1884	2187
985	1343	1633	1885	2188
988	1345	1634	1886	2192
990	1347	1635	1887	2193
995	1352	1640	1890	2196
1005	1353	1643	1898	2199
1006	1357	1645	1900	2200
1018	1359	1648	1902	2202
1021	1371	1651	1903	2206
1022	1372	1661	1904	2207
1023	1377	1665	1919	2210
1047	1384	1671	1920	2212
1059	1386	1675	1921	2225
1060	1389	1676	1927	2229
1084	1406	1677	1928	
1086	1407	1704	1929	
1107	1408	1705	1938	
1108	1413	1711	1942	

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74	207	236	279	379
131	208	254	280	392
138	209	258	290	437
144	217	265	305	444
148	224	274	306	476
151	229	276	316	605
195	230	277	331	609

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612	1031	1267	1611	2062
819	1065	1274	1618	2063
917	1067	1276	1672	2075
951	1091	1284	1708	2080
957	1092	1335	1788	2123
977	1101	1355	1826	2201
986	1114	1408	1833	
996	1120	1448	1905	
1011	1142	1449	1926	
1030	1253	1583	2011	

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64	1193	1524	1747	2092
110	1210	1538	1758	2096
150	1298	1549	1760	2097
185	1301	1557	1780	2102
426	1308	1558	1786	2113
509	1315	1576	1794	2125
524	1316	1621	1817	2128
545	1321	1627	1831	2137
625	1336	1641	1861	2165
718	1382	1669	1862	2166
772	1410	1674	1873	2172
837	1419	1688	1874	2192
901	1422	1695	1998	2216
975	1429	1713	2034	
1010	1497	1736	2035	
1141	1517	1737	2046	

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6	90	396	1423	2191
7	91	536	2189	

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283	813	896	1842	1925
309	838	935	1896	2205
384	894	1020	1910	

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60	88	123	176	264
65	96	132	177	289
66	97	137	186	291
67	100	145	188	292
68	103	161	202	297
76	108	162	227	307
84	109	163	260	312
85	111	165	261	314
86	118	170	263	315

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317	648	832	934	1070
318	649	833	937	1071
321	650	835	940	1074
325	654	840	942	1075
326	655	841	944	1077
342	657	842	945	1078
344	661	843	946	1079
365	663	844	947	1081
366	664	846	954	1082
368	665	847	960	1089
375	673	849	962	1093
378	676	854	963	1094
385	677	855	964	1097
386	684	857	965	1098
394	685	858	966	1100
398	694	860	968	1102
416	695	861	970	1103
420	696	863	972	1106
421	698	864	973	1111
425	701	865	976	1112
427	706	866	979	1115
436	713	870	980	1116
467	715	871	984	1117
478	719	872	988	1118
479	723	875	991	1119
481	740	876	992	1124
482	746	877	993	1126
483	750	879	995	1127
489	761	880	1001	1138
491	764	881	1005	1139
492	765	882	1006	1143
494	767	883	1008	1144
499	775	884	1009	1145
510	776	887	1015	1147
513	780	889	1016	1148
519	784	891	1017	1149
540	786	900	1027	1150
556	790	902	1028	1151
580	793	903	1029	1159
594	794	904	1033	1160
597	797	905	1034	1161
599	798	906	1036	1162
600	799	907	1037	1163
603	800	908	1042	1166
606	801	909	1043	1176
624	802	911	1044	1177
626	804	913	1049	1185
629	805	914	1050	1187
634	814	915	1051	1188
635	815	916	1052	1189
636	818	918	1054	1192
639	823	919	1056	1194
640	824	923	1062	1196
641	825	927	1063	1197
642	828	930	1064	1204
646	830	931	1068	1206
647	831	932	1069	1212

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1213	1403	1613	1776	1923
1222	1409	1616	1778	1931
1227	1412	1619	1779	1933
1231	1415	1620	1782	1934
1238	1418	1622	1783	1936
1239	1420	1624	1784	1937
1241	1421	1625	1785	1939
1244	1424	1626	1787	1940
1248	1426	1630	1789	1943
1249	1428	1638	1790	1944
1250	1436	1644	1792	1945
1251	1445	1647	1795	1963
1252	1450	1649	1797	1965
1254	1454	1656	1798	1967
1255	1456	1658	1799	1970
1256	1458	1668	1800	1971
1258	1491	1679	1801	1977
1260	1494	1681	1804	1978
1261	1495	1682	1812	1979
1263	1500	1686	1816	1983
1265	1501	1687	1819	1984
1266	1503	1690	1820	1985
1273	1504	1691	1821	1988
1278	1505	1694	1824	1989
1286	1511	1698	1827	1992
1288	1512	1699	1828	1993
1295	1514	1701	1829	1995
1296	1518	1702	1830	1997
1303	1525	1706	1837	1999
1304	1526	1707	1839	2002
1317	1528	1709	1841	2003
1319	1529	1710	1843	2004
1320	1530	1714	1845	2008
1325	1536	1715	1846	2014
1327	1537	1716	1847	2016
1328	1541	1717	1853	2018
1329	1545	1718	1863	2021
1333	1546	1720	1864	2023
1334	1547	1722	1865	2025
1337	1550	1726	1866	2026
1338	1553	1727	1868	2027
1340	1554	1738	1872	2028
1342	1559	1744	1877	2030
1351	1561	1746	1879	2032
1360	1563	1748	1881	2033
1361	1567	1750	1888	2040
1364	1570	1752	1891	2041
1365	1579	1753	1892	2043
1367	1581	1754	1894	2045
1368	1584	1761	1906	2048
1370	1585	1763	1908	2051
1374	1586	1765	1909	2052
1376	1588	1766	1913	2054
1380	1598	1767	1914	2055
1385	1604	1768	1917	2056
1388	1605	1769	1918	2058
1394	1608	1775	1922	2060

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2061	2085	2115	2139	2160
2064	2086	2118	2140	2170
2065	2089	2119	2142	2182
2070	2091	2120	2144	2193
2072	2100	2126	2145	2194
2074	2103	2127	2146	2195
2076	2105	2129	2147	2213
2078	2107	2132	2150	2214
2080	2110	2133	2154	
2082	2114	2136	2159	

SPAIN.

5	266	774	1515	1946
10	282	779	1539	1949
11	299	785	1560	1951
18	310	789	1578	1956
26	341	938	1591	1958
44	346	941	1624	1960
47	347	1000	1628	1962
49	352	1057	1629	1969
53	361	1058	1636	1980
78	362	1083	1639	1981
119	399	1104	1653	1990
120	403	1172	1660	2000
122	417	1173	1663	2020
127	462	1234	1673	2036
133	463	1290	1678	2087
136	474	1291	1683	2112
149	490	1390	1684	2152
167	524	1391	1696	2153
205	590	1430	1704	2167
206	591	1446	1756	2173
218	602	1485	1815	2175
226	628	1486	1848	2179
240	711	1488	1869	2220
241	724	1490	1916	2329
246	736	1502	1941	

SWEDEN.

588	1781	2131	2149	
1046	1935	2138		

ERRATA.

- No. 79, *for* " Bemysaid " *read* " Benysaid."
- " 189, *for* " Dublin " *read* " Lublin."
- " 294, *for* " Poiton " *read* " Poitou."
- " 419, *for* " Pychefelde " *read* " Tychefelde."
- " 527, " Ought to be described as a copy of No. 540."
- " 589, *for* " Marrow " *read* " Marron."
- " 643, *for* " Cologne " *read* " Coulanges."
- " 669, *for* " Feb. 1 " *read* " Feb. 10."
- " 688, *for* " ——— " *read* " La Popliniere."
- " 948, *for* " May 22 " *read* " May 20."
- " 1018, *for* " Argenton " *read* " Argentan."
- " 1020, " A year earlier."
- " 1196, *for* " Aug. 29 " *read* " Aug. 20."
- " 1209, *for* " Thomas Cobham " *read* " Henry Cobham."
- " 1246, *for* " John Sturmius to Cecil " *read* " to the Queen."
- " 1484, *for* " to Ireland with 6,000 Spaniards " *read* " to Flanders with 5,000 Spaniards."
- " 1498, *for* " Dingin " *read* " Dingle."
- " 1849, *for* " Walsingham to Cecil " *read* " Earl of Rutland to Cecil."
- " 2046, *for* " sums " *read* " news."
-

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On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public; from the want of proper Calendars and Indexes."

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This Calendar presents notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all inquirers relative to the history of the period to which it refers. Many of them have been hitherto unknown.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1860-1866.

Vol. I.—1660-1661.	Vol. V.—1665-1666.
Vol. II.—1661-1662.	Vol. VI.—1666-1667.
Vol. III.—1663-1664.	Vol. VII.—1667.
Vol. IV.—1664-1665.	

Seven volumes of this Calendar, of the period between 1660 and 1667, have been published.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509-1589.

Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589-1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543-1592; and the State

Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568-1587.

These two volumes of State Papers relate to Scotland, and embrace the period between 1509 and 1603. In the second volume are notices of the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. 1860-1867.

Vol. I.—1509-1573.

| Vol. II.—1574-1585.

The above have been published under the editorship of Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton; another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 1872-1874.

Vol. I.—1603-1606.

| Vol. II.—1606-1608.

This series is in continuation of the Irish State Papers commencing with the reign of Henry VIII.; but, for the reign of James I., the Papers are not confined to those in the Public Record Office of England.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. 1860-1870.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574-1660.

Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616.

Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1617-1621.

These volumes include an analysis of early Colonial Papers in the Public Record Office, the India Office, and the British Museum.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862-1872.

Vol. I.—1509-1514.

Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515-1518.

Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519-1523.

Vol. IV., Part 1.—1524-1526.

Vol. IV., Part 2.—1526-1528.

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and Correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII., in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public Libraries; and of all letters that have appeared in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. Whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII., whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordinance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, &c., will be found calendared in these volumes.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1547-1553. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF MARY, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1553-1558. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law and

Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

The two preceding volumes exhibit the negotiations of the English ambassadors with the courts of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, of Henry II. of France, and of Philip II. of Spain. The affairs of several of the minor continental states also find various incidental illustrations of much interest.

A valuable series of Papers descriptive of the circumstances which attended the loss of Calais merits a special notice; while the progress of the wars in the north of France, into which England was dragged by her union with Spain, is narrated at some length. The domestic affairs of England are of course passed over in these volumes, which treat only of its relations with foreign powers.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, (Vols. I.-VII.), and ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, (Vols. VIII. and IX.) 1863-1874.

Vol. I.—1558-1559.	Vol. VI.—1563.
Vol. II.—1559-1560.	Vol. VII.—1564-1565.
Vol. III.—1560-1561.	Vol. VIII.—1566-1568.
Vol. IV.—1561-1562.	Vol. IX.—1569-1571.
Vol. V.—1562.	

These volumes contain a Calendar of the Foreign Correspondence during the early portion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, deposited in the Public Record Office, &c. They illustrate not only the external but also the domestic affairs of Foreign Countries during that period.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1868-1871.

Vol. I.—1557-1696.	Vol. II.—1697-1702.
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The above Papers connected with the affairs of the Treasury comprise petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, &c. They illustrate civil and military events, finance, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, &c., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867-1873.

Vol. I.—1515-1574.	Vol. V.—Book of Howth; Miscel-
Vol. II.—1575-1588.	laneous.
Vol. III.—1589-1600.	Vol. VI.—1603-1624.
Vol. IV.—1601-1603.	

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland, deposited in the Lambeth Library, are unique, and of great importance. The Calendar (now completed) cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862-1868.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485-1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509-1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the

second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. 1873.

Vol. III., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1525-1526.

Upon the death of Mr. Bergenroth, Don Pascual de Gayangos was appointed to continue the Calendar of the Spanish State Papers. He has pursued a similar plan to that of his predecessor, but has been able to add much valuable matter from Brussels and Vienna, with which Mr. Bergenroth was unacquainted.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864-1873.

Vol. I.—1202-1509.

Vol. IV.—1527-1533.

Vol. II.—1509-1519.

Vol. V.—1534-1554.

Vol. III.—1520-1526.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to various periods of English history; his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FÆDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.—Edw. III.; 1066-1377. Vol. II.—Ric. II.—Chas. II.; 1377-1654. 1869-1873.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2s. 6d.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2s. 6d.

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. III.—1608, &c.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. IV., Part 3.—1529, &c.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. III.—Appendix and Index.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. III.—1702–1707.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. VI.—1555, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XV.—1639–1640.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Vol. III., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622, &c. Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., &c., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. (1760–1800), and JOHN RINGWOOD ATKINS, Esq. (1801–1829).

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND, excerpted from the Records preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office; to the end of the Reign of HENRY VII. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, Esq., A.B., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland).

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. X.—1572, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10s. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. **THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND**, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.* 1858.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. **CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON**. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.* 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. **LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**. I.—*La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei*. II.—*Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris*. III.—*Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit*. *Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.* 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. **MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA**; scilicet, I.—*Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam*. II.—*Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ*. III.—*Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ*. *Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.* 1858.

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. **FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO**. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.* 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. **THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ;** by WILLIAM STEWART: Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. **JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS.** *Edited by the* Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. **HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS,** by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. **EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS) :** *Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum.* Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreae Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhams Liber Metricus de Henrico V. Edited by CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859-1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiae*."

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. *ANNALES CAMBRIÆ. Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.*

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. *THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861-1873.*

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the *Topographia* of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about the year 1188 and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ*.

22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND.** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Dépôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861-1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE,** illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not

under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. **ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.** Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. **CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.**—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIE PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^{MO} FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIE JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS, A JOHANNI WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1873.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. It is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219-231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript, Claudius E. III., fols. 306-331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by Edward I., 1291-1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History,

from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of *Annales Regum Angliæ*, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1295 to 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: *Annals of Edward II.*, 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe a monk of St. Albans, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's *Annals*, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blanford, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II.; from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum; with a Continuation, from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the *Annals*, contain a Chronicle, probably written by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth and eleventh volumes relate especially to the acts and proceeding of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events occurring during those periods.

29. *CHRONICON ABBATIE EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIE ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418.* Edited by the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. *RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIE.* Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355-1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britannia*, in 1747.

31. *YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST.* Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, and 32-33. Edited and translated by ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1873.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great

legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normandie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conférences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham.* 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols I., II., and III. *Edited by W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.* 1863-1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A.* 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 1864-1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. *ANNALES MONASTICI*. Vol. I.:—*Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263.* Vol. II.:—*Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291.* Vol. III.:—*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432.* Vol. IV.:—*Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377.* Vol. V.:—*Index and Glossary. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.*

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. *MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS*. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.*

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. *CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST*. Vol. I.:—*ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI*. Vol. II.:—*EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.*

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. *RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN*. Vol. I.,

Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. *Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.* 1864-1868.

40. A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAVRIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.* 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D.,* Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III. and IV. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, M.A.,* late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1872.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by JOHN GLOVER, M.A.,* Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA, AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq.,* Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR.** Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir **FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H.**, Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the “*Historia Major*.” The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. **LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455–1023.** *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* **EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq.** 1866.

The “Book of Hyde” is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the “Book of Hyde,” much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. **CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150.** *Edited, with a Translation, by* **WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A.** 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. **THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* **THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A.** 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s “*Historia Britonum*,” in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III. and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward’s Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. **THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.** *Edited, with a Translation, by* **JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D.**, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University. Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor’s opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in

the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. *GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192; known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.*

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. *MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). Edited by the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.*

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. *CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.*

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (see No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work; it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. *WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, 1870.*

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. *HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320. Edited by JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.*

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The original of this chronicle has passed under various names: The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on an island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

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This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

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These curious volumes, which are of a very miscellaneous character, were, in all probability, compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton, and commenced before he had attained to the dignity of the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name. Besides these, there are letters sent to himself while he was the Royal Secretary, as well as others addressed to the King. This work will elucidate some obscure points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

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DOMESDAY BOOK, or the GREAT SURVEY OF ENGLAND OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1086; fac-simile of the Part relating to each county, separately (with a few exceptions of double counties). Photozincographed, by Her Majesty's Command, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, Colonel SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director. 35 Parts, imperial quarto and demy quarto (1861-1863) boards. Price 4s. 6d. to 1l. 1s. each Part, according to size; or, bound in 2 Vols., 18l.

This important and unique survey of the greater portion of England* is the oldest and most valuable record in the national archives. It was commenced about the year 1084 and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon at Gloucester by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign. The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of Cnut, King of Denmark, which was apprehended. The commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many ploughs were in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in soccage; how much wood, meadow, and pasture; the number of mills and fish-ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each free-man or soc-man had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. Thus could be ascertained who held the estate in the time of King Edward; who then held it; its value in the time of the late king; and its value as it stood at the formation of the survey. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity—"So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography to the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The fac-simile was completed in 1863.

*For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

FAC-SIMILES of NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to QUEEN ANNE, selected under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, by Colonel SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Price, each Part, with translations and notes, double foolscap folio, 16s.

Part I. (William the Conqueror to Henry VII.). 1865.

Part II. (Henry VIII. and Edward VI.). 1866.

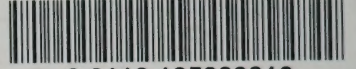
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*Public Record Office,
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